The American Pocket Medical Dictionary

Fourteenth Edition

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AMERICAN POCKET MEDICAL DICTIONARY

CONTAINING THE PRONUNCIATION AND DEFINITION OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL TERMS USED IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, DENTISTRY, VETERINARY MEDICINE, NURSING, AND KINDRED SCIENCES; WITH OVER 60 EXTENSIVE TABLES

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FOURTEENTH EDITION, REVISED

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PREFACE TO THE FOURTEENTH EDITION

THE sales of the Pocket Dictionary have continued to increase with each new edition. The Editor feels, therefore, that his efforts to keep the book up to date are appreciated by its host of friends.

In this edition the vocabulary has been enlarged by about 3000 additional terms and the book contains 60 pages more than the previous edition. These additions cover the whole field of the medical sciences, but the special requirements of the nursing profession have been kept in mind throughout the entire text.

PREFACE

THIS small volume is the outcome of a need for a pocket dictionary which, though handy in size, should be so full and complete as to supply the wants of the practising physician no less than those of the student of medicine. It is not the editor's intention to attempt to take the place of the larger dictionaries indispensable to a thorough understanding of the language of medicine, but he has striven to develop the possibilities of the pocket lexicon to a degree not heretofore attained.

The chief aim has been to make the selection of words as complete as possible. To this end the larger dictionaries have been freely used, and a systematic gleaning has been made through the latest medical literature, so that the vocabulary may be said to be strictly up to date. Of necessity the definitions of terms are brief, but the endeavor has been to make them clear, adequate, and to the point.

The order of arrangement of matter is strictly alphabetical. In cases of a phrase, consisting of a noun and qualifying adjective, the definition will usually be found under the noun, under which all the phrases containing that noun have been grouped.

Besides the ordinary dictionary words it has seemed desirable to insert a considerable amount of matter in tabular form. This matter, it is believed, will prove of value to students for memorizing in preparing for examinations, besides serving to group correlated facts in a convenient form for quick consultation.

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

Vowels and consonants have their ordinary English sounds.

Vowels are distinguished as short or long by the fact that a short vowel is followed by a consonant, while a long vowel is not. A vowel followed by a consonant has the short sound; as *dom*, in *ab-dom'in-al*. A vowel which is not followed by a consonant has the long sound, as *do*, in *ab-do'men*.

THE

AMERICAN POCKET

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A.

A. 1. Abbreviation for *anterior* and *anode*. 2. Symbol for *argon*.

A-. A prefix signifying "without" or "not."

A°. Abbreviation for *Angström unit*.

ĀĀ, āā. An abbreviation used in prescriptions and meaning "of each."

Aa'ron's sign (a'ronz). Pain or distress in the epigastric or precordial region on pressure over McBurney's point in appendicitis.

A. B. Abbreviation for *Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts.

Ab. A Latin preposition meaning "from."

Ab'aca (ab'ak-ah). Manila hemp.

Abac'tio (ab-ak'she-o). Induced abortion.

Abac'tus ven'ter. Induced abortion.

Abadie's sign (ah-bah-deez'). See under *Sign*.

Abaissement (ah-bās-maw'). 1. Depression. 2. Couching.

Aba'lienated (ab-ā'lyen-a-ted). Mentally deranged.

Abaliena'tio men'tis. Mental derangement; insanity.

Abaliena'tion (ab-a-lyen-a'shun). Decay of the mental faculties.

Ab'anet (ab'an-et). A girdle-like bandage.

Ab'anon. A proprietary magnesium phosphotartrate: laxative.

Abaptis'ton. A trephine so shaped as not to penetrate the brain.

Abarogno'sis. Loss of sense of weight.

Abarthro'sis. Same as *Abarticulation*.

Abartic'ular. Not affecting a joint; at a distance from a joint.

Abarticula'tion. 1. Same as *Diarthrosis*. 2. A dislocation.

Aba'sia (ah-ba'ze-ah). Inability to walk from loss of co-ordination. **A. asta'sia,** loss of power to stand or walk. **A. atac'tica,** abasia with uncertain movements. **Choreic a.,** abasia due to paralysis of the limbs. **Paralytic a.,** abasia due to paralysis. **Paroxysmal trepidant a.,** abasia caused by paralysis of the legs in attempting to stand. **Spastic a.** Same as *Paroxysmal trepidant a.* **Trembling a., A. trep'idans,** abasia due to trembling of the legs.

Aba'sic. Pertaining to or affected with abasia.

Ab'asin. Acetylbrom-diethyl-acetylcarbamid: used as a sedative.

Abatardissement (ah-bah-tar-dēz-mon'). Deterioration of race or breed.

Abate (ab-āt'). To lessen or decrease.

Abate'ment. Decrease in severity of a pain or symptom.

Abat'ic (ab-at'ik). Same as *Abasic*.

Abattoir (ah-bat-wah'). A slaughter-house.

Abax'ial. Not situated in the axis of the body.

Abbé's catgut rings. Oval rings of catgut for intestinal anastomosis. **A.'s condenser** or **illuminator,** a number of non-achromatic lenses attached to a microscope for strong illumination. **A.'s operation,** lateral anastomosis of the intestine with catgut rings.

Abbott's paste. A paste for killing a tooth nerve.

A. B. C. lin'iment. See under *Liniment*.

A. B. C. method. Deodorization of sewage with alumina, blood, and charcoal.

Ab'derhalden's reaction or **test** (ahb'der-hahl-denz). When a foreign protein, fat, or carbohydrate is injected into the circulation, ferments which are able to digest the material injected appear in the circulation. Used in testing for pregnancy, cancer, and acute infections.

Abdo'men (ab-do'men). The portion of the body lying between the thorax and the pelvis. **Accordion a.,** nervous tympany, appearing and disappearing rapidly. **Acute a.,** any acute condition in the abdomen demanding immediate operation. **Boat-shaped.** Same as *Scaphoid a.* **Carinate a.** Same as *Scaphoid a.* **Navicular a.** Same as *Scaphoid a.* **A. ob'stipum,** shortness of the rectus abdominis muscle. **Pendulous a.,** a relaxed condition of abdominal walls. **Scaphoid a.,** abdomen whose anterior wall is hollowed.

Abdom'inal (ab-dom'in-al). Pertaining to the abdomen.

Abdom'ino-ante'rior. With the abdomen forward: said of fetus in utero.

Abdominocente'sis. Paracentesis of the abdomen.

Abdominocys'tic. Pertaining to abdomen and bladder.

Abdominogen'ital nerves. The ilio-inguinal and ilio-hypogastric nerves.

Abdominohysterec'tomy, Abdominohysterot'omy. Hysterectomy or hysterotomy through an abdominal incision.

Abdominoposte'rior. With the belly backward: said of fetus in utero.

Abdominos'copy. Examination or inspection of the abdomen.

Abdominoscro'tal muscle. The cremaster muscle.

Abdominothora'cic arch. The lower boundary of the front of the thorax.

Abdom'inous. Having a prominent abdomen.

Abdomino-uterot'omy. Same as *Abdominohysterotomy.*

Abdominovag'inal. Pertaining to the abdomen and the vagina.

Abdominoves'ical pouch. Fold of peritoneum which includes the urachal folds.

Abdu'cens (ab-du'senz). 1. External rectus muscle of the eye. 2. Sixth cranial nerve. **A. labio'rum.** Same as *A. oris.* **A. oc'uli,** external rectus of eye. **A. o'ris,** levator anguli oris muscle.

Abdu'cent (ab-du'sent). Abducting.

Abduct'. To draw away from the median line.

Abduc'tion. The act of abducting; the state of being abducted.

Abduc'tor. A muscle which performs abduction. See *Muscle Table.*

Abelin's reaction. See under *Reaction.*

Abenter'ic (ab-en-ter'ik). Situated in a part other than the intestine: as A. typhoid.

Ab'ernethy's fascia. A layer of areolar tissue around external iliac artery. **A's sarcoma.** A circumscribed fatty tumor occurring on the trunk.

Aber'rant. Wandering from the normal or usual course.

Aberra'tio. Metastasis, as of the humors, milk, or menses.

Aberra'tion (ab-er-a'shun). 1. Deviation from the usual course. 2. Imperfect refraction or focalization of a lens. **Chromatic a.,** unequal refraction of different colored rays producing a blurred image. **Distantial a.,** blurring of vision due to distance. **Mental a.,** mental unsoundness not sufficient to constitute insanity. **Spherical a.,** imperfect focalization of a convex lens.

Aberrom'eter. An instrument for measuring optical aberration.

Abevacua'tion (ab-e-vak-u-a'shun). Incomplete evacuation.

Abey'ance (ab-a'ans). A condition of suspended activity.

A'bies (a'be-ēz). Genus of trees, including firs, spruces, etc.

Abl'etene (ab-l'et-ēn). Liquid hydrocarbon, C_7H_{16}, from a species of *Abies*.

Abiet'ic acid (ab-i-et'ik). See under *Acid*.

Ab'ietin (ab'i-et-in). A resin, $C_{53}H_{76}O_8$, from Canada balsam.

Ab'ietite. A sugar, $C_4H_8O_8$, from *Abies pectinata*.

Abiochem'istry. Inorganic chemistry.

Abiogen'esis. Production of life from matter not alive.

Abiogenet'ic, Abio'genous. Pertaining to spontaneous generation.

Abiolog'ical (ab-i-o-loj'ik-al). Having no relation to biology.

Abiol'ogy (ah-bi-ol'o-je). The study of non-living things.

Abionar'ce (ab-i-o-nar'se). Insanity due to infirmity.

Abion'ergy (ab-i-on'er-je). Same as *Abiotrophy*.

Abio'sis (ab-i-o'sis). Absence or deficiency of life.

Abiotro'phia. Same as *Abiotrophy*.

Abiot'rophy (ab-i-ot'ro-fe). A gradual loss of vitality of the body cells.

Abir'ritant (ab-ir'it-ant). Diminishing irritation; soothing.

Abirrita'tion. Diminished irritability; atony.

Abiu'ret (ab-i-u'ret). Not giving the biuret reaction.

Ablacta'tion (ab-lak-ta'shun). Weaning.

Ablastem'ic. Not concerned with germination.

Ablate'. To remove, especially by cutting.

Abla'tio ret'inæ. Detachment of the retina.

Abla'tion (ab-la'shun). Removal, especially by cutting.

Ablepha'ria. Total or partial absence of the eyelids.

Ableph'arous (ab-lef'ar-us). Having no eyelids.

Ablep'sia (ab-lep'se-ah). Lack of sight; blindness.

Ab'luent. Detergent; cleansing.

Ablu'tion (ab-lu'shun). A washing.

Abmor'tal. Passing away from a dead or injured part.

Abner'val. Passing from a nerve through a muscle.

Abneu'ral (ab-nu'ral). Away from the central nervous system.

Abnor'mal. Not normal; contrary to the usual condition.

Abnormal'ity. 1. The state of being abnormal. 2. A malformation.

Abnor'mity. Same as *Abnormality*.

Abocclu'sion (ab-ok-lu'zhun). Occlusion in which the mandibular teeth are not in contact with the maxillary teeth.

Abnor'mity. Same as *Abnormality*.

Aboiement (ah-bwah-maw'). The utterance of barking sounds.

Abolit'ion. Destruction of a part, or suppression of a function.

Abomasi'tis (ab-o-mas-i'tis). Inflammation of the abomasum.

Aboma'sum, Aboma'sus. The fourth stomach of ruminants.

Abo'rad (ab-o'rad). In an aboral direction.

Abo'ral (ab-o'ral). Opposite to, or remote from, the mouth.

Abort' (ab-ort'). 1. To miscarry. 2. To arrest the development of disease. 3. An aborted fetus.

Abort'icide. The killing of a fetus within the uterus.

Abor'tient (ab-or'shent). Causing abortion; abortifacient.

Abortifa'cient. Causing abortion; also, a drug so acting.

Abor'tion. 1. Expulsion of a fetus before it is viable. 2. Premature arrest of a morbid or a natural process. Abortion is termed **accidental** or **spontaneous**, when due to accident; **artificial** or **induced**, when brought on purposely; **criminal**, when not necessary for therapeutic reasons; **embryonic**, when it occurs before the fourth month; **fetal**, when after the fourth month; **habitual**, when repeated in successive pregnancies; **incomplete**, when the placenta is retained; **inevitable**, when the embryo is dead or there is rupture of the ovum; **missed**, when the fetus is dead, but is not expelled within two weeks; **ovular**, when occurring within the first three weeks. **Therapeutic a.**, abortion done to save the mother's life. **Threatened a.**, the appearance of signs of the premature expulsion of the fetus.

Abor'tionist. One who makes a business of producing abortions.
Abor'tive. 1. Incompletely developed. 2. Abortifacient.
Abor'tus. An aborted fetus; abortion.
Abouchement (ah-boosh-maw'). The termination of a vessel in a larger one.
Abou'lia, Abouloma'nia. See *Abulia, Abulomania.*
Abra'chia (ab-ra'ke-ah). The condition of having no arms.
Abrachiocepha'lia. Absence of the head and arms.
Abra'chius. A monster fetus without arms.
Abra'sio cor'neæ. The scraping off of corneal excrescences.
Abra'sion (ab-ra'zhun). 1. A rubbing off or scraping off. 2. A spot rubbed bare of skin or mucous membrane.
Abra'sive. Causing abrasion; a substance used by producing abrasion.
Abreac'tion. The emotional reaction resulting from recall of the original psychic trauma in catharsis.
A'brin (a'brin). The poisonous principle of jequirity.
Abro'ma augus'ta. A tree of Africa furnishing a juice used in dysmenorrhea.
Abrot'anum. Southernwood, a plant which is tonic vermifuge.
A'brus (a'brus). A genus of plants, including jequirity, *q. v.*
Ab'scess (ab'ses). A localized collection of pus in a cavity formed by the disintegration of tissue. **Acute a.,** one which runs a short course, with fever and inflammation. **Alveolar a.,** abscess of the gum. **Amebic a.,** an abscess containing ameba. **Anorectal a.,** an abscess in the tissue near the rectum. **Apical a.,** an abscess at the apex of the root of a tooth. **Arthrifluent a.,** a wandering abscess originating in a diseased joint. **Bezold's a.,** an abscess due to mastoiditis and perforating into the neck. **Blind a.,** a dental granuloma. **Brodie's a.,** circumscribed abscess of the head of a bone. **Bursal a.,** an abscess in a bursa. **Canalicular a.,** a breast abscess opening into the milk ducts. **Caseous a.,** one in which the pus is of a cheesy character. **Chronic** or **Cold a.,** one of slow, non-inflammatory development. **Embolic a.,** one formed in the clot of an embolus. **Fixation a.,** one produced artificially for fixing at the site of the abscess the bacteria of an acute infection. **Gingival a.,** an abscess in gingival tissue overlying a periclasial pocket. **Ischiorectal a.,** abscess in ischiorectal fossa. **Lacrimal a.,** an abscess around the lacrimal sac. **Lacunar a.,** an abscess in the lacunæ of the urethra. **Lumbar a.,** an abscess in the lumbar region; a psoas abscess. **Mammary a.,** abscess of the breast. **Metastatic a.** Same as *Embolic a.* **Periapical a.,** an abscess around the apex of the root of a tooth. **Pericemental a.,** an abscess in the pericemental tissue. **Peridental a.,** periodontal abscess. **Perinephric a.,** an abscess in the tissue around the kidney. **Periodontal a.,** an abscess in the tissues around a tooth. **Primary a.,** one formed at the seat of the infection. **Psoas a.,** one in which pus descends in sheath of psoas muscle. **Residual a.,** one developed from the residues of former inflammations. **Retropharyngeal a.,** an abscess in the posterior wall of the pharynx. **Root a.,** a mass of granulation tissue at the root of a tooth, forming a focus of infection. **Scrofulous a.,** a collection of pus from tuberculous degeneration of bone or lymph-glands. **Secondary a.** Same as *Embolic a.* **Shirt-stud a's.,** two abscesses connected by a narrow channel. **Stercoral a.,** an abscess containing pus and fecal matter. **Stitch a.,** an abscess developed about a stitch or suture. **Thecal a.,** an abscess in the sheath of a tendon. **Wandering a.,** one that burrows through the tissues, moving from place to place.
Abscis'sæ. The transverse lines cutting vertical ones at right angles to show in a diagram the relations of two series of parts.
Abscis'sion. Removal of a part or growth by cutting.

Ab'sinthe. A French liqueur containing oil of wormwood.

Absin'thin. Bitter crystalline principle, $C_{20}H_{28}O_4$, from wormwood.

Absin'thism. A condition similar to alcoholism, from excessive use of absinthe.

Absin'thium. Wormwood, the leaves and tops of *Artemis'ia absin'thium:* stomachic tonic and heart-stimulant.

Absin'thol. Oily principle, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, from oil of wormwood.

Absolute alcohol. Alcohol free from water and impurities. **A. agraphia.** See *Agraphia.* **A. near-point.** See *Near-point.* **A. temperature,** temperature measured from the A. zero. **A. zero,** the lowest possible temperature, 273.7° below zero Cent.

Absor'bent. 1. Sucking up; taking up by suction. 2. A lacteal or lymphatic. 3. A medicine producing absorption of diseased tissue.

Absorptiom'eter. Device for measuring the layer of liquid absorbed between two glass plates; used as a hematoscope.

Absorp'tion (ab-sorp'shun). The act of taking up by suction. **A. lines.** Same as *Fraunhofer's lines.* **A. spectrum,** a spectrum obtained by passing light through a gas, which gas absorbs the same rays that its own spectrum consists of.

Absorp'tive. Having the power of absorption.

Abster'gent. Cleansing or detergent; also a cleansing agent.

Abster'sion (ab-ster'shun). The act or process of cleansing.

Abster'sive. Same as *Abstergent.*

Ab'stract, Abstrac'tum. A powder made from a drug mixed with milk-sugar, and having twice the strength of the original drug.

Abstrac'tion (ab-strak'shun). 1. Concentration of mind. 2. Venesection.

Abter'minal. Passing from tendinous to muscular tissue: said of electric currents.

Abu'lia (ab-u'le-ah). Lack or defect of will-power.

Abu'lic (ab-u'lik). Affected with abulia.

Abuloma'nia. Mental disease with loss of will-power.

Abut'ment. The anchorage tooth for a bridge.

Aca'cia (ak-a'she-ah). 1. A genus of trees furnishing gum arabic and catechu. 2. Gum arabic, a white transparent gum from bark of *Aca'cia Sen'egal:* demulcent and used as a vehicle.

Acalcu'lia. Inability to do mathematical calculations.

Acal'ypha (ak-al'if-ah). Genus of plants. **A. frutico'sa** of India and **A. hispi'da** are tonic in diarrhea and dyspepsia. **A. in'dica** is expectorant and emetic. **A. virgin'ica** is diuretic and expectorant.

Acamp'sia. Rigidity of part or a limb.

Acan'tha. A spinous process of a vertebra.

Acantha'ceous (a-kan-tha'shus). Bearing prickles.

Acanthesthe'sia (ak-an-thes-the'ze-ah). A feeling as if a sharp point were pricking the body.

Acan'thia lectula'ria. The common bed-bug.

Acan'thion. A point at the base of the anterior nasal spine.

Acanthoceph'ala (ak-an-tho-sef'al-ah). An order of worms, including Echinorhynchus.

Acanthocephali'asis. Infection with worms of the Order Acanthocephala.

Acanthokeratoder'mia. Hyperkeratosis. **A. adenoi'des cys'ticum,** edema of the sweat-glands. **A. alveola'ris,** epithelioma. **A. verruco'sa seborrho'ica,** senile warts.

Acantholy'sis. Atrophy of the prickle layer of the skin.

Acantho'ma. A tumor in the prickle layer of the skin.

Acantho'sis. Any disease of the prickle layer of the skin. **A. nig'ricans,** general pigmentation of the skin with papillary growths.

Acap'nia (ak-ap'ne-ah). Decrease of carbon dioxid in the blood.

Acap'nial. Marked by acapnia.
Acar'dia. Congenital absence of the heart.
Acardi'acus. A fetus without a heart.
Acari'asis (ak-ar-i'as-is). Any infestation with mites. See *Mite.*
Acar'icide (ak-ar'is-īd). A medicine that destroys acari.
Ac'arid, Acar'idan. A tick or mite; an acarus.
Acaridi'asis. Same as *Acariasis.*
Acarino'sis. Any disease caused by acari.
Acarodermati'tis. Dermatitis caused by acari.
Ac'aroid resin. A yellow aromatic resin from Australia: used as digestive tonic and stimulant.
Acaropho'bia. Insane dread of the itch.
Ac'arus. A genus of insects including mites, ticks, etc.
Acatamathe'sia. Lack of power to understand speech.
Acatapha'sia. Inability to speak in an orderly manner; agrammatism.
Acathec'tic jaundice. Jaundice from pathogenic changes in the liver-cells, which become unable to retain their secretion.
Acau'dal, Acau'date. Having no tail.
Acau'line (ah-kaw'lin). Having no stem; said of certain fungi.
Acaulino'sis. A fungous disease marked by an eruption with discharges and crusts.
A. C. C. An abbreviation for *anodal closure contraction.*
Accel'erans nerve. See *Nerves, Table of.*
Accelera'tion. Quickening, as of the pulse or the respiration.
Accelera'tor. That which hastens. **A. uri'næ.** See *Muscle Table.*
Accentua'tion. Increased loudness or distinctness.
Accep'tor. A substance which will absorb the active oxygen formed during the oxidation of other substances.
Accesso'rius. 1. The spinal accessory nerve (**A. Willis'ii**). 2. A muscle which assists another.
Acces'sory. Additional; supplementary: said of muscles, ducts, nerves, arteries, etc.
Accip'iter. A facial bandage with tails like the claws of a hawk.
Accladio'sis. Ulceration of the skin in Ceylon due to a fungus *Accladium.*
Acclimata'tion, Acclima'tion, Acclimatiza'tion. Process of becoming accustomed to new climate, soil, and water.
Accommoda'tion. Adjustment; especially, adjustment of the eye for various distances of vision. **Absolute a.,** the accommodation of either eye separately. **Histologic a.,** changes in the morphology and function of cells following changed conditions. **Negative a.,** adjustment of the eye for long distances by relaxation. **A. phosphenes,** streaks of light seen in the dark after accommodation. **Positive a.,** adjustment of eye for short distances by contraction. **Range of a.,** distance between the nearest point of distinct vision and the farthest point. **A. reflex,** Argyll-Robertson pupil.
Accom'modative iridoplegia. See *Iridoplegia.*
Accouchement (ah-koosh-maw'). Act of being delivered. **A. force.** forcible delivery with the hand.
Accoucheur (ah-koo-sher'). One skilled in midwifery.
Accoucheuse (ah-koo-shuz'). A midwife.
Accrementi'tion. Growth by addition of similar tissue.
Accre'tion (ak-re'shun). Accumulation of matter to a part.
Accu'mulator. Apparatus for accumulating and storing electricity.
Ace'dia (ah-se'de-ah). A condition of apathy and melancholy.
A. C. E. mixture. An anesthetic mixture consisting of 1 part alcohol, 2 parts chloroform, and 3 parts ether.
Ace'lomate. Having no celom or body cavity.
Acenesthe'sia. Loss of the sense of well being.

Acen'tric. Not originating in a nerve-center; peripheric.

Acepha'lia, Aceph'alism. Absence of the head.

Acephalobra'chia. Absence of the head and arms.

Acephalocar'dia. Absence of the head and heart.

Acephalocar'dius. Monster without head or heart.

Acephalochi'ria. Absence of the head and hands.

Aceph'alocyst, Acephalocys'tis. A sterile echinococcus cyst. **A. racemo'sa,** a hydatid mole of the uterus.

Acephalogas'ter. A monster without head or stomach.

Acephalogas'tria. Absence of the head and stomach or belly.

Acephalopo'dia. Absence of the head and feet.

Acephalopo'dius. Monster with neither head nor feet.

Acephalora'chia. Absence of head and spinal column.

Acephalosto'mia. Absence of head with presence of mouth-aperture on the upper aspect.

Acephalothora'cia. Absence of head and thorax.

Aceph'alous (ah-sef'al-us). Headless.

Aceph'alus (ah-sef'al-us). A monster fetus without a head.

Acerato'sis. Deficiency in formation of horny tissue.

Ac'erdol (as'er-dol). A compound, MnO_2K_2KOH; used as a disinfectant.

Acervulo'ma (as-er-vu-lo'mah). Same as *Psammoma*.

Acer'vulus, Acer'vulus cer'ebri. Sandy matter about the pineal gland and other parts of the brain; brain-sand.

Aces'cence (as-es'ans). The state of being sour; sourness.

Acesto'ma. A mass of granulations.

Acetab'ular. Pertaining to the acetabulum.

Acetab'ulum. Cup-shaped cavity in the innominate bone receiving the head of the femur.

Ac'etal (as'et-al). Diethylacetal; a colorless liquid, $C_6H_{14}O_2$: used as a hypnotic.

Acetal'dehyd. Normal aldehyd; ethaldehyd.

Acetam'id. White crystalline solid, C_2H_5NO.

Acetamido-antipy'rin. A yellow crystalline compound used as an antipyretic like antipyrin.

Acetam'inol. A white crystalline substance used in phthisis.

Acetan'ilid. Colorless crystalline antipyretic powder, C_8H_9NO: called also *antifebrin*.

Acet'arson (as-et'ar-son). Acetylamino hydroxyphenylarsonic acid: used in treating amebic dysentery.

Ac'etate (as'et-āt). Any salt of acetic acid.

Acetiocep'tor (as-e''tik-o-sep'tor). A side-chain having an affinity for the acetic-acid radical.

Acet'idin. Same as *Diacetin*.

Acetim'eter (as-e-tim'et-er). An instrument for measuring the acetic acid in a fluid.

Ac'etin (as'et-in). A glyceryl acetate, $C_3H_5(C_2H_3O_2)_3$.

Aceto-acet'ic acid. Same as *Diacetic acid*.

Acetobac'ter. A genus of bacteria. **A. ace'ti** causes wine or cider to change to vinegar.

Acetom'eter. Instrument for measuring acetic acid.

Acetomor'phin. Same as *Heroin*.

Ac'etone (as'et-ōn). Colorless inflammable liquid, C_3H_6O, or dimethyl ketone; anesthetic and anthelmintic.

Acetonemia (as-et-o-ne'me-ah). Presence of acetone in the blood.

Acetoni'tril. Methyl cyanid, CH_3CN, a colorless acid.

Acetonu'ria (as-et-o-nu're ah). Presence of acetone in the urine.

Acetophenet'idin. Phenacetin; a crystalline antipyretic, and analgesic remedy: used in fevers and in neuralgias.

Acetophe'none. Hypnone, C_8H_8O, a pungent fluid: used as a hypnotic and antiseptic.

Acetopy'rin (as-et-o-pi'rin). Compound of antipyrin and acetosalicylic acid: used in rheumatism and neuralgia.

Acetorthotol'uid (as'/et-or-tho-tol'u-id). Crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(CH_3)NHCOCH_3$; antipyretic.

Ac'etous (as'et-us). Resembling or pertaining to vinegar.

Aceto'zone. Benzoylacetyl peroxid, a crystalline germicide: used in $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{100}$ per cent solution.

Acetparatol'uid (as-et-par-at-ol'u-id). A crystalline antipyretic compound.

Acetphenet'idin. Same as *Phenacetin*.

Acet-to'luid. An antipyretic, $C_9H_{11}NO$, resembling acetanilid.

Ace'tum (as-e'tum). 1. Vinegar. 2. A medicine prepared with vinegar. **A. aromat'icum.** See *Aromatic vinegar*.

Acet'yl peroxid. A thick liquid, $(C_2H_3O)_2O_2$; powerful oxidizing agent.

Acet'ylene (as-et'il-ēn). A colorless, combustible gas, C_2H_2, with unpleasant odor.

Acetylphenylhydra'zin. Same as *Pyrodin*.

Acet'yl-salicyl'ic acid. Same as *Aspirin*.

Acetyltan'nin. Same as *Tannigen*.

Achala'sia. Failure of the opening of an organ to relax.

Achalybe'mia. Deficiency of iron in the blood.

Achei'lia. Congenital absence of one or both lips.

Achei'lous. Having no lips.

Achei'ria. Congenital absence of one or both hands.

Achil'lea. Genus of plants, of which *A. millefo'lium* or yarrow is used as a bitter tonic.

Achil'lein. Active principle of *Achillea*.

Achil'les' tendon. The cord at the back of the heel, the tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles. **A. t. reaction,** contraction of muscles of the calf on tapping the Achilles tendon.

Achillobursi'tis. Inflammation of the bursæ about the Achilles tendon.

Achillodyn'ia (ak-il-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the Achilles tendon.

Achillor'rhaphy (ak'il-or'af-e). Suturing the Achilles tendon.

Achillotenot'omy, Achillot'omy. Section of the Achilles tendon.

Achlorhyd'ria. Absence of hydrochloric acid from gastric juice.

Achlo'rides (ak-lo'rīds). Salts that are not chlorids.

Achlorop'sia. Blindness to green colors.

Acho'lia (ak-o'le-ah). Absence of bile-secretion.

Achylu'ria. Absence of the pigments from the urine.

Achondropla'sia, Achon'droplasty. Condition in rickets marked by defective development of cartilage at the epiphyses of the long bones.

Achore'sis. Diminution of the capacity of an organ.

Acho'rion. Genus of fungi. *A. keratoph'agus* produces onychomycosis, *A. Leber'tii* produces tinea tonsurans, *A. Schönlei'nii* produces favus.

Achroacyto'sis. Excessive development of lymph-cells (colorless cells).

Achrolocythe'mia. Lack of hemoglobin in red corpuscles.

Achro'ma (ak-ro'mah). Absence of color.

Achro'macyte (ak-ro'mas-īt). A decolorized red blood-corpuscle.

Achroma'sia (ak-ro-ma'se-ah). Lack of normal skin pigmentation.

Achromate (ah-kro'māt). A person who is color-blind.

Achromat'ic lens. Lens for neutralizing chromatic aberration. **A. spindle,** spindle-shaped figure in karyokinesis.

Achro'matin. The faintly staining ground-work of a cell-nucleus.

Achro'matism. Absence of chromatic aberration.

Achromat'ocyte. A decolorized red blood-corpuscle.

Achromatol'ysis (ak-ro-mat-ol'is-is). Disorganization of cell-achromatin.

Achromat'ophil (ak-ro-mat'o-fil). Not easily stainable.

Achromatop'sia. Color-blindness.

Achromato'sis. Any disease marked by deficiency of pigmentation.

Achromatu'ria. Colorless state of the urine.

Achro'mia (ak-ro'me-ah). Achromia.

Achro'mic (ak-ro'mik). Marked by absence of color.

Achromoder'mia. Colorless state of the skin.

Achro'mophil. Not chromophilous.

Achromotrich'ia. Colorless condition of the hair.

Achroodex'trin. A kind of dextrin not colored by iodin.

Achy'lia, Achylo'sis. Absence of chyle. **A. gas'trica,** absence of ferments of the gastric juice.

Achy'lous (ak-i'lus). Deficient in chyle.

Achymo'sis. Deficient formation of chyme.

Acic'ular (as-ik'u-lar). Needle-shaped.

Acid (as'id). 1. Sour. 2. A compound of an electronegative element with one or more hydrogen atoms which are replaceable by electropositive atoms. **Abietic a.,** **Abietinic a.,** crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, from rosin. **Abric a.,** crystalline acid, $C_{12}H_{24}N_3O$, from jequirity. **Acetic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_2H_4O_2$, the acid of vinegar. **Aconitic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_6H_6O_6$, from *Aconitum Napellus* and other plants. **Adipic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, formed by oxidizing fats with nitric acid. **Agaric a., Agaricic a.,** acid, $C_{16}H_{30}O_5 + H_2O$, from *Polyporus officinalis*: used in night-sweats. **Allophan'ic a.,** an acid, $C_2H_4N_2O_3$, used to change certain liquids into a crystalline form. **Amido-acetic a.,** glycocoll. **Amidobenzoic a.,** acid, $C_7H_7NO_2$, sometimes found in urine. **Amidosuccinic a.,** asparagin. **Angelic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_5H_8O_2$, from roots of *Angelica archangelica*. **Anisic a.,** acid, $C_8H_8O_3$, from anise seed. **Anticyclic a.,** white powder with antiseptic properties. **Arabic a.,** acid, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, from gum arabic. **Aromatic a's.,** certain organic acids from resins, balsams, etc. **Arsanylic a.,** arsenic acid, in which one hydroxyl group is replaced by an anilin group. **Arsenic a., Arsenous a.** See *Arsenic*. **Arsonic a.,** arsenic acid, in which one of the hydroxyl molecules is replaced by an organic radical. **Asparaginic a., Aspartic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_4H_7NO_4$, from beet-root, and found in the body. **Auric a.,** gold trihydroxid, $Au(OH)_3$. **Benzoic a.,** white, crystalline acid, $C_7H_6O_2$, from certain resins. **Boracic a., Boric a.,** white antiseptic powder, H_3BO_3, from borax. **Butyric a.,** rancid, viscid acid, $C_4H_8O_2$, from butter, urine, feces, and perspiration. **Caffeic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_9H_8O_4$, from coffee. **Cahincic a.** Same as *Cahincin*. **Camphoric a.,** crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, from camphor: used in night sweats. **Capric a.,** crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, from butter. **Caprylic a.,** fatty acid, $C_8H_{16}O_2$, from butter and cocoanut oil. **Carbamic a.,** monobasic acid, $CO.NH_2.OH$. **Carbazotic a.** Same as *Picric a.* **Carbolic a.,** crystalline acid, C_6H_6O, from coal-tar: disinfectant and antiseptic. **Carbonic a.,** carbon dioxide, CO_2, colorless, odorless gas. **Carminic a.,** coloring matter, $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$, from buds of certain plants and cochineal insect. **Cathartic a., Cathartinic a.,** active principle from *Cassia*. **Cerotic a.,** fatty acid, $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, from beeswax and Chinese wax. **Chloracetic a.,** caustic combination of chlorin and acetic acid. **Chloric a.,** an acid, $HClO_3$, known only in its compounds. **Cholalic a., Cholic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_{24}H_{42}O_5$, from bile. **Chromic a.** 1. The compound, H_2CrO_4. 2. Chromium trioxid. CrO_3: escharotic. **Chrysophanic a.,** yellow, crystalline acid, $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$, from lichen, senna, and rhubarb. **Cinnamic a.,** compound, $C_9H_8O_2$, from balsams and resins: used in tuberculosis. **Citric a.,** crystalline acid, $C_6H_8O_7$, from lemons, currants, and other fruits. **Cresolsulphuric a.,** acid, $C_7H_7O_4$-

$SO_2.O_4$, found in small quantities in urine. **Cresylic a.** Same as *Cresol*. **Cyanic a.,** acid, CNHO, stable only at low temperatures. **Diacetic a.,** acid, $C_4H_6O_5$, found in urine in diabetes and other diseased conditions. **Fatty a.,** monobasic acid produced by oxidation of a primary alcohol, and having the general formula, CnH_2nO_2. **Formic a.,** colorless, pungent liquid, CH_2O_2, from secretion of ants, nettles, etc. **Gallic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_7H_6O_5$, found in nut-galls, fruit, and tea: astringent and disinfectant. **Glycocholic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_{61}$, found in bile. **Glycuronic a.,** an acid, $C_6H_{10}O_7$, which has been found in the urine. **Hippuric a.,** crystalline acid, $C_9H_9NO_3$, from urine of herbivorous animals. **Hydriodic a.,** gaseous acid, HI: used in aqueous solution and in syrup as an alterative. **Hydrobromic a.,** irritating gaseous acid, HBr: used diluted in nervous conditions. **Hydrochloric a.,** colorless gas, HCl, used in aqueous solution as an aid to digestion. **Hydrocyanic a.,** a volatile poisonous liquid, HCN, from bitter almonds, peach leaves, cherry leaves, etc.; used diluted as a sedative. **Hydrofluoric a.,** colorless caustic liquid, HF. **Hydrosulphuric a.,** stinking gas, H_2S, formed during the putrefaction of albuminoid substances. **Hypochlorous a.,** unstable compound, HClO: used as disinfectant and bleaching agent. **Hypophosphorous a.,** an acid, $PH(OH)_2$, forming salts called hypophosphites. **Indoxylsulphuric a.,** acid which combined with potassium, occurs in the urine as indican. **Iodic a.,** monobasic acid, HIO_3: used in dilute solution as an alterative, **Isanic a.,** a purgative compound derived from isano tree. **Lactic a.,** syrupy liquid, $HC_3H_5O_3$, produced in the fermentation of milk. **Linoleic a.,** acid, $C_{16}H_{28}O_2$, found as a glycerid in drying oils. **Malic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_4H_6O_5$, from juices of many fruits and plants. **Maloric a.,** acid, $C_3H_4O_4$, from beet. **Meconic a.,** white crystalline acid, $C_7H_4O_7$, from opium. **Metaphosphoric a.,** solid compound, HPO_3, used as a test for albumin in urine. **Muriatic a.** Same as *Hydrochloric a.* **Myronic a.,** acid, $C_{10}H_{19}NSO_{10}$, found in combination in black mustard. **Nitric a.,** colorless, fuming liquid, HNO_3, used as a cauterizing agent. **Nitrohydrochloric a., Nitromuriatic a.,** yellow, fuming mixture of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. **Oleic a.,** colorless, crystallizable oil, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, found in many fats and oils. **Organic a.,** an acid containing the group, CO.OH, or carboxyl. **Orthophosphoric a.,** ordinary phosphoric acid, H_3PO_4. **Osmic a.,** osmium oxid, OsO_4, in yellow crystals: used in cancer, strumous glands, etc., and as a stain and fixing agent in histology. **Oxalic a.,** colorless, crystalline, poisonous acid, $C_2H_2O_4$, from wood-sorrel, sugar, and other substances. **Palmitic a.,** acid, $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, found in palm oil and solid fats. **Phosphoric a.,** an acid, H_3PO_4, crystalline when pure, but ordinarily a syrupy liquid. **Phosphorous a.,** acid, H_3PO_3. **Picric a.,** yellow, crystalline acid, $C_6H_3N_3O_7$, used as a dye and as a fixing agent: also said to be antiperiodic and anthelmintic. **Prussic a.** Same as *Hydrocyanic a.* **Pyroboric a.,** acid, $H_2B_4O_7$, obtained by heating boric acid. **Pyrogallic a.,** white, crystalline, poisonous compound, $C_6H_6O_3$, used in skin diseases. **Pyroligneous a.,** clear liquid from the destructive distillation of wood, etc. **Pyrophosphoric a.,** crystalline acid, $2H_2O.P_2O_5$, one of the forms of phosphoric acid. **Quinic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_7H_{12}O_6$, from cinchona. **Rosolic a.,** compound, $C_{20}H_{16}O_3$: used as a dye and as a test for acids. **Salicylic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_7H_6O_3$, found in various plants and made from carbolic acid: antipyretic, antirheumatic, and antiseptic. **Salicylsulphonic a.,** crystalline substance: used as a test for proteids. **Sarcolactic a.,** acid, $C_3H_6O_3$, found in muscles and blood and in urine in

phosphorus poisoning. **Sclerotinic a.,** one of the active principles of ergot. **Stearic a.,** wax-like acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, from fats. **Succinic a.,** acid, $C_4H_6O_4$, distilled from amber. **Sulphanilic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(NH_2)SO_3H$, used as a reagent. **Sulphocarbolic a.,** compound, $C_6H_6SO_4$: antiseptic and antipyretic. **Sulphuric a.,** colorless, caustic liquid, H_2SO_4. **Sulphurous a.,** colorless liquid, $H2SO_3$: used as oxidizing and bleaching agent, and as a lotion in diphtheria, stomatitis, etc. **Tannic a.,** an astringent powder, $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$, from nut-galls: astringent and hemostatic. **Tartaric a.,** white powder, $C_4H_6O_6$, from juice of grape and other plants. **Taurocholic a.,** crystalline acid, $C_{24}H_{45}NOS_7$, from the bile. **Trichloracetic a.,** crystalline, caustic compound, $HC_2Cl_3O_2$. **Tuberculinic a.,** a toxic compound from tubercle bacilli. **Uric a.,** a crystalline acid, $C_5H_4N_4O_3$, found in urine and in some organs of the body. **Valerianic a., Valeric a.,** colorless, oily, pungent liquid, $C_5H_{10}O_2$: used in nervous diseases.

Acidaminu'ria. Excess of amino-acid in the urine.

Acide'mia (as-id-e'me-ah). Abnormal acidity of the blood.

Ac'id-fast. Not decolorized by acids.

Acid'ifiable. Capable of being made acid.

Acidifica'tion. The act of making acid; conversion into an acid.

Acidim'eter. Instrument for performing acidimetry.

Acidim'etry. The determination of the amount of free acid in a liquid.

Ac'idism, Acidis'mus. A condition due to introduction into the body of acids from outside.

Acid'ity (as-id'it-e). 1. The state of being acid. 2. The combining power of a base.

Ac'idol (as'id-ol). Betain hydrochlorid, used as a means of administering hydrochloric acid.

Acidol'ogy (as-id-ol'o-je). The science of surgical appliances.

Acid'ophil, Acidophil'ic (as-id'o-fil, as-id-o-fil'ik). 1. Easily stained with acid dyes. 2. Growing best on acid media; said of bacteria.

Acido'sic. Affected with acidosis.

Acido'sis. Increased acidity of the blood.

Acidos'teophyte (as-id-os'te-o-fit). A sharp osteophyte.

Acidot'ic (as-id-ot'ik). Pertaining to, or marked by, acidosis.

Ac'id-proof. Same as *Acid-fast.*

Acid'ulated (as-id'u-la-ted). Somewhat sour or acid.

Acid'ulous (as-id'u-lus). Moderately sour.

Ac'idum (as'id-um). Latin for acid.

Acidu'ric. Growing on acid media, but preferring those that are alkaline.

Acine'sia (as-in-e'ze-ah). See *Akinesia.*

Acinet'ic (as-in-et'ik). 1. Affected with acinesia. 2. Diminishing muscular power.

Acin'iform (as-in'if-orm). Grape-like.

Acini'tis (as-in-i'tis). Inflammation of the acini of a gland.

A'cinous, A'cinose (as'in-us, -ōs). Made up of acini.

A'cinus (as'in-us), pl. *a'cini.* One of the smallest lobules of a compound gland.

Acladio'sis. An ulcerative skin disease caused by the fungus *Acladium.*

Aclas'tic (ak-las'tik). Not refracting.

Acleitocar'dia. Open state of the foramen ovale.

Ac'me (ak'me). The critical stage or crisis of a disease.

Ac'ne (ak'ne). Any inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands. **A. al'bida,** milium. **A. artificia'lis,** acne due to external irritation. **A. atroph'ica.** Same as *A. variioliformis.* **A. cilia'ris,** acne of the edges of the eyelids. **A. dissemina'-**

ta. Same as *A. vulgaris.* **A. genera'lis,** acne over the whole surface of the body. **A. hypertroph'ica,** a. rosacea with thickening of the tips and sides of the nose. **A. indura'ta,** variety of a. vulgaris with chronic livid indurations. **Iodin a.,** eruption from continued use of iodids. **A. keroto'sa,** variety in which a horny plug takes the place of the comedo. **A. mentag'ra,** sycosis. **A. papulo'sa,** acne with the formation of papules. **A. picia'lis,** tar-acne, a variety due to the irritation of tar or its vapor. **A. rosa'cea,** a chronic inflammatory state of the nose and contiguous parts of the face in drunkards. **A. scorbu'tica,** a papular eruption in scurvy. **A. sim'plex.** Same as *A. vulgaris.* **A. tar'si,** acne of the sebaceous glands of the eyelids. **A. variolifor'mis,** variety in which pustules appear in groups about the forehead and scalp. **A. vulga'ris,** common acne.

Acne'mia (ak-ne'me-ah). Atrophy of the calves of the legs.

Acni'tis. A skin inflammation which leaves pits.

Aco'in (ak-o'in). A white powder from guanin; bactericide and local anesthetic.

Aco'mia (ak-o'me-ah). Baldness.

Ac'onin. An alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{41}NO_{11}$, from aconitin.

Ac'onite (ak'o-nīt). Poisonous drug from the root and leaves of *Aconi'tum Napel'lus;* cardiac, sedative, antipyretic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

Acon'itin. Deadly white alkaloid, $C_{33}H_{45}NO_{12}$, from aconite.

Aconi'tum (ak-o-ni'tum). See *Aconite.*

Aconure'sis (ak-on u-re'sis). Involuntary urination.

Acopro'sis. Absence of fecal matter in the intestine.

Aco'rea (ak-o're-ah). Absence of the pupil.

Aco'ria (ak-o're-ah). Insatiable appetite.

Acor'mus. A monster fetus with scarcely any trunk.

Ac'orus (ak'o-rus). See *Calamus.*

Acouesthe'sia. Acoustic sensibility.

Acou'meter, Acouom'eter. Instrument for measuring the hearing power.

Acouopho'nia. Auscultatory percussion.

Ac'ouphone (ak'u-fōn). An electric apparatus for assisting the deaf to hear.

Acous'ma. The hearing of imaginary sounds.

Acousmatagno'sis (ak-oos-mat-ag-no'sis). Inability to recognize sounds, due to mental disorder.

Acousmatamne'sia (ak-oos-mat-am-ne'ze-ah). Inability to call up images of sounds.

Acous'tic (ak-oos'tik or ak-kow'stik). Relating to sound or the sense of hearing.

Acous'ticon. A variety of ear-trumpet.

Acous'tics (ak-oos'tiks or ak-kow'stiks). The science of sound and hearing.

Acqui'red. Obtained after birth; not congenital.

Acracon'itin (ak-rak-on'it-in). Same as *Pseudaconitin.*

Acragno'sis (ak-rag-no'sis). Acro-agnosis.

A'cral. Affecting the extremities.

Acral'dehyd (ak-ral'de-hid). Same as *Acrolein.*

Acra'nia. Partial or complete absence of the cranium.

Acra'nial. Having no cranium.

Acra'nius (ak-kra'ne-us). A monster fetus with no cranium.

Acrature'sis. Inability to urinate from atony of the bladder.

Acremonio'sis. A disease marked by fever and the development of swellings, caused by a fungus.

Acribom'eter. Instrument for measuring minute objects.

Ac'rid (ak'rid). Irritating; pungent.

Ac'ridin. Crystalline alkaloid, $C_{12}H_9N$, from anthracene.

crifla'vine (ak-rif-la'vin). A dye which has powerful germicidal antiseptic properties: used in treatment of wounds.

crit'ical (ak-rit'ik-al). Having no crisis.

critochro'macy. Color-blindness.

cro-æsthe'sia. See *Acro-esthesia.*

c'ro-agno'sis. Lack of sensory recognition of a limb.

croanesthe'sia. Anesthesia of the extremities.

croarthri'tis (ak-ro-ar-thri'tis). Arthritis of the extremities.

crosphyx'ia. Asphyxia of the extremities; Raynaud's phenomenon.

c'ro-atax'ia. Ataxia of the hands and fingers, toes and feet.

c'roblast (ak'ro-blast). The external layer of the mesoblast.

crobys'tiolith (ak-ro-bis'te-o-lith). A preputial calculus.

crobysti'tis (ak-ro-bis-ti'tis). Inflammation of the prepuce.

crocepha'lia. Pointed condition of the top of the head.

crocephal'ic. Marked by acrocephalia.

crocine'sis (ak-ro-sin-e'sis). Excessive motility; abnormal freedom of movement.

crocinet'ic (ak-ro-sin-et'ik). Marked by acrocinesis.

crocontrac'ture. Contracture of an extremity.

crocor'don (ak-ro-kor'don). A soft pendulous growth on the neck and eyelids of old persons.

crocyano'sis (ak''ro-si-an-o'sis). Blueness of the hands and feet.

crodermati'tis. Dermatitis of the extremities.

crodolichome'lia. Abnormal length of hands and feet.

crodyn'ia (ak-ro-din'e-ah). A disease marked by pricking pains in the palms and soles, hyperesthesia, and eruption on hands and feet.

croesthe'sia. 1. Exaggerated sensitiveness. 2. Pain in the extremities.

crogno'sis. Limb knowledge; sensory recognition of a limb.

crohy'pothermy. Abnormal coldness of the hands and feet.

crokine'sia (ak-ro-kin-e'se-ah). Abnormal mobility.

cro'lein. A volatile, oily liquid, C_3H_4O, from decomposition of glycerol.

cromac'ria. Same as *Arachnodactylia.*

croma'nia. Incurable or extreme mania.

cromasti'tis. Inflammation of the nipple.

cromega'lia, Acromeg'aly. A disease marked by enlargement of the tissues of the face, hands, and feet.

cromelal'gia. Same as *Erythromelalgia.*

cremetagen'esis. Undue growth of the extremities.

cro'mial (ak-ro'me-al). Pertaining to the acromion.

cromic'ria. Abnormal smallness of the extremities.

cromioclavic'ular. Pertaining to acromion and clavicle.

cromiohu'meral. Pertaining to the acromion and the humerus. **A. muscle,** the deltoid muscle.

cro'mion. The outward extension of the spine of the scapula, forming the point of the shoulder.

cromiothora'cic. Pertaining to the acromion and the thorax.

crom'phalus. 1. Bulging of the navel as the first stage of umbilical hernia. 2. The center of the navel.

cronarcot'ic. Both acrid and narcotic.

croneuro'sis. Any neurosis of the extremities.

c'ronyx (ak'ro-nix). An ingrowing nail.

c'ropachy (ak'ro-pak-e). Clubbed fingers.

croparal'ysis. Paralysis of the extremities.

croparesthe'sia. A disease marked by tingling, numbness, and stiffness in the extremities, chiefly the fingers, hands, and forearms.

cropathol'ogy. Pathology of the extremities.

Acrop'athy (ak-rop'ath-e). Any disease of the extremities.
Acropho'bia. Morbid fear of being at a great height.
Acroposthi'tis. Inflammation of the prepuce.
Acroscleroder'ma (ak-ro-skle-ro-der'mah). Same as *Sclerodactylia.*
Ac'rose. A sugar produced by the action of weak alkali on formaldehyd.
Ac'rosome. The extreme anterior end of the spermatozoön.
Acrot'ic. Pertaining to acrotism.
Ac'rotism. Defect or failure of the pulse.
Acrospha'celus (ak-ro-sfas'el-us). Gangrene of the digits.
Acrotrophoneuro'sis (ak-ro-trof-o-nu-ro'sis). Trophoneurotic disturbance of the extremities.
Acrytal'dehyd (ak-rit-al'de-hid). Same as *Acrolein.*
Actæ'a. Genus of plants furnishing cohosh and cimicifuga.
Actin'ic (ak-tin'ik). Producing chemical action: said of rays of light beyond the violet of the spectrum.
Ac'tinism. The chemical property of light-rays.
Actin'ium (ak-tin'e-um). A newly discovered element having radio-active powers.
Actinochem'istry. The chemistry of radian energy.
Actinoclad'othrix (ak-tin-o-klad'o-thrix). The Streptothrix actinomyces.
Actinocuti'tis (ak''tin-o-ku-ti'tis). Dermatitis from X-ray.
Actinodermati'tis. Same as *Actinocutitis.*
Actin'ograph. A skiagraph.
Actinol'ogy. 1. The study of radiant energy. 2. The science of the chemical effects of light.
Actin'olyte (ak-tin'o-lit). Apparatus for concentrating the rays of electric light in phototherapy.
Actinom'eter. An instrument for measuring the penetrating power of x-rays.
Actinomy'ces (ak-tin-o-mi'sēz). A genus of fungi, of which *A. bo'vis* is the cause of actinomycosis.
Actinomyco'ma. A tumor found in actinomycosis.
Actinomyco'sis. An infectious disease of cattle and man, characterized by formation of tumors in the jaws and tongue.
Actinomycot'ic. Pertaining to or caused by actinomycosis.
Ac'tinon. Actinium emanation. See under *Emanation.*
Actinoneuri'tis. Neuritis caused by exposure to radio-active rays.
Actin'ophor. A mixture of cerium dioxid and thorium dioxid, used in *x*-ray diagnosis.
Actinoprax'is. Use of radio-active rays in diagnosis and treatment.
Actinos'copy. Examination by *x*-rays.
Actinostereos'copy. Actinoscopy.
Actinother'apy (ak''tin-o-ther'ap-e). Treatment of disease by actinic light.
Actinotoxe'mia. Toxemia from tissue destruction caused by *x*-ray or other radio-activity.
Ac'tion of arrest. Inhibition. **Reflex a.,** involuntary action produced by a stimulus which is conveyed to the nervous system and reflected to the periphery.
Activa'tion. The process of rendering active.
Ac'tivator. An inorganic substance which combines with an inactive enzyme to render it active.
Ac'tive treatment. See *Treatment.*
Ac'tol. Silver lactate, used as an antiseptic.
Ac'tual cautery (ak'tshu-al). Cautery by red heat.
Acufi'lopressure (ak-u-fi'lo-presh-er). A combination of acupressure and ligation.

Acu'ity. Sharpness or clearness, especially of vision.
Acu'meter. An instrument for measuring hearing.
Acu'minate. Sharp pointed.
Ac'upression, Ac'upressure. Compression of a blood-vessel by inserted needles.
Ac'upuncture. Therapeutic insertion of needles.
A'cus (a'kus). A needle, or needle-like process.
Acus'ticus. The auditory nerve.
Acute'. 1. Sharp. 2. Having severe symptoms and a short course.
A. decubitus. See *Decubitus.*
Acutenac'ulum. Same as *Needle-holder.*
Acutor'sion. Acupressure with twisting of a bleeding vessel.
Acyanop'sia, Acyanoblep'sia. Same as *Blue-blindness.*
Acye'sis. 1. Sterility in woman. 2. Absence of pregnancy.
Acys'tia (as-is'te-ah). Congenital absence of bladder.
Acystoner'via, Acystoneu'ria. Paralysis of bladder.
Acystosporid'ia (as-is''to-spo-rid'e-ah). An order of parasites related to hemosporidia.
A. D. For L. *au'ris dex'tra*, right ear.
Adac'rya (ad-ak're-ah). Deficiency in lacrimal secretion.
Adactyl'ia. Congenital lack of fingers or toes.
Adac'tylous (ad-ak'til-us). Lacking fingers or toes.
Ada'lin. A sedative and hypnotic preparation.
Adaman'tine (ad-am-an'tin). Pertaining to the enamel of the teeth.
Adamantino'ma. Same as *Adamantoma.*
Adaman'toblast (ad-am-an'to-blast). An enamel-cell.
Adamantoblasto'ma. A tumor arising from the enamel organ.
Adamanto'ma. A tumor consisting of enamel tissue.
Adamkiewicz's reaction. See under *Reaction.*
Ad'am's apple. Same as *Pomum Adami.*
Adan'sonin. A febrifugal alkaloid from *Adanso'nia digita'ta*, the baobab of Africa.
Adapta'tion. Adjustment of pupil to light.
Adap'ter. A device for connecting various parts of surgical instruments.
Adaptom'eter. An instrument for measuring the time required for retinal adaptation.
Addepha'gia (ad-ef-a'je-ah). Same as *Bulimia.*
Ad'diment. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory.*
Ad'disonism. Symptoms seen in pulmonary tuberculosis, resembling Addison's disease.
Ad'dison's disease. Tuberculous disease of suprarenal capsules, with anemia and discoloration of skin. **A.'s keloid,** morphea.
Addu'cens oc'uli. See *Rectus internus*, in *Muscles, Table of.*
Adduct'. To draw entad, or toward a center.
Addue'tion. Act of drawing together, or toward a median line.
Addue'tor. Any adducting muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.*
Adelomor'phous. Of indefinite form.
Adel'photaxy. The assumption by cells of a definite arrangement.
Adenal'gia, Adenal'gy. Pain in a gland.
Ad'enase (ad'en-as). A ferment found in the spleen pancreas, and liver.
Adenasthe'nia (ad''en-as-the'ne-ah). Deficient glandular activity. **A. gas'trica,** deficient glandular secretion in the stomach.
Aden'dric. Without dendrons: used of cells.
Adenec'tomy (ad-en-ek'to-me). Surgical removal of a gland.
Adenecto'pia. Displacement of a gland.
Adenemphrax'is. Obstruction of the duct of a gland.
Ade'nia (ad-e'ne-ah). Same as *Lymphoma.*

Aden'iform. Gland-shaped.
Ad'enin. A leucomain, $C_5H_5N_5$, mainly found in various glands
Adeni'tis. Inflammation of a gland.
Adeniza'tion. Assumption of an abnormal gland-like appearance.
Ad'enoblast. 1. A gland-cell, secretory or excretory. 2. Embryonic cell whence gland-tissue is derived.
Adenocarcino'ma. A cancerous or malignant adenoma.
Ad'enocele (ad''en-o-sel). A cystic, adenomatous tumor.
Adenocelluli'tis (ad''en-o-sel-u-li'tis). Inflammation of a gland and the cellular tissue around it.
Adenochondro'ma. Adenoma mixed with chondroma.
Ad'enocyst. A cyst developed from rudimentary structures.
Adenocysto'ma (ad-en-o-sis-to'mah). Adenoma blended with cystoma.
Adenodyn'ia (ad-en-o-din'e-ah). Pain in a gland.
Adenofibro'ma. Adenoma blended with fibroma.
Adenog'enous (ad-en-oj'en-us). Originating from glandular tissue.
Adenog'raphy. Anatomy, physiology, histology, and pathology of glands.
Adenohypersthe'nia (ad''en-o-hi-per-sthe'ne-ah). Excessive glandular activity.
Ad'enoid (ad'en-oid). 1. Resembling a gland. 2. Adenoma.
Adenoidec'tomy. Excision of adenoid growths.
Adenoid'itis (ad''en-oid-i'tis). Inflammation of an adenoid.
Adenolipo'ma. A mixed adenoma and lipoma.
Adenolipomato'sis. The formation of numerous lipomas in the neck, axilla, and groin.
Adenologadi'tis. Ophthalmia neonatorum.
Adenol'ogy. Sum of knowledge regarding glands.
Adenolymphi'tis. Lymphadenitis.
Adenolym'phocele (ad''en-o-lim'fo-sēl). Cystic dilatation of a lymph-node.
Adenolympho'ma (ad-en-o-lim-fo'mah). Adenoma of a lymph-gland.
Adeno'ma. Tumor composed of glandular tissue. **A. destruens,** a destructive variety of adenoma. **A. sebac'eum,** a yellowish tumor on the face, containing a mass of yellowish glands. **A. simplex,** a glandular hyperplasia.
Adenomala'cia. Undue softness of a gland.
Adeno'matome (ad-en-o'mat-ōm). A scissors for removing adenoids.
Adenomato'sis. The formation of adenomas in glandular tissue.
Adeno'matous. Pertaining to or resembling adenoma.
Adenomyo'ma. Adenoma combined with myoma.
Adenomyomato'sis. A condition in which adenomyoma has extended to neighboring tissues.
Adenomyometri'tis. Inflammatory hyperplasia of the uterus resembling adenomyoma.
Adenomyosarco'ma. Adenosarcoma containing striated muscle.
Adenomyo'sis. The presence of endometrial elements in abnormal places.
Adenomyosi'tis. Same as *Adenomyometritis.*
Adenomyxo'ma. Adenoma blended with myxoma.
Adenomyxosarco'ma. Myxosarcoma of a gland.
Ad'enoneure (ad'en-o-nūr). A neuron controlling glandular action.
Adenop'athy. Any disease of glands.
Adenopharyngi'tis. Inflammation of tonsils and pharynx.
Adenophleg'mon. Phlegmonous inflammation of glands.

Adenophthal'mia. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.
Adenosarco'ma. Adenoma complicated with sarcoma.
Adenosarcorhabdomyo'ma. A tumor containing elements of adenoma, sarcoma, and rhabdomyoma.
Adenosclero'sis. Hardening of a gland.
Adeno'sis (ad-en-o'sis). Any disease of a gland.
Ad'enotome (ad'en-o-tōm). An instrument for cutting glands.
Adenot'omy. 1. Anatomy of the glands. 2. Incision of a gland.
Adenoty'phus (ad''en-o-ti'fus). Typhus fever with lesions chiefly in the mesenteric glands.
Ad'eps (ad'eps). Lard; axungia. **A. anseri'nus,** goose-grease. **A. benzoina'tus,** benzoinated lard. **A. la'næ,** lanolin, wool-fat. **A. la'næ hydro'sus,** hydrous lanolin. **A. ovil'lus,** sheep's suet or tallow.
Ader'mia. Defect or absence of the skin.
Adermogen'esis. Imperfect development of skin.
Adermotro'phia. Deficient nutrition of the skin.
Adhe'sion. 1. Abnormal joining of parts to each other. 2. Band or patch by which parts abnormally cohere. **Primary a.,** healing by first intention. **Secondary a.,** healing by second intention.
Adhe'sive. Sticking closely.
Adhe'sol. A form of surgical dressing similar to collodion.
Adiactin'ic. Impervious to actinic rays.
Adiadochocine'sia, -kine'sia. Inability to arrest one motor impulse, and substitute for it one that is diametrically opposite.
Adian'tum. Maiden-hair fern; a pectoral demulcent.
Adiaphore'sis. Deficiency of the perspiration.
Adiapneus'tia. Defect or absence of perspiration.
Adiatherm'ancy. The state of being impervious to heat-rays.
Adicity (ad-is'it-e). Same as *Valence.*
Adiemor'rhysis. Stoppage of circulation of blood.
Adipec'tomy. The excision of adipose tissue from the body.
Adip'ic. Pertaining to fat.
Adip'ocele (ad-ip'o-sēl). A hernia containing fat.
Adipocel'lular. Composed o fat and connective tissue.
Ad'ipocere (ad'ip-o-ser). A waxy substance from bodies long dead; grave-wax.
Adipofibro'ma. A fibrous tumor with fatty elements.
Adipog'enous (ad-ip-oj'en-us). Producing fat.
Ad'ipoid (ad'ip-oid). Same as *Lipoid.*
Adipol'ysis (ad-ip-ol'is-is). The digestion of fats.
Adipolyt'ic (ad''ip-o-lit'ik). Effecting the digestion of fats.
Adipo'ma (ad-ip-o'mah). Same as *Lipoma.*
Adipopex'ic. Fixing or storing fat.
Adip'opexis. The fixation or storing of fat.
Ad'ipose. Of a fatty nature; fatty.
Adipo'sis cerebra'lis. Fatness from cerebral pituitary disease. **a. doloro'sa,** a disease marked by painful localized fatty degenerations and various nerve-lesions. **A. Hepat'ica,** fatty degeneration of liver. **A. tubero'sa,** a disease resembling adiposis dolorosa in which the fatty degeneration occurs in nodular masses.
Adiposi'tis. Inflammation of adipose tissue.
Adiposu'ria. The occurrence of fat in the urine.
Adip'sia (ad-ip'se-ah). Abnormal avoidance of drinking.
Adip'sous (ad-ip'sus). Quenching the thirst.
Ad'itus. An entrance or opening. **A. ad an'trum,** the recess which lodges the head of the malleus. **A. laryn'gis,** the entrance to the larynx.
Adjust'ment. The mechanism for raising and lowering the tube of a microscope.
Adju'vant. An auxiliary remedy.

Ad lib. Abbreviation for L. *ad lib'itum*, at pleasure.

Adna'ta (ad-na'tah). Same as *Tunica adnata*.

Adneph'rin (ad-nef'rin). An active principle of the suprarenal gland: hemostatic.

Adneu'ral. Occurring or situated at a nerve.

Adnex'a. Appendages; adjunct parts. **A. oc'uli,** the lacrimal glands. **A. u'teri,** the oviducts and ovaries.

Adnexi'tis. Inflammation of the ovaries and oviducts.

Adnex'opexy. The operation of fixing the Fallopian tube and ovary.

Adoles'cence (ad-o-les'ens). Youth.

Adon'idin. A poisonous glucosid from *Adonis vernalis*.

Ado'nis verna'lis. A poisonous herb; cardiant and acrid stimulant.

Ado'ral. Situated or occurring at or near the mouth.

Adoscula'tion. Impregnation without penetration.

Adre'nal. 1. Near the kidney. 2. A suprarenal capsule.

Adrenalec'tomy. Excision of suprarenal glands.

Adrenale'mia. Presence of adrenalin in the blood.

Adrenal'in (ad-re-nal'in). A hemostatic extract from the adrenal gland: used in weak solution in conjunctivitis, iritis, coryza, etc.

Adrenaline'mia. Presence of adrenalin in the blood.

Adrenalin'oscope. An apparatus for detecting the presence of adrenalin in a liquid.

Adrenalinu'ria. The presence of adrenalin in the urine.

Adrenali'tis, Adreni'tis. Inflammation of the suprarenal glands.

Adre'nin. A proprietary preparation from the medulla of the suprarenal gland.

Adrenine'mia. Presence of adrenalin in the blood.

Adrenodon'tia. Tooth form indicative of adrenal predominance.

Adrenotox'in. An antibody produced by injecting an animal with adrenal tissue.

Adren'otrope. A person exhibiting adrenotropism.

Adrenotrop'ic. Pertaining to, or marked by, adrenotropism.

Adrenot'ropism. That endocrine constitution in which the influence of the adrenals predominates.

Adrenox'in (ad-re-nok'sin). The oxidizing substance thought to form in the lungs by combination between oxygen and the internal secretion of the adrenals.

Ad'rin. An active principle from the suprarenal gland: vasomotor stimulant and hemostatic.

Ad'rue (ad'ru-e). See *Cyperus*.

Adsorp'tion (ad-sorp'shun). The attachment of one substance to the surface of another.

Adter'minal. Passing toward the end of a muscle: said of electric currents.

Adul'terant. A substance added to another for adulteration.

Adultera'tion. The addition of an impure, cheap, or unnecessary ingredient to cheapen or falsify a preparation.

Adus'tion. 1. Cauterization. 2. A dry, fevered state.

Advance'ment (ad-vans'ment). Detachment of an eye-muscle, and reattachment at an advanced point: an operation for strabismus. **Capsular a.,** attachment of capsule of Tenon in front of its normal position.

Adventit'ia (ad-ven-tish'e-ah). Outer coat of an artery.

Adventit'ious (ad-ven-tish'us). Acquired; not normal to a part.

Advi'tant. A term suggested as a substitute for vitamin.

Adyna'mia (ad-i-na'me-ah). Lack of vital powers.

Adynam'ic. Characterized by adynamia; asthenic.

Aeby's plane (e'bēz). Plane through basion and nasion, and perpendicular to median plane.

Ae'des (a-e'dēz). A genus of mosquitos. **A. ægyp'ti**, the mosquito which transmits yellow fever.

Ægoph'ony and other words in **Æ**, see *Egophony*, etc.

A'erated blood (a'er-a-ted). The arterial blood.

Aera'tion. The purification of blood in the lungs.

Aere'mia. Caisson disease.

Aerendocar'dia (a"er-en-do-kar'de-ah). Gas or air in the heart.

Aerenterecta'sia (a''er-en-ter-ek-ta'se-ah). Distention of the intestine with air or gas.

Aerhemocto'nia. Death caused by air in a blood-vessel.

Ae'rial (a-e're-al). Pertaining to the air.

Aerif'erous (a-er-if'er-us). Conveying air.

Aer'iform (a-er'if-orm). Resembling air; gaseous.

A'erobe (a'er-ōb). A micro-organism which can live and grow in the presence of free oxygen.

Aero'bia (a-er-o'be-ah). Microphytes which require air or oxygen.

Aero'bic. Unable to live without oxygen.

Aero'bion. An aerobic organism. **Facultative a.**, an organism which is able to live without oxygen under some conditions, but which normally uses it. **Obligate a.**, one which always requires oxygen to live.

Aerobio'sis. Life that requires free oxygen.

A'erocele. An air-containing tumor of the air-passages.

Aeroco'lia, Aerocoly.

Aerocol'pos (a''er-o-kol'pos). Distention of the vagina with **gas.**

Aero'coly. Distention of the colon with gas.

Aerocystos'copy. Examination of the bladder by means of the aero-urethroscope.

Aerodermecta'sia. Subcutaneous or surgical emphysema.

Aerodynam'ics. Science of motion of gases.

A'erogen (a'er-o-jen). A gas-producing bacillus.

Aerogen'ic. Producing or forming gas.

Aerohydrop'athy, Aerohydrother'apy. Therapeutic use of air and water.

Aerol'ogy (a-er-ol'o-ge). The science of air and its qualities.

Aerom'eter (a-er-om'et-er). Instrument for estimating gaseous density.

Aeromi'crobe. Any aerobic microphyte.

Aerop'athy (a-er-op'ath-e). Caisson disease.

Aeroperito'nia. Air or gas in the peritoneal cavity.

Aeroph'agy (a-er-of'aj-e). Habitual swallowing of air.

Aeroph'ilous. Requiring air for proper growth.

Aeropho'bia. 1. Morbid dread of drafts of air. 2. Morbid dread of being up in the air.

A'erophore (a'er-o-fōr). Device for inflating the lungs of still-born infants.

A'erophyte. Microbe, or other plant, that lives upon air.

Aeroplethys'mograph. Apparatus for graphically recording the expired air.

Aeropleu'ria (a''er-o-plu're-ah). Pneumothorax.

Aeroporot'omy (a''er-o-po-rot'o-me). Operation of letting air into the air-passages.

A'eroscope. Instrument for testing the purity of air.

Aerostat'ics. Science of air, or gases, at rest.

Aerotax'is (a''er-o-tak'sis). The attractive and repellant force exerted by oxygen on aerobic and unaerobic bacteria.

Aerotherapeu'tics, Aerother'apy. Treatment of disease by air.

Aerothermother'apy (a''e-ro-ther-mo-ther'ap-e). Treatment with currents of hot air.

Aerotho'rax (a-er-o-tho'raks). Same as *Pneumothorax*.

Aerotonom'eter. A device used in measuring the tension of the blood-gases.

Aerotym'panal. Performed by the agency of the air and the tympanum.

Aero-ureth'roscope. An instrument for use in aero-urethroscopy.

Aero-urethros'copy. Examination of the urethra by means of the aero-urethroscope.

Aer'ozol (a-er'o-zol). An essential oil containing 25 parts of ozone.

Aerteriver'sion (a-er-ter-iv-er'shun). Surgical eversion of the coats of a bleeding artery.

Aerteriver'ter (a-er-ter-iv-er'ter). An instrument used in performing aerteriversion.

Æs-, Æt-. For words thus beginning, see *Es-, Et-*.

Afeb'rile (af-eb'ril). Without fever.

Afen'il. Calcium chlorid urea: used by injection for hay-fever, asthma, and anaphylactic conditions.

Affec'tion. Morbid condition or diseased state.

Af'ferent (af'er-ent). Centripetal or esodic.

Affin'ity. 1. Inherent likeness. 2. Chemical attraction. **Chemic a.,** the force that unites atoms of different substances. **Elective a.,** that force by which a substance chooses to unite with one substance rather than another.

Af'flux, Afflux'ion. Rush of blood to a part.

Affu'sion. The pouring of water on the body for cooling or cleansing

Af'ral (af'ral). A crystalline preservative for wine, beer, etc.

Af'rican lethargy. Nelavan or sleeping sickness: said to be a form of filariasis.

Af'tannin (af'tan-in). A brownish liquid used in veterinary medicine.

Af'ter-birth. Placenta with umbilical cord. **A.-brain,** the metencephalon. **A.-cataract,** recurrent or secondary cataract. **A.-hearing,** hearing of sounds after the stimulus has ceased. **A.-image,** the retention of a retinal impression after the real object has ceased to be visible. **A.-pains,** pains which follow the expulsion of the placenta. **A.-perception,** perception of after-sensations. **A.-sensation,** sensation which persists after cessation of the stimulus.

Agalac'tia (ag-al-ak'she-ah). Failure or absence of milk secretion.

Agalorrhe'a. Absence or arrest of milk-flow.

Agamogen'esis. Reproduction by an asexual process.

Ag'ar, Ag'ar-Ag'ar. Gelatin of various seaweeds: used in making culture-media.

Ag'aric. A fungus or mushroom of the genus *Agaricus*, of which several species are medicinal.

Agar'ic acid, Agari'cic acid. An acid from *Polyporus officinalis*, a fungus; used in night-sweats.

Agar'icin. A poisonous principle from *Agaricus albus:* used in night-sweats.

Agas'tria. Absence of the stomach.

Agas'tric. Having no stomach.

Agastroneu'ria. Lack of nervous tonicity in the stomach.

Ag'athin. An analgesic medicine not unlike salicylic acid.

Aga've (ag-a've). A genus of American plants: diuretic and antisyphilitic.

$AgC_3H_5O_3+H_2O$. Silver lactate.

$Ag_3C_6H_5O_7$. Silver citrate.

AgCl. Silver chlorid.

AgCN. Silver cyanid.

Agene'sia. 1. Imperfect development. 2. Sterility, or impotence.

Agen'italism (ah-jen'it-al-izm). A eunuch-like condition due to lack of secretion of the testicles.

Agenoso'mia. Imperfect development of sexual organs.

Ageu'sia, Ageus'tia. Loss or lack of the sense of taste.

Ag'ger na'si. An elevation at the anterior free margin of the middle turbinated bone.

Agglom'erated. Crowded into a mass.

Agglu'tinable. Capable of agglutination.

Agglu'tinant, Agglu'tinative. 1. Acting like glue. 2. A substance which promotes union of parts.

Agglutina'tion. A joining together; especially, the clumping together of bacteria by the action of certain antitoxins. **Group a.,** agglutination of an organism by an agglutinin specific for other organisms. **Immediate a.,** healing by first intention. **Mediate a.,** healing by formation of plastic material.

Agglu'tinator. An agglutinin.

Agglu'tinin (ag-lu'tin-in). A substance formed in the blood as a result of infection and capable of causing coherence of the bacteria of the infection.

Agglutin'ogen. The substance in bacteria which stimulates the animal body to form agglutinin.

Agglu'tinoid (ag-lu'tin-oid). An agglutinin in which the zymotoxic group is weakened or destroyed.

Agglutino'phor. That part of an agglutinin which produces the agglutination.

Agglutin'oscope. An apparatus for observing agglutination in a test-tube.

Agglu'tinum. The agglutinable part of a bacillus.

Agglutin'umoid. An agglutinin which has been heated, yet still retains its agglutinating power.

Agglutom'eter. A series of tubes for performing the serum test for typhoid fever.

Ag'gregate, Ag'gregated. Huddled together. **A. glands.** Same as *Peyer's patches.*

Aggres'sin. A supposed substance which renders the action of bacteria more aggressive.

Aggressiv'ity. The invading force or activity of a microorganism.

Agha'ra (ag-har'ah). A diuretic and astringent compound used in dropsy, diarrhea, etc.

Aglaukop'sia (ah-glau-kop'se-ah). Green-blindness.

Aglobu'lia. Decrease in the proportion of blood-corpuscles.

Aglos'sia. Congenital absence of the tongue.

Aglossosto'mia. Absence of the tongue with closure of the mouth.

Agluti'tion (ag-lu-tish'un). Inability to swallow.

Agmatol'ogy. The sum of what is known regarding fractures.

Ag'minate glands (ag'min-āt). Same as *Peyer's patches.*

Ag'nail. Same as *Hangnail.*

Agna'thia (ag-na'the-ah). Absence of a jaw-bone.

Agne'a (ah-gne'ah). A condition in which objects are not recognized.

Ag'nin. A proprietary wool-fat preparation.

Ag'nolin. A lanolin preparation.

Agno'sia (ag-no'se-ah). Loss of the perceptive power.

Ag_2O. Silver oxid.

Agomphi'asis. Loose state of the teeth.

Ago'nad (ah-go'nad). A castrated person.

Ag'onal. Pertaining to death or to terminal infection.

Ag'ony (ag'o-ne). 1. Death-struggle. 2. Extreme suffering.

Agopy'rin (ag-o-pi'rin). An influenza remedy containing salipyrin, ammonium chlorid, and cinchonin sulphate.

Agorapho'bia. 1. Morbid dread of open spaces. 2. Dread of crowds of people.

Ag'otan (ag'o-tan). Same as *Atophan.*

Ag_3PO_4. Silver phosphate.

Agraffe (ag-raf'). An instrument for keeping together the edges of a wound.

Agrammat'ica. Agrammatism.

Agram'matism. Loss of power of uttering words.

Agran'ulocyte (ag-ran'u-lo-sīt). A non-granular leukocyte.

Agranulocyto'sis. Decrease in the granular leukocytes of the blood.

Agranuloplas'tic. Able to form non-granular cells.

Agraph'ia (ag-raf'e-ah). Inability to express thoughts by writing, owing to a central lesion. **Absolute a.,** inability to form letters. **Verbal a.,** ability to form letters, but not to write words.

Agraph'ic. Affected with, or pertaining to, agraphia.

Agre'mia, Agræ'mia. Gouty diathesis.

Ag'ria. An obstinate pustular eruption.

Ag'rimony (ag'rim-o-ne). The plant *Agrimo'nia eupato'ria;* astringent and tonic.

Agron'omy. Rural economy; husbandry.

Agryp'nia (ag-rip'ne-ah). Abnormal wakefulness; insomnia.

Agrypnot'ic. A drug that promotes wakefulness.

Ag_2S. Silver sulphid.

$AgSO_4$. Silver sulphate.

A'gue (a'gu). Malarial fever. **Brass-founders' a.,** disease of brass-founders, with symptoms resembling intermittent fever. **Brow a.,** intermittent neuralgia of brow. **A. cake,** enlargement of spleen from chronic malaria. **Catenating a.,** ague associated with other diseases. **A. drop,** Fowler's solution. **Dumb a., Masked a.,** ague without well-marked chill and with only slight periodicity. **A. spleen.** Same as *A. cake.*

Ag'urin. A diuretic preparation of sodium acetate and theobromin acetate.

Ah. Symbol for *Hypermetropic astigmatism.*

Ahyp'nia. Sleeplessness; insomnia.

Aichmopho'bia. Insane dread of pointed instruments.

Ainhum (in-yoon'). Tropical disease in which a little toe drops off.

Ai'odin (ah-i'o-din). An extract of thyroid gland, not containing iodin.

Air. The gaseous mixture which makes up the atmosphere. **Complemental a.,** the air in excess of the tidal air which may be drawn into the lungs by forced respiration. **Residual a.,** air that stays in the lungs after the strongest possible expiration. **Supplemental a.,** air which may be expelled from the lungs in excess of that normally breathed out. **Tidal a.,** air that is carried to and fro in normal respiration. **A.-cell.** Same as *A.-vesicle.* **A.-douche,** injection of air into a cavity. **A.-hunger,** dyspnea which affects both inspiration and expiration. **A.-passage,** any passage through which air passes in breathing. **A.-pump,** instrument used in producing a vacuum. **A.-sac.** Same as *A.-vesicle.* **A.-vesicle,** any normal saccule in lung-tissue into which air is drawn in breathing.

Air'ol. A green antiseptic powder; used externally.

Akalku'lia. Same as *Acalculia.*

Akamu'shi disease. Tsutsugamushi disease. [See under *disease.*

Akanthesthe'sia, and other words in Ak, see under *Ac.*

Akaral'gia. A proprietary migraine remedy.

Akatam'a (ah-kat-am'ah). A disease of Western Africa, marked by numbness, tingling, and burning sensations in the presence of dampness or cold.

Akatamathe'sia. Inability to understand.

Akathis'ia (ah-kath-is'e-ah). Inability to sit down from nervous fear.

Akidopeiras'tic (ak"id-o-pi-ras'tik). Marked by exploratory puncture with a needle.

Akine'sia. Loss of power of motion. **A. al'gera,** paralysis caused by the intense pain of muscular movement.

Akiya'mi (ah-ke-yah'me). Same as *Nanukayami.*

Ak'ouphone. See *Acouphone.*

A'la (a'lah), pl. *a'læ.* Any wing-like process. **A. mag'na,** the great wing of the sphenoid bone. **A. na'si,** the cartilaginous flap on the outer side of either nostril. **A. par'va,** the lesser wing of the sphenoid. **A. vespertilio'nis** ("bat's wing"), the broad ligament of the uterus.

Ala'lia. Lack of power of speech not due to central lesion.

Alan'gin (al-an'gin). A yellow alkaloid from *Alan'gium Lamar'kii,* an emetic plant of the East Indies.

Alant-camphor. A camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, found in elecampane.

Alan'tol. Oily antiseptic principle, $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$, from elecampane.

A'lar (a'lar). 1. Pertaining to or like a wing. 2. Pertaining to the axilla.

Alas'trim. A disease of Brazil, resembling small-pox.

Albar'as. A skin disease with formation of white anesthetic patches on which the hair turns white.

Albar'gin (al-bar'jin). A yellow silver preparation used in gonorrhea in solution.

Alba'tion. The act of bleaching or rendering white.

Albe'do (al-be'do). Whiteness. **A. ret'inæ,** edema of retina.

Albers-Schonberg disease. Osteosclerosis fragilis.

Al'bert's disease. Achillodynia or achilloburšitis.

Al'bicans. Either one of the corpora albicantia.

Albidu'ria. Discharge of white or colorless urine.

Albi'ni's nodules. Small nodules on the mitral and tricuspid valves of the heart.

Al'binism. White condition of hair, skin, eyes, etc.

Albi'no (al-bi'no). A person affected with albinism.

Albinu'ria (al-bin-u're-ah). Whiteness of the urine.

Albocine'reous. Containing both white and gray matter.

Al'bolin. Oily emollient liquid used in spraying nose and throat.

Albugin'ea (al-bu-jin'e-ah). The tunica albuginea. **A. oc'uli,** Same as *Sclera.* **A. ova'rii,** the outer layer of the ovarian stroma. **A. penis,** the outer envelop of the corpora cavernosa.

Albugineot'omy. Incision of the tunica albuginea of the testicle.

Albugini'tis. Inflammation of the albuginea of the penis.

Albu'go. White opacity of the cornea of the eye.

Albu'kalin. A principle derivable from leukemic blood.

Albu'men. The white of eggs.

Albumim'eter. Same as *Albuminimeter.*

Albu'min. A protein found in nearly every animal tissue and fluid. **Acid a.,** albumin altered by action of acid. **Blood-a.** Same as *Serum-a.* **Circulating a.,** that found in the bodily fluids. **Derived a.,** albumin altered by action of chemicals. **Egg-a.,** albumin of the animal body. **Floating a.** Same as *Circulating a.* **Native a.,** any normal albumin of the organism. **Serum-a.,** albumin of the body, especially of the blood. **A. tannate,** a yellowish astringent powder, used in diarrheas in children. **Vegetable a.,** that of vegetable tissue.

Albu'minate. A compound of albumin with a base.

Albuminatu'ria. Excess of albuminates in the urine.

Albuminif'erous. Yielding albumin.

Albuminim'eter. Instrument for discovering the proportion of albumin present.

Albuminip'arous (al-bu-min-ip'ar-us). Producing albumin.

Albuminocho'lia. Presence of protein in the bile.

Albu'minoid. 1. Resembling albumin. 2. Any one of a large class of proteins.
Albuminol'ysin. A lysin which splits up albumins.
Albuminol'ysis. The splitting up of proteins.
Albu'minone. A principle from albuminoids, soluble in alcohol.
Albuminop'tysis. Presence of albumin in the sputum.
Albuminorea'tion. The presence or absence of albumin in the sputum: its presence is believed to indicate tuberculosis.
Albuminorrhe'a. Excessive excretion of albumins.
Albu'minose. Same as *Albumose.*
Albumino'sis. Abnormal excess of albuminous elements.
Albu'minous. Charged with or resembling albumin.
Albuminuret'ic. 1. Producing albuminuria. 2. Drug which so acts.
Albuminu'ria. Presence of albumin in the urine. **A. of adolescence.** See *Cyclic a.* **Cardiac a.,** that caused by valvular disease. **Cyclic a.,** occurrence of small quantity of albumin in the urine, especially of the young, at regular times each day. **Emulsion a.,** a form seen in puerperal eclampsia, in which the turbidity does not disappear on heating, filtering, or adding acid. **False a.,** mixture of albumin with the urine during its course through the urinary passages. **Functional a.** Same as *Cyclic a.* **Mixed a.,** combined true and false a. **Orthostatic a.,** albuminuria on assuming the erect position. **Paroxysmal a.** Same as *Cyclic a* **Physiologic a.,** albumin in normal urine without disease of the system. **Simple a.** Same as *Cyclic a.* **True a.,** that due to excretion of some of the albuminous elements of the blood with the urine.
Albu'moscope. An instrument for determining the presence of albumin in the urine.
Al'bumose. Any primary product of the digestion of a protein; further digestion converts the albumoses into peptones. **Bence-Jones a.,** a protein found in the urine in disease of the bone-marrow.
Albumose'mia. The presence of albumose in the blood.
Albumosu'ria. The presence of an albumose in the urine.
Al'cogel (al'ko-jel). A gel in which alcohol is the solvent.
Al'cohol. 1. Ethyl hydrate, C_2H_6OH, a liquid distilled from products of vinous ferments. 2. Any compound of a hydrocarbon with hydroxyl: a term further extended to various substitution products. **Absolute a.,** a. with not over 1 per cent. of water. **Amyl a.,** fusel oil. **Denatured a.,** alcohol rendered unfit for use as a beverage or medicine. **Ethyl a.,** ordinary alcohol. **Methyl a.,** wood spirit, CH_4O. **Primary, Secondary, Tertiary a.,** one formed by replacement, 1, 2, or 3 hydrogen atoms in carbinol with alkyls.
Al'coholase. A ferment which converts lactic acid into alcohol.
Al'coholate. A compound or a preparation containing alcohol.
Alcohol'ature (al-ko-hol'at-ur). An alcoholic tincture.
Alcohol'ic. Containing or pertaining to alcohol.
Al'coholism. Morbid effects of excess in using alcoholic drinks.
Al'coholize. 1. To treat with alcohol. 2. To transform into alcohol.
Alcoholoma'nia (al-ko-hol-o-ma'ne-ah). Maniacal craving for alcoholic drink.
Alcoholom'eter. Instrument for finding percentage of alcohol present.
Alcoholophil'ia (al-ko-hol-o-fil'e-ah). Morbid appetite for alcoholic drink.
Alcoholu'ria. The presence of alcohol in the urine.
Alcohol'ysis. A process analogous to hydrolysis, but in which alcohol takes the place of water.

Al'cosol. A sol in which alcohol is the solvent.

Al'dehyd. Any one of a class of partly dehydrogenated alcohols. **Acetic a.,** C_2H_4O, an anesthetic and antiseptic liquid.

Al'der (all'der). See *Alnus.*

Ale'cithal (al-es'ith-al). Having no distinct yolk: used of the ovum of mammals.

Alem'bic. Utensil used in distilling.

Alem'broth. A compound of mercuric and ammonium chlorids: antiseptic.

Alem'mal. Having no neurilemma: said of a nerve-fiber.

Alep'po boil, button, or **sore.** Same as *Oriental sore.*

Al'etrin. A precipitate from *Aletris farinosa*: diuretic.

Al'etris farinosa. Star-grass; a tonic and diuretic herb.

Aleuce'mia (al-u-se'me-ah). Aleukemia.

Aleucocyto'sis. See *Aleukocytosis.*

Aleuke'mia. Paucity of white corpuscles in the blood.

Aleu'kia. 1. Aleukemia. 2. Absence of blood-plates.

Aleukocyto'sis. Diminished production of white corpuscles in the blood.

Alen'ronat. A vegetable albumin used for bread in diabetes.

Alexan'der's operation. Shortening the round ligaments for cure of uterine displacements.

Alex'ia. Inability to read, due to a central lesion. **Musical a.,** inability to read music.

Alex'ic (al-eks'ik). Having the properties of an alexin.

Alex'in. A defensive proteid in the leukocytes of the body

Alexiphar'mac. Warding off the ill effects of a poison.

Alexipyret'ic. Febrifuge; preventive of fevers.

Alex'ocyte (al-eks'o-sit). An antitoxic or microbicide cell of the body.

Alexofix'agen. An antigen which induces the production of complement-fixing antibodies.

Alexofix'agin. The complement-fixing antibody produced by injecting alexofixagen.

Alexofix'in. Same as *Alexofixagin.*

Al'gæ (al'je). A group of plants living in the water.

Alganesthe'sia. Analgesia.

Algefa'cient (al-je-fa'shent). Cooling or refrigerant.

Alge'sia (al-je'se-ah). Sensitiveness to pain; hyperesthesia.

Algesichronom'eter. Instrument for ascertaining the time required to produce a painful impression.

Algesim'eter (al-je-sim'et-er). An instrument used in measuring the degree of sensitiveness. **Boas's a.,** instrument for determining the sensitiveness over the epigastrium.

Algesthe'sis (al-jes-the'sis). A painful sensation.

Alget'ic (al-jet'ik). Painful.

Al'gicide (al'jis-id). Destructive to algæ.

Al'gid (al'jid). Chilly; cold. **A. stage,** period of a disease in which the temperature is low.

Alginure'sis (al-jin-u-re'sis). Painful urination.

Algiomo'tor (al''je-o-mo'tor). Producing painful movements.

Algiomus'cular. Producing painful muscular movements.

Algogene'sia (al''go-jen-e'ze-ah). The condition in which the sight or memory of pain produces pain.

Algogen'ic (al-go-jen'ik). 1. Causing pain. 2. Lowering the temperature.

Algolag'nia (al-go-lag'ne-ah). Abnormal sexual impulse toward persons of the opposite sex, with a desire for causing or experiencing pain.

Algom'eter. Device used in testing the sensitiveness of a part.

Al'gophily. Sexual pleasure in experiencing bodily pain.

Algopho'bia (al-go-fo'be-ah). Morbid dread of pain.

Algopsycha'lia (al"go-si-ka'le-ah). Melancholia with perverted sensations, causing despair and suicidal tendencies.

Al'gor. Chill or rigor.

Algo'sis. Presence of algæ in the body.

Al'ices (al'is-ēs). Spots which precede the small-pox eruption.

Aliena'tion (a-lyen-a'shun). Mental derangement; insanity.

A'lienism (a'lyen-izm). The study or treatment of insanity.

A'lienist (a'lyen-ist). One skilled in treating mental disorders.

Al'iform (al'if-orm). Shaped like a wing.

Al'iment (al'im-ent). Food; nutritive material.

Alimen'tary. Serving as food; nutritious.

Alimenta'tion. Act of giving or receiving nourishment. **Rectal a.,** feeding by injection of nutriment into rectum.

Alimentol'ogy. The science of nutrition.

Alimentother'apy (al-im-en-to-ther'ap-e). Treatment by systematic feeding.

Alina'sal. Pertaining to either wing of the nose.

Alinement (al-in'ment). The line of adjustment of the teeth.

Aliphat'ic (al-if-at'ik). A term denoting the "open chain" or fatty series of hydrocarbons.

Alis'min. An extractive from water plantain: used in renal disease and in epilepsy.

Alisphe'noid. Pertaining to the great wing of the sphenoid.

Aliz'arin. A red coloring principle, $C_{14}H_8O_4$, obtained from coal-tar or from madder.

Alkale'mia. Abnormal alkalinity of the blood.

Alkales'cent. Having a tendency to alkalinity.

Al'kali (al'kal-i). Any one of a class of compounds which form salts with acids and soaps with fats. **A. albumin,** albumin which has been treated with alkalies. **Caustic a.,** hydroxid of sodium or potassium in solid form. **A. metals,** potassium, sodium, lithium, rubidium, cesium, etc.

Alkalim'eter. Instrument used in measuring the alkali contained in a mixture.

Alkalim'etry. Measurement of alkalies present.

Al'kaline (al'kal-in). Having the reactions of an alkali.

Alkalin'ity. The quality of being alkaline.

Alkalinu'ria. An alkaline condition of the urine.

Alkalipe'nia. Abnormally low alkali reserve of the body.

Alkaliza'tion. Act of making alkaline.

Al'kaloid. Any alkaline principle of organic origin. **Animal a.,** alkaloid substance formed in decomposition of animal tissues. **Cadaveric** or **Putrefactive a.,** a ptomain.

Alkalom'etry. The dosimetric administration of alkaloids.

Alkalo'sis. Increased alkali reserve in the blood and body tissues.

Alkalot'ic. Pertaining to or characterized by alkalosis.

Al'kanet. The root of *Anchu'sa tincto'ria,* affording a red color.

Al'kanin. Red coloring matter from alkanet.

Alkap'ton. A nitrogenous principle sometimes occurring in urine.

Alkaptonu'ria. Presence of alkapton in urine.

Al'kasol. Aluminum-potassium salicylate: astringent and antiseptic.

Al'kyl (al'kil). An univalent alcohol radical.

Allachesthe'sia (al-ak-es-the'ze-ah). Same as *Allocheiria.*

Allantia'sis. Sausage-poisoning; botulism.

Allanto'ic. Pertaining to allantois.

Allan'toin. Crystalline substance, $C_4H_6N_4O_3$, from allantoic fluid and fetal urine.

Allantoinu'ria. The presence of allantoin in the urine.

Allan'tois. One of the membranes enclosing the fetus, the lower part developing into the bladder, and the upper into the urachus.

Allantotox'icon. The poison of decaying sausages.

Allelocatal'ysis. Stimulation of growth in a bacterial culture by the addition to it of other cells of the same type.

Allel'omorph. One of the character units existing in mendelian hybirds.

Allel'otoxy. Development of an organ from several embryonic structures.

Allenthe'sis. Introduction into the body of a foreign substance.

Al'lergen. Any substance capable of a condition of allergy or specific hypersensitiveness.

Al'lergin. An antibody producing anaphylaxis.

Allergiza'tion. Active sensitization by the introduction of allergens into the body.

Al'lergy (al'er-je). The natural hypersensitiveness of an individual to an antigen, as contrasted with anaphylaxis, which is artificially induced.

Allesthe'sia. Same as *Allocheiria.*

Allia'ceous (al-e-a'shus). Resembling garlic.

Al'lium. The garlic: also the genus to which garlic and onion belong.

Allochel'ria. State in which, if stimulus is applied to one side, the patient refers the consequent sensation to the other side.

Allochesthe'sia. Same as *Allocheiria.*

Alloche'zia (al-o-ke'ze-ah). Discharge of non-fecal matter by the anus, or of fecal matter by an abnormal passage.

Allochro'ism. Change in color or variation in color.

Allola'lia. Any defect of speech of central origin.

Allongement (al-onzh-maw'). Removal of a uterine tumor by a spiral incision.

Al'lopath, Allop'athist. Incorrect title for a regular practitioner.

Allop'athy. Erroneous name for the regular system of practice.

Allophan'ic acid. An acid, $C_3H_4N_2O_3$, used to change certain liquids into a crystalline form.

Al'loplasty. Plastic surgery on the human body, using material other than human tissue.

Allopsy'chic (al-o-si'kik). Pertaining to the mind in relation to the external world.

Allopsycho'sis. A mental disorder with derangement of the perceptive powers.

Allorrhyth'mia. Irregular rhythm of the pulse.

Al'losan. An ester of allophanic acid with santalol: used like the latter.

Al'losome (al'o-sōm). A chromosome which differs from an ordinary chromosome.

Al'lotherm. An organism whose temperature depends on its culture-medium.

Allotox'in. A substance arising within the body which serves as a defence against toxins.

Allotriodon'tia. 1. Transplanting of teeth from one person to another. 2. Presence of teeth in abnormal places.

Allotriogeus'tia (al-ot-re-o-joos'te-ah). Perverted sense of taste.

Allotrioph'agy. Craving for unnatural food; pica.

Allotriu'ria. Passage of any unusual or strange substance in urine.

Allotroph'ic (al-o-trof'ik). Rendered innutritious by the process of digestion.

Allot'ropism, Allot'ropy. Existence of an element in two or more distinct forms.

Allox'an. A substance, $C_4H_2N_2O_4$, derivable from uric acid.

Alloxan'tin. A derivative from alloxan.

Allox'in. Any one of a class of bases derived from the nuclein of cell-nuclei, and on oxidation producing uric acid.

Allox'ur-bodies. Compounds of uric acid and one of the alloxins. They are secreted by the urine in certain conditions, and are regarded as the end-products of albuminous catabolism.

Alloxure'mia. Presence of alloxur-bodies in the blood.

Alloy' (al-loi'). A mixture obtained by fusing metals together. **Contour a.,** an alloy especially suitable for contour fillings. **Submarine a.,** an alloy for filling a tooth cavity which is not entirely dry.

All'spice. Same as *Pimenta.*

Al'lyl (al'il). An univalent radical, C_3H_5 or $CH_2.CHCH_2$, from garlic and other plants. **A. aldehyd,** acrolein. **A. cyanid,** sinamin. **A. sulphid,** a compound, $(C_3H_5)_2S$: used in cholera and phthisis. **A. tribromid,** a yellowish liquid, $C_3H_5Br_3$, used as an antispasmodic in hysteria, asthma, whooping-cough, etc.

Allylam'in. A liquid derivative, $NH_2(C_3H_5)$, from oil of mustard.

Almate'in. A reddish powder, a product of hematoxylin and formaldehyd: used like iodoform.

Alménˈs tests (ahl-mênz'). Three tests of urine, for blood, albumin, and sugar.

Al'mond (ah'mund). Fruit of *Prunus amygdala.* See also *Amygdala.*

Al'nuin. Resinoid from species of *Alnus:* tonic and resolvent.

Al'nus (al'nus). Genus of trees and shrubs: alders; tonic and astringent.

Alo'chia (al-o'ke-ah). Absence or suppression of the lochia.

A'loe (al'o-e). Genus of plants which afford aloes.

Al'oes (al'ōz). Dried juice of various species of *Aloe:* cathartic.

Aloet'ic (al-o-et'ik). A preparation containing aloes.

Aloe'tin. Medicinal preparation of aloes.

Alo'gia (al-o'je-ah). Inability to speak, due to lesion of nerve-substance.

Al'oin. Purgative glucosid from aloes of various kinds.

Alope'cia (al-o-pe'se-ah). Baldness from disease. **A. adna'ta,** congenital a. **A. area'ta, A. circumscrip'ta,** condition in which bald patches appear on hairy regions of body. **Congenital a.,** baldness from absence of hair-bulbs. **A. furfura'cea,** baldness with hyperemia, itching, and exfoliation of scales. **A. loca'lis, A. neurlt'ica,** that occurring at site of injury or in the course of a nerve. **A. pityro'ides universa'lis,** rapid, general loss of hair in debilitated conditions. **A. sim'plex,** premature baldness. **A. universa'lis,** general falling out of hairs of the body.

Aloxan'thin. Yellow substance, $C_{15}H_{10}O_8$, from Barbadoes aloes.

Alpha-eigon (al-fah-i'gon). A compound of albumin and iodin with sodium.

Alpha-eunol (al-fah-u'nol). A naphtol and eucalyptol preparation: used as an antiseptic.

Al'pha-leukocyte. Leukocyte which disintegrates during the coagulation of blood.

Al'pha-naph'tol. A non-official variety of naphtol.

Al'phol. A principle, $C_{17}H_{12}O_3$; anodyne and antiseptic.

Al'phos. A variety of psoriasis or lepra.

Alpho'zone. A white powder, succinic peroxid: used as a germicide.

Alpin'ia. See *Galangal.*

$Al_2(SO_4)_3(NH_4)_2SO_4+2+H_2O$. Alum.

Al'sol. Aluminum acetotartrate: used as an astringent and disinfectant in diseases of the nose and throat.

Alsto'nia schola'ris. Oriental tree which yields dita bark; a tonic febrifuge.

Al'stonin. Alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_4$, from alstonia.

Al'terant, Al'terative. Re-establishing healthy functions of the system.

Al'ternate hemiple'gia. See under *Hemiplegia.*
Al'ternating current. See *Current.*
Alterna'tion of generation. Reproduction in which one generation is sexually developed, and the next asexually.
Althæ'a officina'lis. The plant marshmallow; demulcent.
Al'um. An aluminium and potassium (or ammonium) sulphate; astringent. **A.-hematoxylon,** purple tissue-stain. **A.-whey,** whey from milk boiled with alum.
Alu'men (al-u'men). L. for *alum.* **A. exsicca'tum,** dried or burnt alum.
Alu'mina (al-u'min-ah). Aluminum oxid Al_2O_3.
Alu'minated (al-u'min-a-ted). Containing alum.
Alumin'ium. Same as *Aluminum.*
Alu'minoid. A white astringent antiseptic powder.
Alu'minol. A white powder; astringent and antiseptic.
Alumino'sis. A lung disease of alum-workers.
Alu'minum. A very light whitish metal; symbol Al.
Alum'nol. Same as *Aluminol.*
Alvegniat's pump (ahl-ven-yahz'). Pump for abstracting gases from the blood.
Alve'olar. Pertaining to an alveolus.
Alveolec'tomy. Operation of opening into a tooth-socket.
Alve'oli (al-ve'o-li). Plural of *Alveolus.*
Alveoli'tis. Inflammation of an alveolus, as of a tooth.
Alveolocla'sia. Destruction or absorption of the inner wall of the alveolus of a tooth.
Alveoloden'tal. Pertaining to the teeth and their sockets.
Alveolot'omy. Incision into a tooth alveolus.
Alve'olus (al-ve'o-lus), pl. *alve'oli.* A little hollow; socket of a tooth. **A. of a gland,** any follicle of a racemose gland. **A. of lung-tissue.** Same as *Air-vesicle.* **A. of the stomach,** any one of the honeycomb cells of the gastric mucous membrane.
Al'veus (al've-us). A canal or trough. **A. ampulles'cens,** the dilated part of the thoracic duct at the receptaculum chyli. **A. hippocam'pi,** the layer of medullary matter covering the hippocampus major.
Al'vine (al'vin). Pertaining to the belly. **A. concretion,** calculus in intestine. **A. flux.** Same as *Diarrhea.*
Alym'phia (ah-lim'fe-ah). Absence or lack of lymph.
Alym'phopotent. Incapable of producing lymphocytes.
Aly'pin. A local anesthetic preparation, used for eye work.
Am. Symbol for *Myopic astigmatism.*
A'ma (a'mah). An enlargement of a semicircular canal of the internal ear at the end opposite the ampulla.
A. M. A. Abbreviation for American Medical Association.
Am'aas. A contagious eruptive fever, somewhat like small-pox.
Am'acrine cells, Am'acrines. Branched retinal structures.
Am'adou (am'ad-oo). A fungus used in surgery.
Amake'be. An infectious disease of calves in Uganda.
Amal'gam. A compound of mercury with another metal.
Aman'itin. A poisonous alkaloid from fly-agaric.
Ama'ra (am-a'rah). Bitter medicines.
Am'aril (am'ar-il). The poison generated by the *Bacil'lus icteroi'des.*
Am'arin. Alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{18}N_2$, from bitter almonds.
Am'aroid. A bitter vegetable principle.
Amarthri'tis (am-ar-thri'tis). Inflammation of several joints at the same time.
Amase'sis. Lack of power to chew the food.
Amas'tia. Absence of mammary glands.
Amauro'sis. Blindness from disease of the optic nerve or of the retina. It may be **albuminuric** or due to renal disease;

cerebral or due to brain-disease; **congenital,** when existing from birth; **diabetic,** when associated with diabetes; **reflex,** caused by reflex action of remote irritation; **saburral,** when occurring in an attack of acute gastritis; **uremic,** when due to uremia.

Amaurot'ic. Of the nature of amaurosis. **A. cat's-eye,** retinal glioma.

Amaxopho'bia. Morbid dread of carriages and wagons.

Ama'zia. Congenital absence of the breasts.

Am'ber. A fossil resin; its volatile oil is antispasmodic and stimulant.

Am'bergris. A gray substance from the sperm whale's intestines: somewhat useful as a nerve-stimulant.

Ambidex'trous. Working effectively with either hand.

Ambile'vous. Awkward at using both hands.

Ambio'pia. Same as *Diplopia.*

Ambisinis'ter. Same as *Ambilevous.*

Amblo'sis (am-blo'sis). Abortion.

Amblot'ic. 1. Producing abortion. 2. An abortifacient.

Amblya'phia (am-ble-a'fe-ah). Bluntness of the sense of touch.

Amblychroma'sia (am''ble-kro-ma'se-ah). The condition in which the cell-nucleus stains faintly.

Amblychromat'ic. Staining faintly.

Amblygeus'tia (am-ble-jūs'te-ah). Dullness of the sense of taste.

Amblyo'pia. Dimness of vision that cannot be relieved. **A. exanop'sia,** weakness of sight from long disuse. **Crossed a.,** amblyopia of one eye with hemianesthesia of the same side. **Postmarital a.,** that due to sexual excess.

Am'blyoscope. An instrument for training an amblyopic eye to take part in vision.

Ambocep'toid. An amboceptor deprived of its cytophilic power.

Am'boceptor. The body that is thought to join the complement to the animal or bacterial cell. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory.*

Am'bon (am'bon). The edge of the sockets in which the heads of long bones are lodged.

Am'brine. A preparation of paraffin used in treating extensive burns.

Ambro'sia. A genus of plants, bitter, stimulant, and styptic.

Ambro'sin. A poisonous derivative from ambrosia pollen.

Am'bulance. Wagon for the sick and wounded.

Am'bulant, Am'bulatory. Walking.

Ambus'tial (am-bus'tshal). Pertaining to a burn.

Ambus'tion (am-bus'tshun). A burn or scald; act of burning.

Ame'ba (am-e'bah). A minute one-celled protozoan animal; also, genus (*Amœba*) of such organisms; also, a phase of protozoan development. **A. co'li,** the ameba of dysentery.

Amebacide (am-e'bas-id). Destructive to amebæ.

Amebadi'astase. Same as *Amebodiastase.*

Amebi'asis. The state of being infected with amebæ.

Ame'bic. Of the nature of an ameba.

Ame'bicide (am-e'bis-id). Destructive to amebæ.

Amebio'sis, Ame'bism. Invasion of the body by amebæ.

Ame'bocyte (am-e'bo-sit). A cell showing ameboid movement.

Amebodi'astase. A proteolytic ferment from the bodies of protozoa.

Ame'boid. Resembling, or having the movements of an ameba. **A. movements,** changes of shape peculiar to amebæ.

Ameb'ula. The spore of the malarial parasite in its ameba like stage in the blood corpuscle.

Amebu'ria, Amœbu'ria. Discharge of amebæ with the urine.

Ame'lia. Congenital absence of a limb or limbs.

Amelifica'tion. The development of enamel-cells into enamel.
Amel'oblast. A cell of the group whence dental enamel is formed.
Ameloden'tinal. Pertaining to the enamel and dentin of a tooth.
Am'elus (am'el-us). Fetus born with no limbs.
Ame'nia (am-e'ne-ah). Absence of the menses; amenorrhea.
Amenoma'nia, Amœnoma'nia. Insanity with agreeable hallucinations.
Amenorrhe'a. Absence, or abnormal stoppage of, the menses.
A'ment. An idiot; a person with no mind.
Amen'tia (am-en'she-ah). Absence of intellect; idiocy.
Ameris'tic (am-er-is'tik). Not split into segments.
Amet'ria. Congenital absence of the womb.
Ametrohe'mia. Lack of uterine blood-supply.
Ametrom'eter. Instrument for measuring degree of ametropia.
Ametro'pia. Imperfection in the refractive powers of the eye.
Ametrop'ic. Affected with, or pertaining to, ametropia.
Amianth'inopsy. Inability to see violet tints.
Amicro'bic. Not produced by microbes.
Am'icron. A particle so small that it cannot be seen with the ultramicroscope.
Amicroscop'ic. Too small to be seen with the ultramicroscope.
Am'id (am'id). Any compound derived from ammonia by substituting an acid radical for hydrogen.
Am'idase (am'id-ās). A deamidizing ferment.
Am'idin. One of the constituents of starch granules.
Amido-. A prefix signifying that the substance represented by the latter part of the name is modified by the substitution of NH_2 for hydrogen.
Amido-ace'tic acid. Same as *Glycocoll.*
Amidoben'zene. Same as *Anilin.*
Amid'ogen (am-id'o-jen). The hypothetic radical, NH_2, of amids.
Amidomy'elin. A derivative from brain-substance, $C_{44}H_{92}K_2PO_{10}$; also, any compound of the class to which it belongs.
Amiodoxyl benzoate. The ammonium salt of ortho-iodoxybenzoic acid: used in the treatment of arthritis.
Amid'ulin. A soluble starch; granulose separated from its envelop of amylocellulose.
Amim'ia. Loss of the power of expression by the use of signs.
Am'in. Any compound formed from ammonia by replacing hydrogen with an alcohol radical.
Amino-. Same as *Amido-.*
Amino-acid. An acid in which one hydrogen atom is represented by NH_2.
Amino-acide'mia. Presence of amino-acids in the blood.
Amin'oform. Same as *Urotropin.*
Am'inol. An antiseptic and deodorant preparation.
Aminol'ysis. The splitting up of amins.
Amino'sis (am-in-o'sis). The excessive formation of amino-acids in the body.
Aminosu'ria. Presence of amins in the urine.
Amito'sis. Direct nuclear or cell division.
Amitot'ic. Not occurring by karyokinesis; of the nature of amitosis.
Am'meter. An instrument for measuring in amperes the strength of a current flowing in a circuit.
Ammo-acidu'ria. Presence of ammonia and amino-acids in the urine.
Ammone'mia. See *Ammoniemia.*
Ammo'nia. 1. A colorless alkaline gas, NH_3. 2. Also water charged with the same; called also *ammonia water:* stimulant.
Ammo'niac. A fetid gum-resin: stimulant and expectorant.

Ammo'niated. Combined with ammonia.
Ammonie'mia. Presence of ammonia or its compounds in the blood.
Ammo'nium. The radical, NH_4, of ammonia.
Ammoniu'ria. Excess of ammonia in the urine.
Am'monol. A combination of ammonia with acetanilid.
Ammother'apy. Treatment by sand-bath; psammotherapy.
Amne'sia (am-ne'ze-ah). Lack or loss of memory. **Anterograde a.**, loss of memory for events which occurred since the attack of the disease. **Auditory a.**, word-deafness. **Broca's a.**, inability to remember spoken words. **Retrograde a.**, loss of memory for events which occurred before the attack of the disease. **Visual a.**, word-blindness.
Amne'sic. Characterized by loss of memory. **A. aphasia,** Same as *Amnesia.*
Amniocho'rial. Pertaining to amnion and chorion.
Am'nion. Innermost fetal membrane, with the bag of waters.
Amniorhex'is. Rupture of the amnion.
Amniorrhe'a. Escape of amniotic waters.
Am'niote (am'ne-ōt). Any animal with amnion.
Amniot'ic. Relating to the amnion.
Amnioti'tis. Same as *Amnitis.*
Am'niotome (am'ne-o-tōm). Instrument for cutting fetal envelops.
Amni'tis (am-ni'tis). Inflammation of the amnion.
Amœba and words in **Amœ-.** See *Ameba,* etc.
Amo'mum. Genus of plants affording cardamoms.
Amora'lia. Moral imbecility.
Amora'lis. A moral imbecile.
Amor'phism (am-or'fizm). State of being amorphous.
Amor'phous. Having no definite form; shapeless.
Amor'phus. A shapeless acardiac monster.
Ampelop'sin. Tonic resinoid from *Ampelopsis quinquefolia.*
Ampelother'apy. Therapeutic use of grapes and grape-products; grape-cure.
Am'perage. The number of amperes in use.
Ampere (ahm-pār'). Unit of electric current strength; current yielded by one volt of electromotive force against one ohm of resistance.
Ampere'meter (ahm-pār'me-ter). An instrument for measuring amperage.
Amphamphoterodiplo'pia. Double vision with both eyes together or with either eye separately.
Amphiar'kyochrome. A nerve-cell with peculiar staining qualities.
Amphiarthro'sis. A joint in which the surfaces are connected by disks of fibrocartilage, as between vertebræ.
Am'phiaster (am'fe-as-ter). Same as *Duaster.*
Amphib'ia. A class of animals living both on land and in water, as frog, newt, etc.
Amphiblas'tula. A blastula with unequal segments.
Amphiblestri'tis. Inflammation of the retina.
Amphibo'lia. The uncertain period of a fever or disease.
Amphib'olous. Changeable; uncertain.
Amphice'lous. Concave on either side or end.
Amphicen'tric (am-fe-sen'trik). Beginning and ending in the same vessel.
Amphichro'ic, Amphichromat'ic (am-fe-kro'ik, -kro-mat'-ik). Affecting both red and blue litmus.
Amphicra'nia. Headache affecting both sides of head.
Amphicre'atin. A leucomain from muscle.
Amphicreat'inin. A poisonous leukomain from the muscle.

Am'phicyte (am'fe-sīt). One of the cells forming the capsule which surrounds a cerebrospinal ganglion cell.

Amphicyt'ula. The ovum in its cytula stage.

Amphidiarthro'sis. A joint having the nature of both ginglymus and arthrodia, as that of the lower jaw.

Amphigas'trula. Gastrula of human ovum at advanced stage.

Amphikre'atin. See *Amphicreatin*.

Amphikreat'inin. See *Amphicreatinin*.

Amphimicro'bian. Both aerobic and anaerobic.

Amphimix'is. Union of germ nuclei in reproduction.

Amphimoru'la. The morula resulting from unequal segmentation, the cells of the two hemispheres being of unequal size.

Amphipep'tone. Antipeptone mixed with hemipeptone.

Amphipyre'nin. The substance of the nuclear membrane of a cell.

Amphis'toma hom'inis. A rare trematode worm from human intestine.

Amphistomi'asis. The state of being infested with *Amphistoma*.

Amphit'richous (am-fit'rik-us). Having flagella at both ends.

Amphodiplo'pia. Double vision to each eye.

Amphopep'tone. See *Amphipeptone*.

Am'phophil, Amphoph'ilous (am'fo-fil, am-fof'il-us). Staining with either acid or basic dyes.

Amphor'ic. Pertaining to a bottle. **A. breathing, A. respiration,** a breathing, auscultatory sound like that made by blowing across the mouth of a bottle. **A. bubble,** a sound like the noise of a liquid poured from a bottle; a sign of hydropneumothorax.

Amphoril'oquy (am-fo-ril'ok-we). The production of amphoric sounds in speaking.

Amphoris'ity. The condition of giving off amphoric sounds.

Amphoroph'ony. Amphoric sound of voice.

Amphoter'ic, Amphot'erous. Affecting both red and blue litmus.

Ampho'terism (am-fo'ter-izm). The possession of both acid and basic properties.

Amphoterodiplo'pia. Same as *Amphodiplopia*.

Amphotro'pin. A white powder, used as a urinary antiseptic.

Amplifica'tion. Enlargement of visual area of a microscope.

Am'plifier. Apparatus for increasing magnification of a microscope.

Am'plitude. Largeness, fulness; widest range or extent.

Ampoule' (ahm-pool'). A small glass container for holding hypodermic solutions.

Ampul'la. Any flask-like dilatation; the dilated end of the semicircular canal of the ear. **Lieberkuhn's a.,** the blind termination of lacteals in the villi of the intestines. **A. of rectum,** part above the perineal flexure. **A. of Vater,** dilatation at entrance of common bile duct and pancreatic duct into duodenum.

Ampulli'tis. Inflammation of an ampulla.

Ampul'lula. Any minute ampulla, as many of those of the lymphatic and lacteal vessels.

Amputa'tion. Surgical cutting off of a limb or other part. **Accidental a.,** separation of a limb by some accident. **Bloodless a.,** one in which there is little loss of blood, the circulation being controlled by mechanical means. **Circular a.,** one performed by making a single flap, by circular incision, in a direction vertical to the long axis of the limb. **Coat-sleeve a.,** circular a., in which the skin-flap is made very long, the end being closed by a tape. **Congenital a.,** amputation of parts of fetus by constricting bands. **A. in contiguity,** amputation at a joint. **A. in continuity,** amputation of a limb elsewhere than at a joint.

Consecutive a., an amputation during or after the period of suppuration. **Diclastic a.**, a. in which bone is broken by osteoclast and the soft tissues divided by an écraseur. **Double-flap a.**, one in which two flaps are formed. **Dry a.** See *Bloodless a.* **Elliptical a.**, one in which the cut has an elliptical outline, on account of the oblique direction of the incision. **Flap a.**, one in which flaps are made from the soft tissues, the division being oblique. **Flapless a.**, one in which flaps cannot be formed. **Galvano-caustic a.**, one in which the soft parts are divided with the galvano-cautery. **Immediate a.**, one performed within twelve hours after the injury. **Intermediary, or Intermediate a.**, one done during the period of reaction, and before suppuration. **Intrapyretic a.** Same as *Intermediary a.* **Intra-uterine a.** See *Congenital a.* **Mediate a.** See *Intermediary a.* **Mixed a.**, one done by a combination of the circular and flap methods. **Multiple a.**, amputation of two or more parts at the same time. **Oval a.**, one in which the incision consists of two reversed spirals. **Primary a.**, one performed after the period of shock and before the development of inflammation. **Racket a.**, one in which there is a single longitudinal incision continuous below with a spiral incision on either side of the limb. **Secondary a.**, one performed during suppuration. **Spontaneous a.** See *Congenital a.* **Subperiosteal a.**, one in which the cut end of the bone is covered by periosteal flaps. **Synchronous a.** See *Multiple a.*

Amu'sia (ah-mu'se-ah). Inability to produce (**motor a.**) or to comprehend (**sensory a.**) musical sounds.

Am'ussat's operation. Left lumbar colotomy.

Amyasthen'ic (am-i as-then'ic). Marked by muscular weakness.

Amyca'in. An anesthetic and hemostatic preparation of amylene and novocain.

Amychopho'bia. Morbid dread of being scratched or of claws.

Amyelenceph'alus (am-i-e-len-sef'a-lus). Same as *Amyencephalus.*

Amye'lia. Absence of the spinal cord.

Amyelin'ic. 1. Without myelin. 2. Having no spinal cord.

Amyelinu'ria. Defective function of the spine.

Amyelon'ic (am-i-el on'ik). 1. Having no spinal cord. 2. Having no marrow.

Amyelot'rophy (am-i-el-ot'ro-fe). Atrophy of spinal cord.

Amy'elus (am-i'el-us). Fetus with no spinal cord.

Amyenceph'alus. Fetus with neither brain nor myelon.

Amyg'dala (am-ig'dal-ah). 1. Fruit of *Amygda'lus commu'nis*, almond. **A. ama'ra**, bitter almond; **a. dul'cis**, sweet almond. 2. A tonsil. 3. A lobule of the cerebellum.

Amygdalec'tomy. Excision of a tonsil.

Amyg'dalin (am-ig'dal-in). A principle from bitter almonds.

Amyg'daline (am-ig'dal-in). Pertaining to tonsils.

Amygdali'tis (am-ig-dal-i'tis). Same as *Tonsillitis.*

Amyg'daloid fossa. A depression lodging the tonsil. **A. tubercle**, mass of gray matter at end of descending cornu of lateral ventricle.

Amygdal'olith (am-ig-dal'o-lith). Calculus in a tonsil.

Amygdalop'athy. Any disease of a tonsil.

Amygdalophe'nin. A grayish, crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH.OC.CH(OH)C_6H_5$: used as an antirheumatic.

Amygdalothryp'sis. Removal of a tonsil by crushing.

Amyg'dalotome. Instrument for cutting a tonsil.

Amygdalot'omy. Same as *Tonsillotomy.*

Am'ykos (am'e-kos). A Russian antiseptic fluid.

Am'yl (am'il). The radical C_5H_{11}. **A. nitrite**, an antiseptic liquid; used as a vasodilator.

Amyla'ceous. Composed of or resembling starch.

Amylam'in. Poisonous base, $C_6H_{13}N$, from cod-liver oil.

Am'ylase. A ferment which converts starch into sugar.

Amyle'mia, Amylæ'mia. Presence of starch in the blood.

Am'ylene (am'il-ēn). Poisonous hydrocarbon, C_5H_{10}; dangerous anesthetic. **A. hydrate, A. alcohol,** hypnotic liquid, $C_5H_{12}O$.

Amyleniza'tion. Anesthesia produced by amylene.

Amyl'ic alcohol. Same as *Fusel oil*.

Am'yline (am'il-in). The same as *Amidin*.

Amylobac'ter. A genus of schizomycetes, containing starch in their interior.

Amylodex'trin. A compound formed during the change of starch into sugar.

Amy'loform (am-i'lo-form). White antiseptic and deodorizing powder, a compound of starch with formaldehyd.

Amylogen'esis. The formation of starch.

Amylogen'ic (am-i-lo-jen'ik). Producing starch.

Am'yloid (am'il-oid). Starch-like; amylaceous.

Amyloido'sis. Amyloid degeneration of a tissue.

Amylol'ysis. Digestive change of starch into sugar.

Amylolyt'ic. Effecting the digestion of starch.

Amylopha'gia (am-il-o-fa'je-ah). Starch-eating.

Amy'loplast. A starch-forming vegetable leucoplastid.

Amylop'sin. One of the pancreatic ferments.

Am'ylose. Any carbohydrate other than a glucose or saccharose.

Amylosu'ria. The presence of amylose in the urine.

Amy'lum (am-i'lum). L. for *starch*.

Amylu'ria. Presence of starch in the urine.

Amynolog'ic (ah-min-o-loj'ik). Immunologic.

Amynol'ogy (ah-min-ol'o-je). Immunology.

Amyocar'dia. Weakness of the heart-muscle.

A'myon (ah'me-on). Absence of muscular tissue.

Amyosta'sia. Nervous tremor of the muscles.

Amyosthe'nia. Failure of muscular strength.

Amyosthen'ic. 1. Characterized by amyosthenia. 2. A medicine which diminishes muscular power.

Amy'otaxy. Muscular ataxia.

Amyoto'nia. Atonic condition of the muscles.

Amyotro'phia. Atrophy of a muscle or muscles.

Amyotroph'ic. Pertaining to amyotrophia.

Amy'ous (am-i'us). Deficient in muscular tissue.

Amyx'ia. Absence of mucus.

Amyxorrhe'a. Absence of mucous secretion.

An'a. Symbol meaning "of each."

Anab'asis (an-ab'as-is). The stage of increase in a disease.

Anabat'ic. Increasing, as a stage of fever.

Anabio'sis (an-ab-i-o'sis). Restoration to consciousness.

Anabiot'ic. Lifeless, but capable of living.

Anabol'ergy (an-ab-ol'er-je). The work done in anabolism.

Anabol'ic. Pertaining to constructive metabolism. **A. nerves,** nerves which control constructive processes.

Anab'olin. Any product of a constructive process.

Anab'olism. Any constructive process or anabolic change; assimilation.

Anacamp'tic. Pertaining to reflection, as of light or heat.

Anacamptom'eter. An instrument for measuring the reflexes.

Anacar'dium. Genus of tropical trees furnishing cashew gum and oil.

Anacatadid'ymus. A twin monster separated above and below, but united near the waist.

Anacathar'sis. Violent and continued vomiting.

Anacathar'tic. Emetic; causing vomiting.

Anachlorhy'dria. Absence of hydrochloric acid from the gastric juice.

Anacho'lia (an-ah-ko'le-ah). Decreased secretion of bile.

Anacid'ity (an-as-id'it-e). Abnormal lack or deficiency of acid.

Anacroa'sia. Inability to understand language, due to cerebral disease.

Anacrot'ic. Characterized by anachrotism. **A. limb,** up-stroke of sphygmographic record.

Anac'rotism. The existence of two or more expansions of an artery in one beat.

Anacu'sis. Same as *Anakusis.*

Anade'nia (an-ad-e'ne-ah). Defect of glandular action.

Anadicrot'ic. Characterized by double indentation of the ascending wave of the sphygmographic record.

Anadip'sia (an-ad-ip'se-ah). Intense thirst.

Anæ'mia. See *Anemia.*

Ana'erobe, Anaero'bion (an-a'er-ōb, an-a-er-o'be-on). Any microbe which thrives with no access to the air.

Anaerob'ic, Anaerobiot'ic. Thriving best without air.

Anaerobio'sis (an-a-er-o-bi-o'sis). Life without free oxygen.

Ana'erophyte (an-a'er-o-fīt). A vegetable anaerobic microorganism.

Ana'eroplasty. Exclusion of air from wounds by applying water.

Anæro'sis. Interruption of the respiratory function.

Anæsthe'sia, etc. See *Anesthesia.*

Anagen'esis (an-aj-en'es-is). Regeneration of tissue.

Anagnosasthe'sia. Neurasthenia, with distress on attempting to read.

Ana'gyrin (an-aj'ir-in). An alkaloid, $C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_2$, from *Anagy'ris fœti'da:* its hydrochlorate is a heart depressant.

Anakatesthe'sia. A hovering feeling or sensation.

Anaku'sis. Deafness due to a nervous or central lesion.

A'nal (a'nal). Relating to the anus.

Analep'tic. 1. Restorative; cordial. 2. A restorative medicine.

Anal'gen (an-al'jen). A crystalline, antipyretic, and analgesic preparation, $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O_2$.

Analge'sia (an-al-je'ze-ah). Absence of sensibility to pain. **A. al'gera, A. doloro'sa,** acute pain with loss of sensibility in a part.

Analge'sic (an-al-je'sik). 1. Relieving pain. 2. Of the nature of analgesia.

Analge'sin (an-al-je'sin). Same as *Antipyrin.*

Anal'gia (an-al'je-ah). Painlessness.

Anal'gic (an-al'jik). Same as *Analgesic.*

Anal'gin (an-al'jin). Same as *Creolin.*

Analler'gic. Not causing anaphylaxis.

An'alogue (an'al-og). A part resembling another in function, but not in structure.

Anal'ysis (an-al'is-is). Separation into component parts. **Gasometric a.,** analysis of gaseous compounds. **Gravimetric a.,** determination by weight of the quantity of the elements of a compound. **Organic a.,** analysis of animal and vegetable tissues. **Proximate a.,** determination of the simpler constituents of a substance. **Qualitative a.,** determination of the nature of the constituents of a compound. **Quantitative a.,** determination of the proportionate quantities of the constituents of a compound. **Ultimate a.,** determination of the ultimate elements of a compound. **Volumetric a.,** quantitative analysis by volume.

An'alysor. A part of the nervous system which controls the reactions of the organism to changing external conditions.

An'alyzer. The Nicol prism in a polarimeter.

An'am ulcer. Phagedena common in hot countries.

Anamir'tin (an-am-er'tin). An oily glycerid, $C_{19}H_{36}O_2$, from Cocculus indicus.

Anamne'sis. The past history of any particular case of disease.

Anamniot'ic. Having no amnion.

Anapeirat'ic. Due to excessive use or overexercise.

An'aphase (an'af-āz). That phase of karyokinesis just before the formation of the daughter-stars.

Ana'phia (an-a'fe-ah). Lack or loss of the sense of touch.

Anaphore'sis. Diminished activity of the sweat-glands.

Anapho'ria. Tendency of the eyes to turn upward.

Anaphrodis'ia. Absence or loss of sexual desire.

Anaphrodis'iac. 1. Repressing sexual appetite. 2. A drug that allays sexual desires.

Anaphylac'tia. Any anaphylactic condition.

Anaphylac'tic. Pertaining to anaphylaxis.

Anaphylac'tin, Anaphylax'in. A substance in the blood of animals that have survived intoxication and causing increased liability to the same toxin.

Anaphylac'togen. A substance that produces anaphylaxis or anaphylactin.

Anaphylactogen'esis. The production of anaphylaxis.

Anaphylactogen'ic. Producing anaphylaxis or anaphylactin.

Anaphylatox'in. The poisonous substance in anaphylaxis.

Anaphylatox'is. The reaction produced by an anaphylatoxin.

Anaphylax'is. A state of increased susceptibility to a drug or toxin following ingestion of the drug, or infection with a toxin-forming disease.

Anapla'sia. Reversion of cells to a more primitive form.

Anaplas'ma. A genus of sporozoan organisms. **A. margina'le** is found in the red blood-corpuscles of cattle affected with galziekte.

Anaplasmo'sis. The condition of being infected with *Anaplasma*.

Anaplas'tic. Restoring a lost or absent part.

An'aplasty. Plastic or restorative surgery.

Anap'nograph. Device which registers the speed and pressure of the respired air-current.

Anapno'ic (an-ap-no'ik). Relieving dyspnea.

Anapneom'eter. Same as *Spirometer*.

Anapoph'ysis. An accessory vertebral process.

Anar'cotin. Alkaloid of opium, said to be a valuable antiperiodic.

Anarith'mia. Inability to count, due to a central lesion.

Anar'thria. Inability to pronounce distinctly. **A. litera'lis,** stuttering.

Anasar'ca. General dropsy of the cellular tissues.

Anasar'cin. A proprietary heart tonic.

Anaspa'dias. Condition in which the urethra opens upon the dorsum of the penis.

Anastal'tic. Styptic; highly astringent.

An'astate (an'as-tāt). Any substance, or condition, characteristic of an anabolic process.

Anas'tole (an-as'to-le). Retraction, as of the lips of a wound.

Anastomo'sis. 1. Communication between vessels. 2. Surgical or pathologic formation of a passage between any two normally distinct spaces. **Crucial a.,** an arterial anastomosis in the upper part of the thigh. **Intestinal a.,** establishment of a communication between two portions of the intestine.

Anastomot'ic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, anastomosis.

Anastomot'ica mag'na. A branch of the femoral artery.

Anatherapeu'sis. Treatment by increasing doses.

Anatom'ic, Anatom'ical. Pertaining to anatomy. **A. tubercle.** Same as *Dissection tubercle.*

Anat'omist. One who is skilled in anatomy.

Anat'omy (an-at'o-me). The science of the structure of organized bodies. **Applied a.,** anatomy as applied to diagnosis and treatment. **Comparative a.,** comparison of structure of different animals and plants one with another. **Descriptive a.,** study of the individual parts of the body. **Gross a.,** that dealing with structures that can be distinguished with the naked eye. **Microscopic** or **Minute a.,** that studied with the microscope. **Morbid** or **Pathologic a.,** anatomy of diseased tissues. **Regional a.,** study of limited portions or regions of the body. **Topographical a.,** study of parts in relation to surrounding parts.

Anatox'ic. Anaphylactic.

Anatox'in. A toxin which has been inactivated by the action of formol and heat.

Anatricrot'ic. Causing three indentations on the ascending curve of the sphygmogram.

Anatrip'tic. A medicine applied by rubbing.

Anatroph'ic (an-at-rof'ik). Preventing atrophy.

Anatro'pia (an-at-ro'pe-ah). Same as *Anaphoria.*

Anax'on, Anax'one (an-ak'sŏn). A nerve-cell devoid of axis-cylinder processes.

Anazotu'ria. Too little urea in the urine.

An'azyme. A proprietary preparation used like iodoform.

An'chorage (ang'ko-rāj). Surgical fixation of a displaced viscus.

Anchylo-. See under *Ankylo-.*

Ancip'ital (an-sip'it-al). Two-edged.

An'conad (ang-ko-nad). Toward the elbow or olecranon.

Anconag'ra (ang-ko-nag'rah). Gouty seizure of the elbow.

An'conal (ang'ko-nal). Pertaining to the elbow.

Ancone'us (ang-ko-ne'us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Ancylo-. See *Ankylo-.*

An'cyroid (an'sir-oid). Anchor-shaped.

An'da Gome'sii. Tree of Brazil, which yields a purgative oil.

An'dersch's ganglion. Inferior ganglion of glossopharyngeal nerve.

An'derson's pill. Compound pill of gamboge.

Androgalactoze'mia. Secretion of milk from male breast.

Androg'ynoid (an-droj'in-oid). A male hermaprodite with woman-like appearance.

Androg'ynous (an-droj'in-us). Hermaphrodite; of double or doubtful sex.

Androl'ogy. The science of man, or human nature.

Andropa'nia. Same as *Nymphomania.*

Andromedotox'in. Poisonous hypnotic principle from ericaceous plants.

Andropho'bia. Insane dread of the male sex.

Anec'tasin. A substance produced by bacteria not antagonistic to the true bacterial action.

Anelec'trode. Positive pole of a battery.

Anelectrot'onus. Lessened irritability of a nerve at the anode during the passage of electric current.

Anel's operation (ah-nelz'). Ligation of an artery on the proximal side of aneurysmal sac. **A.'s probe,** a fine probe for the lacrimal passages.

Anemato'sis. General anemia.

Ane'mia (an-e'me-ah). Deficient quantity or quality of the blood. **Aplastic a.,** that which is not followed by the ordinary regeneration of the blood. **Drepanocytic a.** Same as **Sickle-cell a., Essential a., Idiopathic a.,** that due to disease

of the blood or the blood-producing organs. **A. lymphat'ica**, Hodgkin's disease. **Miners' a.**, ankylostomiasis. **Myelopathic a.**, anemia due to disorder of bone-marrow activity. **Primary a.** Same as *Idiopathic a.* **Progressive pernicious a.**, a severe disease marked by increasing anemia, emaciation, fever, retinal hemorrhage, etc. **Secondary** or **Symptomatic a.**, that due to, or symptomatic of, some distinct cause, as cancer, hemorrhage, etc. **Sickle-cell a.**, a disease marked by anemia, leg ulcers, and characterized by the red blood-cells of the patient acquiring a sickle-like shape. **A. splen'ica**, anemia with enlarged spleen. **Tunnel a.**, ankylostomiasis.

Anem'ic (an-em'ik). Affected with anemia.

Anemom'eter. Instrument for measuring velocity of wind.

Anem'one (an-em'o-ne). Genus of plants. See *Pulsatilla.*

Anem'onin. A poisonous principle from pulsatilla.

Anem'onol (an-em'o-nol). A poisonous volatile oil from various species of *Anemone.*

Anemop'athy. Treatment of disease by inhalation.

Anemopho'bia. Morbid fear of wind or draughts.

Anemot'rophy. Insufficient nourishment of the blood.

Anencepha'lia. Absence of the brain.

Anencephalohe'mia. Insufficient supply of blood to the brain.

Anenceph'alous (an-en-sef'al-us). Having no brain.

Ane'pia (an-e'pe-ah). Inability to speak.

Anerga'sia. Lack of functional activity.

Aner'gic (an-er'jik). Characterized by inactivity. **A. stupor.** acute dementia.

An'eroid barometer. See *Barometer.*

Aner'ythrocyte. A red blood-corpuscle without hemoglobin.

Anerythropla'sia. Lack of formation of red blood-corpuscles.

Anerythroplas'tic. Not forming red blood-corpuscles.

Anerythrop'sia. Inability to distinguish red colors.

An'esin (an'es-in). A solution of acetone-chloroform: hypnotic and local anesthetic.

Anesthecine'sia. Combined sensory and motor paralysis.

Anesthe'sia (an-es-the'ze-ah). Loss of feeling or sensation. **Bulbar** or **Central a.**, that due to lesion of the nerve centers. **Crossed a.**, that occurring on one side of the body from central lesion of other side. **A. dolorо'sa**, severe pain after the occurrence of complete paralysis. **Infiltration a.**, local anesthesia produced by injecting solutions beneath the skin. **Insufflation a.**, that produced by blowing the anesthetic mixture into the trachea through a tube. **Jonnesco's spinal a.**, anesthesia by injection into the arachnoid space of a mixture of some cocain substitute with strychnin. **Local a.**, that confined to a part of the body. **Muscular a.**, lack of muscular sense. **Primary a.**, temporary anesthesia occurring in the beginning of anesthesia. **Regional a.**, production of insensibility of a part by interrupting the sensory nerve conductivity to any region of the body. **Schleich's a.**, local anesthesia produced by subcutaneous injections of weak cocain solutions.

Anesthesim'eter. 1. Instrument for testing degree of insensitiveness. 2. Device for regulating the amount of anesthetic given.

Anesthe'sin. Ethylpara-amidobenzoate, a white local anesthetic powder.

Anesthesiol'ogy. The study of anesthesia and anesthetics.

Anesthe'siophore. Conveying the anesthetic action.

Anesthet'ic. 1. Without the sense of touch. 2. A drug that produces anesthesia.

Anesthetiza'tion. Production of insensibility to pain.

Anes'thetizer. One who administers an anesthetic.

Anes'thol (an-es'thol). A narcotic preparation of chloroform, ethyl chlorid, and sulphuric ether.

Anes'thyl (an-es'thil). An anesthetic mixture of methyl chlorid and ethyl chlorid.

Ane'thol. A principle, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, from oil of fennel.

Ane'thum. A genus of plants including fennel and dill.

An'etin. A proprietary local anesthetic.

Anetoder'mia. Muscular atrophy of the skin.

Aneu'ria (an-u're-ah). Deficiency of nervous energy.

An'eurysm (an'u-rizm). A sac formed by the dilatation of part of an artery, and filled with blood. **Abdominal a.,** a. of abdominal aorta. **A. by anastomosis,** dilatation of a number of vessels forming a pulsating tumor beneath the skin. **Arteriovenous a.,** simultaneous rupture of an artery and vein, the blood being retained in the surrounding tissue. **Bérard's a.,** varicose a. in tissues around the vein. **Cirsoid a.,** dilatation and tortuous lengthening of part of an artery. **Compound a.,** one in which some of the coats are ruptured and others merely dilated. **Dissecting a.,** one in which blood is forced between the coats of an artery. **False** or **Spurious a.,** one in which all the coats are ruptured and the blood is retained in surrounding tissues. **Fusiform a.,** a spindle-shaped a. **Innominate a.,** a. of innominate artery. **Mixed a.,** a compound a. **Park's a.,** arteriovenous a. in which the arterial dilatation communicates with two veins. **Pott's a.,** an aneurysmal varix. **Racemose a.** Same as *A. by anastomosis.* **Rodrigues's a.,** varicose a. in which the sac is contiguous to the artery. **Sacculated a.,** a sac-like a. **Spurious a.** Same as *False a.* **Varicose a.,** one formed by rupture of an aneurysm into a vein. **Verminous a.,** one containing hematozoa.

Aneurys'mal. Pertaining to an aneurysm.

Aneurysmec'tomy. Excision of an aneurysmal sac.

Aneurys'moplasty. Reconstruction of the artery for aneurysm.

Aneurysmor'rhaphy. The suturing of an aneurysm.

Aneurysmot'omy. Incision of the sac of an aneurysm.

Anfractuos'ity. A cerebral sulcus.

Anfract'uous (an-frakt'u-us). Convoluted; sinuous.

Angei'tis (an-ge-i'tis). Same as *Angiitis.*

Angel'ica. Genus of aromatic plants; root tonic and stimulant.

An'gel's wing. Deformity in which both scapulæ are prominent.

Angiasthe'nia. Loss of tone in the vascular system.

Angiecta'sis. Dilatation of a vessel, whether from aneurysm, varix, or angioparalysis.

Angiecto'pia. Abnormal position or course of a vessel.

Angiemphrax'is (an-je-em-fraks'is). The stopping up of a vessel.

Angii'tis (an-ge-i'tis). Inflammation of a vessel.

Angileuci'tis. See *Angioleucitis.*

An'gina (an-jin-ah). Any disease marked by spasmodic suffocative attacks. **A. acu'ta, A. sim'plex,** sore throat. **A. cru'sis,** intermittent lameness with cyanosis of the affected limb: due to arterial obstruction. **A. laryn'gea,** laryngitis. **A. Ludovi'ci, A. Ludwig'ii,** purulent inflammation seated around the submaxillary gland. **A. parotid'ea,** mumps. **A. pec'toris,** paroxysmal thoracic pain, with suffocation and syncope, due to vasomotor spasm. **Streptococcus a.,** a. due to streptococci. **A. tonsilla'ris,** quinsy. **A. trachea'lis,** croup. **Vincent's a.,** a. without fever and generally affecting one tonsil only.

An'ginoid (an'jin-oid). Resembling angina.

Anginopho'bia. Morbid dread of angina pectoris.

An'ginose (an'jin-ōs). Characterized by angina.

Angioatax'ia. Irregular tension of the blood-vessels.

An'gioblast (an'je-o-blast). Embryonic cell-form whence the vessels are derived.

Angiocardiokinet'ic. Affecting the movements of the heart and blood-vessels.

Angiocardiop'athy. Any disease of the heart and blood-vessels.

Angiocardi'tis. Inflammation of heart and great blood-vessels.

Angiocav'ernous. Pertaining to or like angioma cavernosum.

Angiocerato'ma. Angiokeratoma.

Angiocholecysti'tis. Inflammation of the gall-bladder and bile-ducts.

Angiocholi'tis. Inflammation of biliary ducts.

Angiochondro'ma. A chondroma with excessive development of blood-vessels.

An'gioclast. A heavy forceps for compressing a bleeding artery.

An'giocrine. Noting vasomotor disorders of endocrine origin.

Angiocrino'sis. A vasomotor disorder of endocrine origin.

An'giocyst. An ingrowth of embryonic tissue having blood-forming power.

Angiodermati'tis. Inflammation of the vessels of the skin.

Angiodias'copy. Visual inspection of blood-vessels of the extremities.

Angiodystro'phia ova'rii. Disease of ovaries with disease of and increase in number of blood-vessels.

Angioelephanti'asis. Extensive angiomatous condition of subcutaneous tissues.

Angiofibro'ma. An angioma containing fibrous tissue.

Angiogen'esis (an''je-o-jen'es-is). Development of the vessels.

Angiogen'ic (an''je-o-jen'ik). Pertaining to angiogenesis; of vascular origin.

Angioglio'ma. A form of vascular glioma.

Angioglio'sis. A condition marked by the formation of angiogliomas.

An'giograph (an'je-o-graf). A variety of sphygmograph.

Angiog'raphy (an-je-og'raf-e). A treatise on the vessels.

Angiohyalino'sis. Hyaline degeneration of the muscular coat of blood-vessels.

Angiohyperto'nia. Angiospasm.

Angiokerato'ma. Angioma blended with keratoma of the skin.

Angiokinet'ic. Pertaining to vascular activity.

Angioleuci'tis (an-je-o-lu-si'tis). Inflammation of a lymph-vessel; lymphangitis.

Angiolipo'ma. An angioma containing fatty tissue.

Angiolith'ic neoplasm. One marked by mineral deposits and hyaline degeneration of the coats of the vessels.

Angiol'ogy (an-je-ol'o-je). Scientific account of the vessels.

An'giolymph. A proprietary tuberculosis remedy.

Angiolymphi'tis. Same as *Angioleucitis*.

Angiolympho'ma. Tumor made up of lymph-vessels.

Angio'ma. Tumor composed of blood-vessels. **A. caverno'sum.** Same as *Erectile tumor*. **A. serpigino'sum,** skin disease marked by minute vascular points arranged in rings on the skin. **Telangiectatic a.,** one made up of dilated blood-vessels.

Angiomala'cia (an'je-o-mal-a'se-ah). Softening of walls of the vessels.

Angiom'atous. Of the nature of angioma.

Angiomeg'aly. Enlargement of blood-vessels, especially a condition of the eyelid marked by great increase in its volume.

Angiom'eter (an-je-om'et-er). Instrument for measuring diameter and tension of blood-vessels.

Angiomyocar'diac. Affecting the vessels and the heart muscle.

Angiomyo'ma. Angioma blended with myoma.

Angiomyosarco'ma. A tumor made up of elements of angioma, myoma, and sarcoma.

Angioneurec'tomy (an''je-o-nu-rek'tom-e). Resection of all the elements of the spermatic cord except the vas deferens with its artery and vein, for the cure of enlarged prostate.

Angioneuro-ede'ma (an''je-o-nu-ro-e-de'mah). A swelling of the skin due to some vasomotor neurosis.

Angioneuro'sis. Angioparalysis, angiospasm, or other neurosis primarily affecting blood-vessels.

Angioneurot'omy. The operation of cutting vessels and nerves.

Angiono'ma. Ulceration of blood-vessels.

Angiopancreati'tis. Inflammation of the vascular tissue of the pancreas.

Angioparal'ysis. Vasomotor paralysis of blood-vessels.

Angiopare'sis. Vasomotor paresis.

Angiop'athy (an-je-op'ath-e). Any disease of the vessels.

An'gioplany (an'je-o-plan-e). Abnormality in position, course, or structure of a vessel.

Angioplas'ty. Plastic surgery of blood-vessels.

Angiopoiet'ic. Causing the formation of blood-vessels.

Angiopres'sure. Control of hemorrhage by the application of a hemostatic forceps with pressure.

Angiorhigo'sis. Rigidity of blood-vessels.

Angior'rhaphy. Suture of a vessel.

Angiorrhex'is. Rupture of a blood-vessel.

Angiosarco'ma. Sarcoma containing many vessels.

Angiosclero'sis. Hardening of the walls of blood-vessels.

An'gioscope (an'je-o-skōp). A microscope for observing capillary blood-vessels.

Angiostall'tis. Inflammation of a salivary duct.

Angio'sis. Same as *Angiopathy.*

An'giospasm. Spasmodic contraction of blood-vessels.

Angiospas'tic. Of the nature of angiospasm.

Angiostax'is (an''je-o-stax'is). Hemorrhagic diathesis.

Angiosteno'sis. Narrowing of caliber of blood-vessels.

Angiosteo'sis. Calcification of a vessel.

Angios'tomy. The making of a fistulous opening into a blood-vessel.

Angios'trophy (an-je-os'tro-fē). Twisting of a vessel for the arrest of hemorrhage.

An''giosynize'sis. Collapse and subsequent adhesion of blood-vessel walls.

Angiotelec'tasis. Dilatation of blood-vessels.

Angioti'tis. Inflammation of the vessels of the ear.

An'giotome (an'je-o-tōm). One of the segments of the vascular system of the embryo.

Angiot'omy. Dissection or anatomy of the vessels.

Angioton'ic. Increasing vascular tension.

An'giotribe (an'je-o-trīb). A strong forceps for crushing tissue containing an artery, for the purpose of checking hemorrhage.

An'giotripsy (an'je-o-trip-se). Hemostasis by means of an angiotribe.

Angiotroph'ic. Pertaining to nutrition of vessels.

Angi'tis (an-ji'tis). Same as *Angiitis.*

An'gle (ang'gl). Sharp bend formed by the meeting of two borders or surfaces. **Acromial a.,** that between head of humerus and clavicle. **A. alpha,** that formed by intersection of visual line with optic axis. **A. of aperture,** angle between two lines from the focus of a lens to the ends of its diameter. **Basiopic a.,** angle between nasobasilar line and Meissner's horizontal. **Biorbital a.,** that formed by the intersection of the axes of the orbits. **Costal a.,** angle between the meeting ribs at the ensiform cartilage. **A. of deviation,** that between a refracted ray and the incident ray prolonged. **A. of elevation,** that between

the visual plane when moved upward or downward and its normal position. **Facial a.,** an angle indicating the slope of the forehead. **A. of incidence,** the angle at which a light-ray strikes a denser medium. **A. of jaw,** the junction of the lower edge with the posterior edge of the lower jaw. **Louis's** or **Ludwig's a.,** that between manubrium and gladiolus. **Optic a.** Same as *Visual a.* **A. of pubes,** that between the pubic bones at the symphysis. **A. of reflection,** that which a reflected ray makes with a line perpendicular to the reflecting surface. **A. of refraction,** that between a refracted ray and a line perpendicular to the refracting surface. **Sternoclavicular a.,** that between the sternum and the clavicle. **Visual a.,** the angle between two lines from the point of vision on the retina to the extremities of the object seen.

An'glesey leg. A kind of jointed artificial leg.

An'glicus su'dor. English sweating fever; a deadly pestilential fever which several times ravaged England.

Angophra'sia. A drawling and broken form of speech.

Ang'ström unit (ahng'strem). The unit of wave length.

Anguil'lula stercora'lis. A nematode intestinal parasite.

Anguillulī'asis. The presence of anguillula in the body.

An'gular. Having corners or angles; bent sharply.

Angula'tion (ang-gu-la'shun). Formation of sharp obstructive bend in the intestine.

Angustu'ra. Bark of *Galipea cusparia* of tropical America; it is a stimulant and bitter tonic.

Angustu'rin. Medicinal alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{40}NO_{14}$, from angustura.

An'gusty. Narrowness.

Anhalo'nin (an-hol-o'nin). A very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$, from *Anhalo'nium Lewin'ii*, a Mexican cactus. It is used in dyspnea, pneumothorax, and angina pectoris.

Anha'phia (an-ha'fe-ah). Same as *Anaphia.*

Anhedo'nia. Loss of power of enjoyment.

Anhela'tion. Shortness of breath; panting or dyspnea.

Anhematopoie'sis. Same as *Anhematosis.*

Anhemato'sis. Defective blood formation.

Anhemolyt'ic. Not destructive to blood-cells.

Anhepatogen'ic (an-hep-at-o-jen'ik). Not originating in the liver.

Anhidro'sis. Abnormal deficiency of sweat.

Anhidrot'ic (an-hid-rot'ik). Checking the flow of sweat.

Anhis'tic, Anhis'tous. Of uniform formation; structureless.

Anhydre'mia. Lack of water in the blood.

Anhy'drid (an-hi'drid). Compound derived from an acid by abstraction of a molecule of water.

Anhydromye'lia (an-hi-dro-mi-e'le-ah). Deficiency of the fluid of the spinal cord.

Anhy'drous (an-hi'drus). Containing no water.

Anhypno'sis. Insomnia.

Anian'thinopsy. Inability to distinguish violet tints.

Anid'eus (an-id'e-us). A parasitic monster fetus consisting of a shapeless mass of flesh.

Anidro'sis. Same as *Anhidrosis.*

An'ilid (an'il-id). Any compound formed from anilin by substituting a radical for the hydrogen of NH_2.

An'ilin. An amin, $C_6H_5NH_2$, from coal-tar and indigo; poisonous and nervine. **A.-rash,** a skin inflammation due to anilin poison. **A. stains,** anilin pigments used in staining microscopic preparations.

Anilin'ophil, Anilinoph'ilous. Staining readily with anilin dyes.

Anilipy'rin (an-il-ip-i'rin). A preparation of acetanilid and antipyrin: used in influenza and rheumatism.

An'ilism (an'il-izm). Anilin poisoning.

An'imal. A living organism having sensation and power of voluntary movement.

Animal'cule (an-im-al'kūl). A minute animal organism.

An'imalized. Cultivated in the animal body or in animal secretions.

An'ime (an'im-e). A resin of various origin; little used in medicine.

An'imin. Substance derivable from bone oil.

Aninecretina'sis. Aninecretinosis.

Aninecretino'sis. A disorder due to defect of some internal secretion.

An'ion. The element which in electrolysis passes to the positive pole.

Aniridi'a. Congenital absence of the iris.

Anisal'ol (an-is-al'ol). A crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)CO_2C_6H_5$: antirheumatic and analgesic.

An'isated (an'is-a-ted). Flavored with anise.

Anischu'ria (an-is-ku're-ah). Enuresis.

An'ise (an'is). Fruits of *Pimpinel'la ani'sum*; expectorant and carminative.

Anis'ic acid. Antirheumatic and antiseptic substance, $C_8H_8O_3$, from anethol.

An'isin. Alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_3$, from anise.

Anisochromat'ic (an-i-so-kro-mat'ik). Not of the same color throughout: said of solutions for testing color-blindness, containing two pigments.

Anisoco'ria. Inequality of the two pupils.

Anisocyto'sis. Inequality in the size of cells, especially blood-corpuscles.

Anisog'amy. Sexual conjugation in which the individuals differ in size and structure.

An'isol. Phenyl-methyl ether, $C_7H_8O_3$.

Anisoleukocyto'sis. Abnormality in the proportion of the various forms of leukocytes in the blood.

Anisome'lia. Inequality between paired limbs.

Anisometro'pia. Inequality in refractive power of the two eyes.

Anisometrop'ic. Having eyes which are unlike in refraction.

Aniso'pia. Inequality of visual power in the two eyes.

Ani'sospore. A spore that unites with another to form an adult.

Anisosthen'ic. Not having equal power: said of muscles.

Anisot'ropal, Anisotrop'ic. Doubly refracting or polarizing.

Ani'sum (an-i'sum). L. for *anise*.

An'itin. A hydrocarbon and sulphur derivative: used as a germicide.

An'kle (ang'kl). Part of leg just above the foot. **A. bone,** the astragalus. **A. clonus, A. jerk,** succession of rhythmical foot-contractions on pushing the foot.

Ankyloblepha'ron. Adhesion of eyelids.

Ankylochi'lia. Adhesion of the lips.

Ankyloglos'sia. Same as *Tongue-tie*.

Ankylopoiet'ic. Producing or characterized by an ankylosis.

Ankyloproc'tia (ang-kil-lo-prok'she-ah). Stricture of the anus.

An'kylosed (ang'kil-ōzd). Affected with ankylosis.

Ankylo'sis (ang-kil-o'sis). Abnormal immobility and consolidation of a joint. **Extracapsular a.,** that caused by rigidity of parts outside the joint. **False** or **Spurious a.,** that caused by rigidity of surrounding parts. **Intracapsular a.,** that from rigidity of structures within the joint. **True a.,** that in which the connecting material is bone.

Ankylos'toma duodena'le. The hook-worm, a dangerous intestinal nematode. **A. america'num,** the American species of hook-worm.

Ankylostomi'asis. Hook-worm disease; a disease not unlike idiopathic anemia, due to presence of *Ankylostoma.*

Ankylo'tia (ang-kil-o'she-ah). Closure of external meatus of ear.

Ankyl'otome (ang-kil'o-tōm). Knife for operating on tongue-tie.

Ankylure'thria. Stricture of the urethra.

An'kyrism. Hook-like articulation or suture.

An'kyroid cavity (ang'kir-oid). The descending cornu of lateral ventricle.

An'lage (ahn'lah-ge). The embryonic area in which traces of any part first appear.

Annat'to (an-at'o). See *Annotto.*

Annec'tant gyri. Gyri between parietal and occipital lobes.

Annex'a. Same as *Adnexa.*

Annex'al. Pertaining to the adnexa.

Annexi'tis. Same as *Adnexitis.*

Annex'opexy. Same as *Adnexopexy.*

Annid'alin. A substance not unlike aristol.

Annot'to. A red color or stain from *Bixa Orellana.*

An'nuens (an'u-enz). Rectus capitis anticus minor muscle.

An'nular. Ring-shaped.

Annulor'rhaphy (an-u-lor'af-e). Closure of a hernial ring or sac by sutures.

An'nulus. A ring-shaped organ or area. **A. abdomina'lis,** either of the openings of the inguinal canal. **A. cilia'ris,** boundary between iris and choroid. **A. mi'grans,** eruption of circles spreading over the tongue. **A. ova'lis,** margin of the septum of the foramen ovale of fetal heart. **A. tympan'icus.** Same as *Tympanic bone.* **A. umbil'icus,** the umbilical ring.

Anoci-associa'tion. The state of being freed from noci-association by cocain blocking and relief from fear.

Anocia'tion (an-o-se-a'shun). Anoci-association.

Anococcy'geal (a-no-kok-sij'e-al). Pertaining to anus and coccyx.

An'odal closure contraction. Contraction of muscles at anode on closure of electric circuit.

An'ode (an'ōd). A positive electrode.

Anod'mia. Lack or loss of sense of smell.

Anodon'tia (an-o-don'she-ah). Absence of teeth.

An'odyne (an'o-dīn). 1. Relieving pain. 2. A medicine that eases pain.

Anodyn'ia (an-o-din'e-ah). Freedom from pain.

Anoi'a (an-oi'ah). Idiocy.

Anom'alous (an-om'al-us). Contrary to natural or normal order.

Anom'aly. Deviation from normal standard.

Ano'mia. Loss of power of naming objects or of recognizing names.

Anonych'ia (an-o-nīk'e-ah). Absence of the nails.

Anon'ymous (an-on'im-us). Innominate; unnamed.

Anoop'sia (an-o-op'se-ah). An upward strabismus.

Anoph'eles (an-of'el-ēz). A genus of mosquitos whose members are the hosts of malarial parasites, their bite being a means for the transmission of malarial fever.

Anophthal'mia. Absence of the eyes. **A. cyclo'pia,** rudimentary condition of eye-socket and orbit.

Anop'sia. 1. Anoopsia. 2. Defect of vision.

Anor'chism. Congenital absence of testicles.

Anor'chus. A person with no testes or with undescended testes.

Anorec'tal. Pertaining to anus and rectum.

Anorex'ia. Lack or loss of appetite for food. **A. nervo'sa,** hysteric aversion to food.

Anorthog'raphy (an-or-thog'raf-e). Loss of power of writing correctly.

Anortho'pia. Unsymmetrical or distorted vision.

Anosmat'ic (an-oz-mat'ik). Having an imperfect sense of smell.

Anos'mia, Anosphra'sia. Absence of the sense of smell.

Anos'mic. Having no sense of smell.

Anosodiapho'ria. Indifference to the presence of disease.

Anosogno'sia. Ignorance of the presence of disease.

Anospi'nal center. Center in the cord which controls defecation.

Anosto'sis. Defective formation of bone.

Anotro'pia. A tendency of the visual axes to rise above the object looked at.

Ano'tus (an-o'tus). Fetus with no ears.

Anou'rous (an-u'rus). Without a tail.

Ano'varism. Absence of the ovaries.

Anoves'ical. Pertaining to the anus and bladder.

Anoxe'mia. Lack of sufficient oxygen in the blood.

Anoxybio'sis. Same as *Anærobiosis*.

An'ozol (an'o-zol). A mixture of iodoform and thymol, used like iodoform.

An'sa (an'sah). A loop; a handle. **A. hypoglos'si,** loop in the neck formed by descendens noni nerve and 2d and 3d cervical nerves. **A. lenticula'ris,** tract between the crusta and lenticular nucleus.

An'serine (an'ser-in). Pertaining to a goose.

Anta'cid (ant-as'id). Good against acidity.

Anta'cidin (ant-as'id-in). Saccharate of lime.

Antac'rid (ant-ak'rid). Good against acridity.

Antag'onism. Opposition or contrariety, as between muscles or medicines.

Antag'onist. A medicine or a muscle which counteracts the effects of another medicine or muscle.

Antalge'sic. Same as *Analgic*.

Antal'gic (ant-al'jik). Anodyne or analgesic.

Antal'kaline (ant-al'kal-in). Neutralizing alkalinity.

Antaphrodis'iac. Abrogating the sexual impulse.

Antapoplec'tic. Relieving apoplexy.

Antarthrit'ic (ant-ar-thrit'ik). Good against gout.

Antasthen'ic (ant-as-then'ik). Restoring strength.

Antasthmat'ic. Affording relief for asthma.

Antatroph'ic (ant-at-rof'ik). Correcting atrophy.

Antebra'chium (an-te-bra'ke-um). The forearm.

Antecur'vature (an-te-ker'va-tūr). A slight anteflexion.

Antefeb'rile (an-te-feb'ril). Before the onset of fever.

Anteflex'ion. Abnormal forward curvation.

Anteloca'tion. Displacement of an organ forward.

Antemet'ic (an-tem-et'ik). Tending to arrest vomiting.

An'te mor'tem. L. for *before death*.

Anten'na. One of the feelers or appendages on the head of arthropods.

An'te par'tum. L. for *before delivery*, or *childbirth*.

Antephial'tic (ant-ef-e-al'tik). Preventing nightmare.

Antepyret'ic. Done before the stage of traumatic fever.

Anteroclu'sion. Same as *Mesioclusion*.

An'terograde (an'ter-o-grād). Extending or moving backward.

Antero-infe'rior. Situated in front and below.

Anterolat'eral. Situated before and to one side.

Anterome'dian. Situated in front and on the middle line.

Anteroparl'etal. Corresponding to the forward part of the parietal bone.

Anteroposte'rior. Extending from before backward.

Anterosupe'rior. Situated in front and above.

Antever'sion. Forward tipping or tilting of an organ.

Antever'ted. Tipped or bent forward.

An'thelix (an'the-lix). Same as *Antihelix*.

Anthelmin'tic (an-thel-min'tik). Destructive to worms.

An'themis (an'them-is). See *Chamomile*.

Anthemorrha'gic. Good against hemorrhage.

An'ther. The male sexual organ in plants.

Anthi'arin (an-thi'ar-in). Same as *Antiarin*.

Anthocy'anin. The red pigment of beet root.

Anthocyanine'mia. The presence of anthocyanin in the blood.

Anthocyaninu'ria. The presence of anthocyanin in the urine.

Anthomy'ia canicula'ris. A small black house-fly, the larvæ of which infest the human intestine.

Anthopho'bia. Morbid dislike of flowers.

Anthoris'ma (an-tho-riz'mah). A diffuse swelling.

Anthrace'mia (an-thras-e'me-ah). 1. Asphyxia, as from carbon monoxid poisoning. 2. Presence of *Bacillus anthracis* in the blood.

An'thracene (an'thras-ēn). Crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{14}H_{10}$, from coal-tar.

Anthra'cia (an-thra'se-ah). Diseases marked by formation of carbuncles.

An'thracin. A poisonous ptomain from cultures of anthrax.

An'thracoid (an'thrak-oid). Resembling anthrax.

Anthracom'eter. Instrument for measuring carbon dioxid in the air.

Anthraconecro'sis. Degeneration of tissue into a black mass.

Anthraco'sis. Lung-disease from inhaling coal-dust.

Anthraqui'none. Yellow substance, $C_{14}H_8O_2$, from anthracene.

Anthraro'bin. Yellow-white powder, $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$, from alizarin: used in skin-disease.

An'thrax. Infectious disease of cattle, caused by *Bacillus anthracis*. It may occur in man. **Malignant a.** Same as *Anthrax*. **Symptomatic a.**, disease of cattle in summer, marked by emphysematous, subcutaneous pustules.

Anthropho'bia. Morbid dread of flowers.

Anthropo'geny (an-thro-poj'e-ne). Development or evolution of man.

An'thropoid (an'thro-poid). Resembling a man.

Anthropol'ogy. The science of man.

Anthropom'etry. Comparative measurement of man.

Anthropoph'agy. Cannibalism.

Anthropopho'bia. Morbid dread of society.

Anthroposomatol'ogy. Sum of knowledge regarding the human body.

Anthropotox'in. Poison excreted by human lungs.

Anthydrop'ic (ant-hi-drop'ik). Relieving dropsy.

Anthypnot'ic (ant-hip-not'ik). Hindering or preventing sleep.

Anthyster'ic (ant-his-ter'ik). Relieving hysteria.

Anti-a'brin. A substance which has an antitoxin action on abrin.

Anti-agglu'tinin. A substance that opposes the action of agglutinin.

Antial'bumate, Antial'bumid. A product of incomplete digestion of albumin.

Antialbu'min. A constituent of albumin: gastric digestion changes it into antialbumose.

Antial'bumose. A digestion-product convertible into antipeptone.

Antialex'in. A substance which opposes the action of an alexin.

Antiam'boceptor. A substance which opposes the action of an amboceptor.

Antiam'ylase. A substance counteracting the action of amylase.

Anti-anaphylac'tin. An antibody which counteracts anaphylactin.

Anti-anaphylax'is. A state of absolute insusceptibility.

Anti-an'tibody. An antibody which counteracts the effect of the antitoxin producing it.

Antiapoplec'tic. Affording relief to, or preventing, apoplexy.

Anti'arin. Poisonous principle, $C_{14}H_{20}O_5 + 2H_2O$, from bohun upas; heart-depressant.

Antiar'senin. A substance developed in the body by immunizing doses of arsenous acid.

Antiar'thrin. A brownish powder used in uric acid diathesis.

Antiarthrit'ic (an-ti-ar-thrit'ik). Same as *Antarthritic*.

Antibacte'rial. Checking the growth of bacteria.

Antibac'terin. A pale yellow liquid used in tuberculosis by inhalation.

Antibech'ic (an-te-bek'ik). Relieving cough; bechic.

Antibil'ious (an-te-bil'yus). Good against bilious conditions.

Antibio'sis. An association between organisms detrimental to one of them.

Antibiot'ic (an-te-bi-ot'ik). Destructive of life.

Antiblennorrha'gic. Preventing or relieving gonorrhea.

An'tibody. A protective body in the blood of immune animals.

Antibra'chium (an-te-bra'ke-um). The forearm.

Antibro'mic. Deodorant; overcoming ill smells.

Antical'culous. Curative of calculus.

Antican'crin. Same as *Cancroin*.

Anticar'dium. Pit of stomach; scrobiculus cordis.

Antica'rious (an-te-ka're-us). Preventive of caries.

Anticheirot'onus. Spasmodic inflexion of thumb.

Anticho'lagogue (an-te-ko'lag-og). Restraining the function of the liver.

Antichol'erin (an-te-kol'er-in). Substance from cholera-bacillus cultures; used against cholera.

Antic'ipating intermittent. Intermittent with paroxysms recurring at an earlier hour each day.

Anticli'nal vertebra. Tenth or eleventh thoracic vertebra.

Anticom'plement (an-te-kom'ple-ment). A substance that counteracts a complement.

Anticonvul'sive. A remedy used against convulsions.

Anticornu'tin. 1. Tropasol G. II., an antiseptic preparation of zinc and copper ferrosulphates. 2. Tropasol G. IV., an antiseptic preparation of iron, zinc, and calcium sulphates.

Anticoro'in. Tropasol G. V., an antiseptic preparation of iron, zinc, and magnesium sulphates.

Anticreat'inin (an-te-kre-at'in-in). A leukomain derived from creatinin.

Anticrit'ical. Preventing a crisis.

Anti'cus (an-ti'kus). Anterior.

Anticu'tin. An antibody which neutralizes tuberculin in the cutaneous tuberculin reaction.

Anticyc'lic acid (an-te-sik'lik). An antipyretic medicine.

Anticytol'ysin. Same as *Anticytotoxin*.

Anticy'tost. An antibody which produces immunity to cytost.

Anticytotox'in. A substance which opposes the action of cytotoxin.

Antidiabet'icum. Glycosolvol, a remedy for diabetes.

Antidiabe'tin. A sugar for diabetics, composed of saccharin and mannite.

Antidin'ic (an-te-din'ik). Relieving giddiness or vertigo.

Antidiph'therin (an-te-dif'ther-in). A derivative from cultures of diphtheria bacillus; used against diphtheria.

Antido'tal. Serving as an antidote.

An'tidote (an'te-dōt). A remedy for poisoning. Antidotes are distinguished as **chemical,** or those that change the chemical nature of the poison; **mechanical,** or those that prevent absorption of the poison; and **physiologic,** or those that counteract the effects of the poison by producing other effects.

Antidrom'ic. Conducting impulses in an opposite direction to the normal.

Antidyscrat'ic (an-te-dis-krat'ik). Good against a dyscrasia.

Antidysenter'ic. Relieving, curing, or preventing dysentery.

Antiemet'ic. Preventing or arresting vomiting.

Antien'zyme (an-te-en'zīm). Neutralizing an enzyme.

Antiephial'tic. Same as *Antephialtic.*

An'tifat. An agent that removes excess of fat.

Antifeb'rile (an-te-feb'ril). Allaying or diminishing fever.

Antifeb'rin (an-te-feb'rin). Same as *Acetanilid.*

Antifer'ment. Agent preventing fermentation.

Antifermen'tative. Same as *Antizymotic.*

Antifun'gin (an-te-fun'jin). Magnesium borate, used as a gargle in diphtheria.

Antigalac'tic (an-te-gal-ak'tik). Diminishing secretion of milk.

An'tigen (an'te-jen). A substance which has the power of inducing in the animal organism, under suitable conditions, the formation of antibodies.

Antigen'ic (an-te-jen'ik). Having the properties of an antigen.

Antigen'ophil (an-te-jen'o-fil). Antigentophil.

Antigen'tophil (an-te-jen'to-fil). Having an affinity for the antigen.

Antiglob'ulin. A precipitin which precipitates globulin.

Antigonor'rheic. Useful against gonorrhea.

Antihe'lix. Curved ridge opposite the helix of the ear.

Antihemicra'nin. Same as *Antimigraine.*

Antihemol'ysin. A substance which has a neutralizing action on hemolysin.

Antihidrot'ic. Same as *Anhidrotic.*

Antihormone (an-te-hor'mōn). A substance which counteracts a hormone.

Antihydrop'ic. Relieving dropsical conditions.

Antihy'dropin. Diuretic substance obtained from cockroaches.

Anti-icter'ic. Relieving icterus, or jaundice.

Anti-immune. Preventing immunity.

Anti-isolysin. A body that counteracts an isolysin.

Antikam'nia. Proprietary antipyretic and anodyne remedy.

Antikenotox'in. A substance which counteracts the effect of kenotoxin.

Antiketogen'esis. Prevention of the development of ketones.

Antiketogen'etic, Antiketogen'ic. Preventing the formation of ketones.

An'tikol. Proprietary antipyretic medicine.

Antilac'tase. An anti-enzyme that counteracts lactase.

Antile'mic (an-te-le'mik). Curative of the plague.

Antilep'sis. Revulsive or derivative treatment.

Antilethar'gic (an-te-leth-ar'jik). Hindering sleep.

Antileukoci'din. An antitoxin for the leukocytic toxin of staphylococcus.

Antilith'ic. Preventing the formation of calculus or stone.

Antilo'bium. The tragus of the ear.

Antilo'gia (an-te-lo'je-ah). A combination of contradictory symptoms, rendering diagnosis uncertain.

Antiluet'ic (an-te-lu-et'ik). Serviceable against syphilis.

Antilypy'rin (an-te-lip-i'rin). An antipyretic and analgesic preparation of acetanilid and antipyrin.

Antily'sin (an-te-ll'sin). A substance formed in the blood of an animal immunized against a disease, and neutralizing the lysins of the disease.

Antil'ysis (an-til'is-is). The action of antilysin.

Antilys'sic. Affording relief to hydrophobia.

An'timere (an'te-mēr). One of the segments of the body bounded by planes at right angles to the body.

Antimeris'tem. A preparation of a fungus, used in treating cancer.

Antimetro'pia. Hypermetropia of one eye, with myopia in the other.

Antimiasmat'ic. Serviceable against miasmatic disorders.

Antimicro'bic. Checking the growth of microbes.

Antimi'graine. Mixture of caffein, antipyrin, and sugar: used in migraine.

Antimo'nial. Pertaining to, or containing, antimony.

An'timony. A crystalline metallic element with various medicinal and poisonous salts.

Antimor'phin. A solution of disodium sulphate, used in morphinism.

Antimuco'rin. Tropasol G. III., an antiseptic preparation of iron and zinc sulphates.

Antimycot'ic (an-te-mi-kot'ik). Same as *Antibacterial*.

Antinarcot'ic. Relieving narcotism.

Antinau'sea. Proprietary remedy for sea-sickness.

Antinephrit'ic (an-te-nef-rit'ik). Serviceable in kidney diseases.

Antiner'vin. Proprietary remedy for neuralgia.

Antineural'gic (an-te-nu-ral'jik). Curative of neuralgia.

Antineurit'ic. Counteracting neuritis.

Antineu'ritin. The antineuritic vitamin or vitamin B.

Antin'ion. Frontal pole of the head.

Antinon'nin. A remedy destructive to external parasites.

Antino'sin. A substance whose solution is an external antiseptic.

Anti-op'sonin. A substance that counteracts opsonins.

Anti-oxida'tion. The prevention of oxidation.

Anti-ox'ygen. A substance which hinders oxidation.

Antiparalyt'ic. Relieving paralytic symptoms.

Antiparasit'ic. Destructive to parasites.

Antiparas'itin (an''te-par-as'it-in). A preparation of potassium dinitro-cresolate: used to destroy insect parasites.

Antiparastati'tis. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Antipath'ic (an-te-path'ik). Opposite in nature

Antip'athy (an-tip'ath-e). Dislike or aversion.

Antipep'sin (an-te-pep'sin). An anti-enzyme that counteracts pepsin.

Antipep'tone (an-te-pep'tōn). Peptone derived from antialbumose by digestion.

Antiperiod'ic. Serviceable against malarial or periodic recurrences. **A. tincture,** Warburg's tincture.

Antiperistal'sis. Peristaltic action from below upward.

Antiperistal'tic. Pertaining to antiperistalsis.

Antiperonos'porin. Tropasol G. I., an antiseptic preparation of zinc and copper sulphates.

Antiphlogis'tic. Diminishing inflammation.

Antiphlogis'tin (an-te-flo-jis'tin). A proprietary anodyne, antiseptic, and antiphlogistic.

Antiphthis'ic (an-te-tiz'ik). Checking or alleviating phthisis.

Antiphthi'sin. A form of modified tuberculin.

Antiphy'min (an-te-fi'min). A proprietary preparation used in treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Antip'ilus. A proprietary depilatory.

Antiplas'tic (an-te-plas'tik). Unfavorable to healing.
Antipneumotox'in. An antitoxin antagonistic to pneumotoxin.
Antip'odal cells. A group of four cells in early embryo.
Antipros'tate (an-te-pros'tāt). Cowper's gland.
Antiprostati'tis. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.
Antiprothrom'bin. An anticoagulant which acts by retarding the conversion of prothrombin into thrombin.
Antiprotozo'al. Destructive to protozoa.
Antiprurit'ic (an-te-pru-rit'ik). Relieving or preventing itching.
Antipso'ric (an-te-so'rik). Curative of the itch.
Antiputrefac'tive. Good against putrefaction.
Antipy'ic (an-te-pi'ik). Preventing suppuration.
Antipy'onin. Sodium polyborate used in ophthalmology.
Antipyre'sis. The employment of antifebrile remedies.
Antipyret'ic. Relieving fever; cooling; febrifuge.
Antipy'rin (an-ti-pi'rin). An antipyretic coal-tar derivative, $C_{11}H_{22}N_2O$. **A. salicylate.** Same as *Salipyrin*.
Antipyrot'ic. Curative of, or relieving, burns.
Antirab'ic. Preventive of, or curing, rabies; antilyssic.
Antirheumat'ic. Relieving or preventing rheumatism.
Antirheu'matin. A combination of sodium salicylate and methylene-blue.
Antiri'cin (an-te-ri'sin). An antitoxin produced in the blood after the administration of ricin.
Antisca'bin. A mixture of Peruvian balsam, boric acid, soap, beta-naphtol, alcohol, and glycerin: a remedy for scabies.
Antisca'bious (an-te-ska'be-us). Curative of scabies.
Antisclero'sin. A combination of inorganic salts used in arteriosclerosis.
Antiscorbu'tic. Correcting or curing scurvy.
Antisep'sin. Monobromacetanilid, C_8H_8BrNO; an antipyretic, antiseptic, and analgesic.
Antisep'sis. 1. Use of antiseptic measures. 2. Absence of septic tendency.
Antisep'tic. 1. Preventing decay or putrefaction. 2. A substance destructive of poisonous germs. **A. dressing,** dressing charged with antiseptic substances.
Antisep'ticism. Systematic employment of antisepsis.
Antisep'tin. A white antiseptic compound.
Antisep'tol. Cinchonin iodosulphate: used externally.
Antiserum (an-te-se'rum). A protective serum containing antibodies.
Antisial'agogue, Antisial'ic. Checking the flow of saliva.
Antispas'min. A proprietary analgesic and hypnotic.
Antispasmod'ic, Antispas'tic. Relieving spasm.
Antispas'tic. 1. Counter-irritant. 2. Antispasmodic.
Antistal'sis. Backward movement of bowel contents.
Antistreptococ'cic, Antistreptococ'cous. Opposed to streptococcus.
Antistreptococ'cin. The antitoxin of diphtheria streptococcus.
Antisu'doral. Preventing or relieving sweating.
Antisu'dorin. A remedy to correct sweating.
Antisyphilit'ic. Curative of, or useful against, syphilis.
Antitabet'ic (an-te-tab-et'ik). Curative of tabes dorsalis.
Antitetra'izin. A quinin derivative: used in neuralgia and influenza.
Antith'enar. Placed opposite to the palm or sole.
Antither'mic. Antipyretic; antifebrile.
Antither'min. An antipyretic coal-tar derivative, $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O_2$.

Antithrom'bin. A substance in the blood that prevents coagulation.

Antithyroi'din. A preparation of the serum of sheep from which the thyroid has been removed: used in exophthalmic goiter.

Antiton'ic. Reducing tone or tonicity.

Antitox'ic (an-te-tok'sik). Good against a poison.

Antitox'igen. Antitoxinogen.

Antitox'in. Any defensive priniciple developed in the body as a result of the implantation of a poison.

Antitoxin'ogen. An antigen which stimulates the production of antitoxin.

Antitrag'icus (an-te-traj'ik-us). A muscle passing from the antitragus to the caudate process.

Antit'ragus. Prominence on the ear fronting the tragus.

Antitris'mus. Spasm which prevents the closure of the mouth.

An'titrope (an'te-trōp). An organ which forms a symmetrical pair with another.

Antityp'sin. An antibody that counteracts the action of trypsin.

Antityp'tic. Counteracting fermentation.

Antituberculot'ic. Checking the advance of tuberculosis.

Antitu'lase. An immunizing serum for tuberculosis.

Antitus'sin (an-te-tus'in). Difluor-diphenyl, $(C_6H_4F)_2$, a disinfectant vulnerary.

Antiurat'ic (an-te-u-rat'ik). Preventing the deposit of urates.

Antivaccina'tion. Opposition to vaccination.

Antivaccina'tionist. One who is opposed to vaccination.

Antiven'ene. Blood-serum from an animal immunized against snake-bite.

Antivene'real. Antisyphilitic.

Antixe'nic. Pertaining to the reaction of living tissue to any foreign substance.

Antizymot'ic. Opposing action of ferments or ferment-like germs.

Antodontal'gic (ant-o-don-tal'jik). Relieving toothache.

An'tozone. The disinfectant, hydrogen peroxid.

An'tra. The plural of *Antrum*.

An'tracele (an'tras-ēl). Accumulation of fluid in the maxillary antrum.

An'tral (an'tral). Of, or pertaining to, an antrum.

Antrec'tomy. Removal of the walls of the mastoid antrum.

Antri'tis (an-tri'tis). Inflammation of an antrum, especially of that of Highmore.

Antro-atticot'omy (an-tro-at-ik-ot'o-me). Operative opening of the antrum and the attic of the tympanum.

An'trocele (an'tro-sēl). Accumulation of fluid in the maxillary antrum.

An'trophore (an'tro-fōr). A soluble medicated bougie.

An'troscope. Instrument for inspecting antrum of Highmore.

Antros'copy. The use of the antroscope.

An'trotome. Instrument for performing antrotomy.

Antrot'omy. Cutting open of an antrum.

Antrotympani'tis. Chronic purulent middle-ear disease.

An'trum. A chamber or cavity in a bone. **A. of Highmore, A. maxilla're,** a cavity in upper maxilla, communicating with nose. **A. mastoi'deum,** recess in the mastoid process, communicating with the tympanum.

Antu'itrin. Pituitrin from the anterior lobe of the pituitary body.

Anure'sis (an-u-re'sis). Anuria.

Anuret'ic. Affected with anuria.

Anu'ria (an-u're-ah). Too scanty urine.

A'nus (a'nus). Distal end and outlet of rectum. **Artificial a.,** an opening from the bowel formed by operation. **Imperforate**

a., closure of the natural opening of the anus. **A. of Rusconi.** Same as *Blastopore.* **Vulvovaginal a.**, a combined vulvar and anal opening.

An'vil (an'vil). See *Incus.*

Anxi'etas tibia'rum. A painful condition of unrest in the limbs, due to increase of the muscular sense.

Anydre'mia (an-id-re'me-ah). Deficiency of water in the blood.

Anyp'nia (an-ip'ne-ah). Sleeplessness.

A. O. C. Abbreviation of *anodal opening contraction.*

Aor'ta. Great artery springing from left ventricle. **Abdominal a.**, part of aorta below the diaphragm. **A. angus'ta,** narrowness of the aorta. **Arch of a.**, the proximal portion of aorta, consisting of an *ascending*, a *transverse*, and a *descending* part. **A. chlorot'ica,** a small aorta seen in chlorosis. **Dynamic a.**, a nervous condition marked by strong pulsations of the aorta. **Thoracic a.**, part of aorta below the arch and above the diaphragm.

Aor'tal, Aor'tic. Of, or pertaining to, the aorta. **A. arches,** five fetal aortic bows; visceral arches. **A. murmur,** auscultatory sign of aortic valvular disease. **A. opening.** 1. The entrance of the aorta from left ventricle. 2. Passage for aorta through diaphragm. **A. plexus,** nerve-plexus on front and sides of aorta. **A. valves,** three semilunar valves at the aortic orifice in the left ventricle.

Aortal'gia (a-or-tal'je-ah). Pain in the region of the aorta.

Aortarc'tia (a-or-tark'she-ah). Narrowing of the aorta.

Aorti'tis (a-or-ti'tis). Inflammation of aorta.

Aortocla'sia. Rupture of the aorta.

Aortomala'cia (a-or-to-mal-a'se-ah). Softening of the aorta.

Aortop'athy. Any disease of the aorta.

Aortopto'sia, Aortopto'sis. Downward displacement of the abdominal aorta.

Aortosclero'sis. Sclerosis of the aorta.

Aortosteno'sis. Narrowing of the aorta.

Aortot'omy. The operation of cutting into the aorta.

Apacon'itin. Poisonous base derived from aconitin.

Apallesthe'sia. Loss of power to perceive the vibrations of a tuning-fork placed against the body.

Apan'dria. Aversion to the male sex.

Apan'thropy. Aversion to human society.

Aparathyro'sis. Absence of or deficiency of the parathyroids.

Aparthro'sis. Same as *Diarthrosis.*

Apathet'ic. Indifferent; undemonstrative.

Apath'ic. Without sensation or feeling.

Ap'athism. The state of being slow to respond to stimuli.

Ap'athy (ap'ath-e). Lack of feeling or emotion; indifference.

Apat'ropin. A derivative, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$, from atropin.

Ape-fissures. Those fissures in the human brain which are found also in apes. **A.-hand,** a hand with the thumb permanently extended.

Apel'lous (ah-pel'us). Skinless.

Apep'sia. Cessation or failure of digestive function. **A. nervo'sa.** Same as *Anorexia nervosa.*

Apepsin'ia. Total absence of pepsin secretion by the stomach.

Ape'rient. 1. Mildly cathartic. 2. A gentle purgative.

Aperistal'sis. Absence of peristaltic action.

Ap'erture (ap'er-tūr). An opening or orifice.

A'pex. Top or pointed end of a conical part. **A. beat,** heart-beat felt in 5th left intercostal space. **A. murmur,** a murmur over the apex of the heart. **Root a.**, the terminal end of the root of the tooth.

Apex'ograph. An instrument for locating the apex of the root of a tooth.

Apha'cia, Apha'kia (af-a'se-ah, af-a'ke-ah). Absence of the lens of the eye.

Apha'cic, Apha'kic (af-a'sik, af-a'kik). Destitute of the crystalline lens.

Apha'gia (af-a'je-ah). Loss of the power of swallowing.

Apha'kia. See *Aphacia.*

Aphanokap'ta. A genus of microbes related to *Bacillus*, but having phycochrome in the cells.

Apha'sia (af-a'zhah). Defect or loss of the power of expression by speech, writing, or signs. **Amnesic a.**, inability to remember words. **Ataxic a.**, aphasia in which the patient knows what he wishes to say, but cannot utter the words. **Auditory a.**, aphasia from disease of the hearing center. **Broca's a.** Same as *Ataxic a.* **Conduction a.**, aphasia due to lesion of path between sensory and motor speech-centers. **Gibberish a.**, aphasia with utterance of meaningless phrases. **Mixed** or **Total a.**, union of motor and sensory aphasia. **Motor a.** Same as *Ataxic a.* **Sensory a.**, inability to understand or to remember words.

Apha'sic (af-a'zik). Pertaining to, or affected with, aphasia.

Aphemesthe'sia. Failure of word-perception.

Aphe'mia. Loss of power of speech due to a central lesion.

Aphepho'bia. Morbid dread of being touched.

Aph'eter (af'et-er). Supposed material which gives to inogen the stimulus that decomposes it and thus causes muscular contraction.

Apho'nia. Loss of voice not due to a central lesion. **A. clerico'rum**, clergyman's sore throat.

Aphon'ic. 1. Of, or pertaining to, aphonia. 2. Without audible sound.

A'phose (ah'fōs). Any subjective visual sensation due to absence or interruption of light sensation.

Aphra'sia. Dumbness of whatever kind (except aphonia). **A. parano'ica**, stubborn and wilful silence.

Aphre'nia. 1. Dementia. 2. Unconsciousness.

Aphrodis'iac. 1 Exciting sexual impulses. 2. Drug that arouses the sexual instinct.

Aphrone'sia. 1. Dementia. 2. Silliness.

Aph'thæ (af'the). Thrush, or the whitish spots that characterize it. **Bednar's a.**, two ulcers on hard palates of cachetic infants. **Cachectic a.**, aphthæ beneath the tongue, with severe constitutional symptoms.

Aphthen'xia. Impairment of power to express articulate sounds.

Aphthon'gia (af-thon'je-ah). Aphasia due to spasm of the speech-muscles.

Aph'thous (af'thus). Pertaining to, or characterized by, aphthæ.

Aphylac'tic. Having no phylactic power.

Aphylax'is (ah-fi-lak'sis). Absence of phylaxis or immunity.

Ap'ical (ap'ik-al). Of, or pertaining to, an apex.

Apicot'omy (a-pis-e-ot'o-me). Apico-ectomy.

Apici'tis (a-pe-si'tis). Inflammation of the apex of the lung or of the root of a tooth.

Apicoec'tomy. Excision of the apex of a tooth.

Apicol'ysis. The operation of causing the apex of the lung to collapse, thus obliterating the apical cavity.

Apicot'omy (a-pik-ot'o-me). Apico-ectomy.

Apiec'tomy (a-pe-ek'to-me). Apico-ectomy.

Api'nealism. The condition produced by removal of the pineal gland.

Ap'inoid. Free from dirt; clean.

A'piol (a'pe-ol). An oil, $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$, from parsley seed: useful in disorders of menstruation.

A'piolin. An emmenagogue, active principle of parsley.

Apipho'bia. Morbid dread of bees and their stings.
Apisina'tion. Poisoning by the sting of bees.
Apitu'itarism. The condition caused by removal of the pituitary body.
A'pium. A genus of umbelliferous plants. See *Celery* and *Parsley*.
Aplacen'tal (ah-pla-sen'tal). Having no placenta.
Aplanat'ic. Correcting, or not affected by, spherical aberration.
Apla'sia. Defective formation or development.
Aplas'tic. Having no tendency to develop into new tissue.
Apnœ'a, Apnœ'a (ap'ne-ah). 1. The cessation of respiration which follows forced respiration. 2. Asphyxia.
Apneumato'sis. Collapse of the air-cells.
Apneu'mia. Congenital absence of the lungs.
Ap'nol. A preparation of periplocin; used in asthma.
Apoacon'itin. Same as *Apaconitin*.
Ap'ocain. Same as *Tutocain*.
Apochromat'ic. Same as *Achromatic*.
Apoco'dein. Alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}NO_2$, derived from codein.
Apoc'ope (ap-ok'o-pe). Amputation.
Apocop'tic. Pertaining to or resulting from an operation.
Ap'ocrine (ap'o-krin). Losing part of its protoplasm while secreting: said of cells.
Apocrus'tic. Astringent and repellent.
Apoc'ynine (ap-os'in-in). Alkaloid, also a precipitate, from apocynum; both actively medicinal.
Apoc'ynum, cannab'inum. Canadian hemp (not to be confounded with *cannabis*); anthydropic tonic and cathartic.
Apodemial'gia (ap-o-de-me-al'je-ah). An insane longing to go away from home.
Apo'dia. Absence of feet.
Ap'ogee (ap'o-je). The state of greatest severity of a disease.
Apokamno'sis (ap''o-kam-no'sis). Abnormal liability to fatigue in neurasthenia.
Apo'lar. Having neither poles nor processes; without polarity.
Apolip'sin. An antipyretic analgesic and nerve sedative from coal-tar.
Apollina'ris water. An effervescent table water.
Apol'ysin (ap-ol'is-in). A phenetidin citrate: used like phenacetin.
Apomor'phine. A powerfully emetic alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$, from morphine.
Apomy'elin. A principle from brain substance.
Ap'one (ap'ōn). Anodyne preparation of various composition with capsicum as a basis.
Aponeurol'ogy. The study of aponeuroses.
Aponeuror'rhaphy. Suture of an aponeurosis.
Aponeuro'sis. A firm gristly membrane serving mainly as an investment for muscles and other organs.
Aponeurosi'tis. Inflammation of an aponeurosis.
Aponeurot'ic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an aponeurosis.
Aponeu'rotome (ap-o-nu'ro-tōm). Knife for cutting an aponeurosis.
Aponeurot'omy. Surgical division of an aponeurosis.
Apo'nia. Freedom from pain.
Apon'ic (ap-on'ik). Relieving fatigue.
Aponoi'a, Aponœ'a. Amentia.
Apophlegmat'ic. Causing a discharge of mucus; expectorant.
Apophylac'tic. Pertaining to, or marked by, apophylaxis.
Apophylax'is. Decrease in the phylactic power of the blood.
Apophys'eal. Of, or pertaining to, an apophysis.
Apoph'ysis (ap-of'is-is). A process of a bone which has never been entirely distinct from the body of the bone. **A. of Ingrassias,** the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone. **A. ravia'na,** the

gracile process of the malleus. **A. of Rau,** the long process of the malleus.

Apophysi'tis (ap-of-iz-i'tis). Same as *Appendicitis.*

Apoplas'mia. Deficiency of the blood-plasm.

Apoplec'tic. Pertaining to, or affected with, apoplexy.

Apoplec'tiform, Apoplec'toid. Resembling apoplexy.

Apoplectig'enous. Producing apoplexy.

Ap'oplexy (ap'o-plek-se). 1. Sudden paralysis and coma from cerebral effusion or extravasation of blood. 2. Copious extravasation into any organ. **Capillary a.,** that due to rupture of capillaries. **Ingravescent a.,** apoplexy with progressive lost of consciousness from gradual escape of blood. **Pulmonary a.,** escape of blood into parenchyma of lungs. **Spinal a.,** rupture of a blood-vessel of the spinal cord. **Splenic a.,** malignant anthrax.

Apo'retin. Purgative resin from rhubarb.

Aporioneuro'sis (ap-o''re-o-nu-ro'sis). Anxiety neurosis.

Aporrheg'ma. Same as *Ptomain.*

Apo'sia (ah-po'ze-ah). Absence of thirst.

Aposit'ia (ap-o-sish'e-ah). Disgust or loathing of food.

Apos'pory. Lack of power of forming spores.

Apos'tasis. 1. An abscess. 2. An exfoliation.

Aposte'ma (ap-os-te'ma). An abscess.

Apos'thia (ah-pos'the-ah). Absence of the prepuce.

Apos'toli's method. Electrotherapy of diseases of women.

Apothana'sia. The postponing of death.

Apoth'ecaries' weight. See *Weights, Table of.*

Apoth'ecary. A druggist or pharmacist. In England some apothecaries are also authorized physicians.

Ap'othem, Ap'otheme. The dark deposit which appears in decoctions or infusions exposed to the air.

Apoth'esine. A crystalline local anesthetic compound.

Apoth'eter (ap-oth'et-er). A navel string repositor.

Apotox'in. The anaphylactic substance formed by the action of toxogenin on the injected toxin.

Apotrip'sis. Removal of a corneal opacity.

Apoxe'mena. The substances to be removed from a pocket in the treatment of pericementoclasia.

Apoxe'sis. The removal of apoxemena from the periclasial pocket of a tooth.

Ap'ozeme (ap'o-zēm). A medicinal or medicated decoction.

Appara'tus. 1. Mechanical appliances used in operations and experiments. 2. The complex of parts which unite in any function. 3. Cystotomy or lithotomy. **A. major,** median lithotomy. **A. mi'nor,** lateral lithotomy. **Clover's a.,** apparatus for administering ether or chloroform.

Appendal'gia (ap-en-dal'je-ah). Pain in the vermiform appendix.

Appendec'tomy, Appendicec'tomy. Removal of the vermiform appendix.

Appendiceal'gia. Pain in the vermiform appendix.

Appendicec'tasis (ap-en-dis-ek'tas-is). Dilatation of the appendix.

Appendicec'tomy (ap-en-dis-ek'to-me). Appendectomy.

Appen'dices epiplo'icæ. Peritoneal pouches containing fat and joined to the large intestine.

Appendi'cial, Appendic'ular. Pertaining to the appendix vermiformis. **A, colic,** acute local pain in early stage of appendicitis.

Appendici'tis. Inflammation of appendix vermiformis. **A, oblit'erans,** appendicitis marked by obliteration of the cavity of the appendix.

Appendicocecos'tomy. The operation of draining the appendix into the cecum.

Appendico-enteros'tomy. 1. Appendicostomy. 2. The formation of an anastomosis between the appendix and the intestine.

Appendicostomy (ap-en-dik-os'to-me). Operation of forming an opening into the tip of the vermiform appendix through the abdominal wall for the purpose of irrigating the colon.

Appen'dix. An appendage. **Auricular a.,** forward prolongation of the auricle of the heart. **Ensiform a.,** the lowermost piece of the sternum. **A. vermifor'mis, Vermiform a.,** worm-shaped process of the cecum. **Xiphoid a.** Same as *Ensiform a.*

Appen'dotome. An instrument for removing the appendix.

Appercep'tion. Conscious perception of a sensory impression.

Ap'petite. Desire, chiefly desire for food.

Appiana'tio cor'neæ. Undue flatness of the cornea.

Ap'ple-head. The broad, thick skull of a dwarf.

Ap'plicator. Instrument for making local applications.

Apposi'tion (ap-o-zish'un). Contact of adjacent parts.

Approx'imal. Close together: said of the surfaces of teeth that adjoin.

Aprax'ia. Loss of power of performing co-ordinated movements. **A. al'gera,** an hysterical state in which all action is prevented by inducing severe headache. **Ideational a.,** improper use of objects due to disturbance of power of appreciating the nature of things. **Motor a.,** inability to perform acts demanded by the will.

Aproc'tia (ah-prok'she-ah). Absence or imperforation of the anus.

A'pron, Hottentot. Artificial elongation of the nymphæ.

Aprosex'ia. Inability to fix the mind upon any subject.

Aproso'pia. Congenital absence of the face.

Apselaphe'sia. Lack or loss of the sense of touch.

Apsithy'ria. Inability to whisper: it is usualy hysteric.

Apsych'ia (ap-sik'e-ah). Lack or loss of consciousness.

Apsycho'sis. Absence or loss of the function of thought.

Aptya'lia, Apty'alism. Deficiency or absence of saliva.

A'pus (a'pus). Fetus which has no feet.

Apy'etous (ap-i'et-us). Showing no pus; not suppurating.

Apyknomor'phous (ah-pik-no-mor'fus). Not having the stainable cell-elements placed compactly.

Apyog'enous (ah-pi-oj'en-us). Not caused by pus.

Apy'onin (ap-i'o-nin). A yellow antiseptic powder.

Apyret'ic (ap-i-ret'ik). Without fever.

Apyrex'ia. Absence or intermission of fever.

Apyrogenet'ic, Apyrogen'ic. Not producing fever.

A'qua (a'kwah). L. for *Water.* **A. ammo'niæ,** water charged with ammonia; antacid and stimulant. **A. chlo'ri,** water charged with chlorin; antiseptic and cleansing. **A. destilla'ta,** distilled water. **A. for'tis,** nitric acid. **A. labyrin'thi,** the clear fluid in the labyrinth of the ear. **A. oc'uli,** aqueous humor of eye. **A. re'gia,** nitrohydrochloric acid.

Aquacapsuli'tis. Same as *Aquocapsulitis.*

Aquapunc'ture. Subcutaneous injection of water.

Aq'ueduct (ak'we-dukt). Any canal or passage. **A. of cochlea,** foramen in temporal bone for a vein from the cochlea. **A. of Fallopius,** canal for facial nerve in petrous portion of temporal bone. **A. of Sylvius,** a canal which connects 3d and 4th ventricles of brain.

A'queous (a'kwe-us). Watery; prepared with water.

Aquocapsuli'tis. Serous inflammation of the iris.

Ar'abic acid, Ar'abin. A carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, from gum arabic.

Arab'inose (ar-ab'in-ōs). Gum-sugar; a carbohydrate, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, from arabin.

Arabinosu'ria. Presence of arabinose in the urine.

Ar'abite (ar'ab-īt). A sweet principle, $C_5H_{12}O_5$, derivable from arabinose.

Arachni'tis. Inflammation of arachnoid membrane.

Arach'noid. 1. Like a spider's web. 2. The arachnoid membrane.

Arachnoidi'tis. Same as *Arachnitis*.

Arachnopi'a. Pia and arachnoid together; the pia-arachnoid.

Arachnorhini'tis. Disease of the nasal passages caused by a spider.

Aræom'eter. See *Areometer*.

Aran-Duchenne's disease (ah-ran-des-shenz). Same as *Progressive muscular atrophy*.

Aran'tius's body, A.'s nodule. A tubercle on each of the six semilunar valves. **A.'s ventricle,** small sac in the medulla oblongata, being the lower end of fourth ventricle.

Araro'ba. Tree or wood that produces Goa powder.

Ar'bor vi'tæ. 1. Tree-like outlines seen on median section of cerebellum. 2. Series of ridges within cervix uteri. 3. See *Thuja*.

Arbores'cent (ar-bo-res'ent). Branching like a tree.

Arboriza'tion. Branching terminus of a nerve-cell process.

Arbu'tin. Diuretic glucosid, $C_{24}H_{32}O_{14} + H_2O$, from uva ursi.

Arcade', Flint's. An arteriovenous arch at the base of the renal pyramids.

Arca'num. A secret remedy or nostrum.

Ar'cate (ar'kāt). Curved; bow-shaped.

Arce'in (ar-se'in). Arecalin hydrobromate, an energetic myotic.

Arch (artsh). A structure of bow-like or curved outline. **A. of aorta.** See *Aorta*. **Aortic a's., Branchial a's.,** a series of four cartilaginous arches of the fetus in the region of the neck. **A's. of Corti,** series of arches made up of rods of Corti. **Crural a., Femoral a.,** Poupart's ligament. **Dental a.,** the arch of the alveolar process of the jaw. **Hemal a.,** arch formed by bodies of vertebræ, ribs, and sternum. **Hyoid a.,** the second branchial arch. **Neural a.,** arch of a vertebra enclosing the cord. **Palmar a.,** the arch of the radial and ulnar arteries in the palm of the hand. **Pharyngeal a's.** Same as *Branchial a's.* **Plantar a.,** arch formed by external plantar artery. **A. of pubes,** portion of pelvis formed by the rami of the ischia and the pubes on each side. **Supra-orbital a.,** curved margin of frontal bone forming upper boundary of orbit. **Tarsal a's.,** arches of palpebral arteries around the tarsal cartilages. **A. of vertebra,** the portion of a vertebra enclosing the spinal foramen. **Visceral a's.** Same as *Branchial a's.* **Zygomatic a.,** arch formed by malar and temporal bones.

Ar'chæocyte (ar'ke-o-sīt). See *Archeocyte*.

Archam'phiaster. Amphiaster forming polar globules.

Archebio'sis, Archegen'esis (ar-ke-bi-o'sis, ar-ke-jen'es-is). Spontaneous origin of life.

Archen'teron (ark-en'ter-on). Entodermal sac of the gastrula.

Ar'cheocyte. A wandering cell; a form of ameboid cell.

Archeokinet'ic. A term applied to the primitive type of motor nerve mechanism as seen in the peripheral and ganglionic nervous systems.

Archepy'on (ar-ke-pi'on). Very thick pus.

Archespo'rium. The cells which give rise to spore mother-cells.

Ar'chetype (ar'ke-tīp). An original or ideal type.

Ar'chiblast (ar'ke-blast). Same as *Discus proligerus*.

Archiblas'tic. Derived from, or pertaining to, the archiblast.

Archiblasto'ma. Tumor from the epiblast.

Ar'chigaster. The primitive alimentary canal of embryo.

Ar'chil (ar'kil). The lichen *Rocella tinctoria;* also, the violet-red stain obtained from it.

Archineph'ron (ar-ke-nef'ron). Same as *Wolffian body.*

Archineu'ron. The neuron at which efferent impulse starts.

Archipal'lium. The cortex of the olfactory portion of the brain.

Ar'chiplasm. The substance forming the attraction sphere.

Ar'chistome (ar'kis-tōm). The blastopore.

Archi'tis (ar-ki'tis). Inflammation of lower rectum; proctitis.

Ar'chocele ar'ko-sēl). Hernia of the rectum.

Archocystocelposy'rinx. Fistula of the anus, vagina, and bladder.

Archocystosy'rinx. Fistula of the anus and bladder.

Ar'chon. A common poisonous radical common to all proteins.

Archopto'ma. A prolapsed portion of the rectum.

Archopto'sis. Prolapse of lower rectum; proctoptosis.

Archorrha'gia, Archorrhe'a. Free hemorrhage from rectum.

Archosteno'sis, Archostegno'sis. Stricture of the rectum.

Ar'ciform (ar'sif-orm). Shaped like an arch or bow.

Arcta'tion (ark-ta'shun). Contraction of any opening canal.

Arc'tium (ark'she-um). The burdock. See *Lappa.*

Ar'cuate (ar'ku-āt). Bent like a bow; arciform.

Arcua'tion (ar-ku-a'shun). Curvature.

Ar'culus. A bed-cradle to protect a part.

Ar'cus. L. for *arch* or *bow.* **A. denta'lis,** the dental arch. **A. seni'lis,** circular corneal opacity in aged persons.

Ardanesthe'sia. Thermanesthesia.

Ar'dent (ar'dent). Hot; feverish.

Ar'dor uri'næ. Sensation of scalding in passing urine

A'rea (a're-ah). A limited space or plane surface. **Auditory a.,** the auditory center. **Broca's a.,** area of gray matter between middle olfactory root and peduncle of corpus callosum. **A. Cel'si.** See *Alopecia areata.* **Columheim's a's.,** dark areas outlined by bright matter, seen on cross-section of a muscle-fiber. **Embryonal a.** Same as *A. germinativa.* **A. germinati'va,** part of ovum where the embryo is formed. **Motor a.,** ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions. **Occipital a.,** area of brain below occipital bone. **A. opa'ca,** outer opaque part of a. germinativa. **A. pellu'cida,** central clear part of a. germinativa. **Psychomotor a.,** the area of the cerebral cortex concerned with the initiation of motor impulses. **Rolandic a.,** the excitomotor region of the brain. **A. vasculo'sa,** part of a. opaca, where the blood-vessels are first seen. **A. vitelli'na,** yolk-area beyond the vasculous area in mesoblastic eggs.

Are'ca. Genus of Asiatic palms. *A. cat'echu* affords betel-nut and an inferior catechu.

Ar'ecain. A poisonous and medicinal alkaloid from betel-nut.

Are'calin. Vermifugal alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}NO_2$, from betel-nut.

Ar'ecane, Ar'ekane (ar'ek-ān). An oily volatile base from areca-nut: purgative, sialagogue, and heart-depressant.

Arece'tin (ar-es-e'tin). Same as *Arecalin.*

Ar'ecin. An alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O$, from cinchona bark.

Areflex'ia. Abolition of the reflexes.

Aregen'eration. Characterized by absence of regeneration.

Arena'tion (ar-en-a'shun). Treatment by hot sand-baths; ammotherapy.

Ar'enoid (ar'en-oid). Resembling sand.

Are'ola (ar-e'o-lah). Darkened ring around a part. **A. of breast,** pigmented ring about the nipple.

Are'olar. Containing minute spaces. **A. tissue,** connective tissue which occupies the interspaces of the body.

Areoli'tis. Inflammation of the areola of the breast.

Areom'eter. Instrument for measuring specific gravity of fluids.

Arevare'va (ah-ra-vah-ra'vah). A severe skin-disease with decay of vital powers: due to excessive use of kava.

Argambiyo'pia. Amblyopia from disuse of the eye.

Ar'gand burner. A burner having an inner tube by which air is supplied to the flame to increase conbustion.

Ar'gas (ar'gas). A genus of ticks. **A. per'sicus,** the fowl tick, one of the most important parasites of poultry.

Ar'gema. A white ulcer of the cornea.

Argen'taffine. Staining readily with silver.

Argentam'id. An astringent and antiseptic silver preparation.

Argentam'in (ar-jen-tam'in). Antiseptic solution of silver phosphate in ethylendiamin.

Argentar'syl. Preparation of iron cacodylate and colloidal silver: used in malaria.

Argenta'tion (ar-jen-ta'shun). **Staining with silver.**

Argen'tic, Ar'gentine (ar-jen'tik, ar'jen-tin). Containing silver.

Argen'tiform. Silver hexamethylenamin · used as an antiseptic.

Argen'tol (ar-jen'tol). Quinaseptol silver, $C_6H_6N.OHSO_3$, a local astringent and antiseptic.

Argen'tum (ar-jen'tum). L. for *Silver*.

Argil'la. L. for *Clay*.

Ar'ginase. A ferment of the liver that splits up arginin.

Ar'ginin (ar'jin-in). A base, $C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$, from lupine.

Ar'gol, Ar'gols. Crude cream of tartar.

Ar'gon. A gaseous chemical element from the air.

Ar'gonin. A disinfectant and antiseptic silver preparation.

Argyll-Robertson pupil. A pupil which does not respond to light, but contracts in accommodation: seen in locomotor ataxia.

Ar'gyrol (ar'jir-ol). A soluble protein silver compound: used as an antiseptic in gonorrhea, and in eye-inflammations.

Argyr'ia, Argyro'sis (ar-jir'e-ah, ar-jir-o'sis). **Discoloration of** skin or tissues from free use of silver preparations.

Arhinencepha'lia. Same as *Cyclopia*.

Arhin'ia (ah-rin'e-ah). Absence of nose.

Arho'vin. A proprietary preparation for gonorrhea.

Arhyth'mia (ah-rith'me-ah). Lack of rhythm in the beating of the heart.

Arhyth'mic (ah-rith'mik). Irregular.

Ar'ica bark. A variety of cinchona bark.

Ar'icin (ar'is-in). A cinchona alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$.

Ar'il. An accessory covering of seeds.

Aristocar'dia. Deviation of the heart to the right side.

Aris'tochin, Aris'toquin. Diquinin carbonic acid ester, a white powder used like quinin.

Aristogen'ics. Same as *Eugenics*.

Ar'istol. A reddish powder, dithymol iodid: used like iodoform.

Aristolo'chia (ar-is-to-lo'ke-ah). Same as *Serpentaria*.

Aristolo'chin. A bitter derivative from serpentaria.

Arithmoma'nia. Insane habit of counting, with worriment about numbers.

Ar'kyochrome (ar'ke-o-krōm). A nerve-cell with the chromatin arranged in rows or in a network.

Arkyostich'ochrome (ar''ke-o-stik'o-krōm). A nerve-cell which is both arkyochrome and a stichochrome.

Arm. Upper extremity from shoulder to hand. **A. center,** cortical center at middle third of fissure of Rolando, controlling arm movements.

Armamenta'rium, Arma'rium. Outfit of a practitioner or institution, such as medicines, instruments, books. etc.

Ar'mature (ar'mat-ūr). Iron bar across end of a horse-shoe magnet.

Armil'la. The annular enlargement of the wrist.

Arm-to-arm vaccination. Transfer of vaccine virus from one patient to another.

Ar'my itch. Chronic itch prevalent in United States during Civil War.

Ar'nica monta'na. Plant with vulnerary and stimulant leaves and flowers.

Ar'nicin (ar'nis-in). A glucosid, $C_{26}H_{30}O_4$, from arnica.

Ar'nold's canal. Passage in petrous bone for A.'s nerve. **A.'s ganglion,** near foramen ovale. **A.'s nerve,** the auricular branch of pneumogastric nerve.

Aromat'ic. 1. Having a spicy fragrance. 2. A stimulant, spicy medicine.

Aro'matin. A preparation of precipitated phosphate of iron,

Aro'min. A fragrant alkaloid from urine, containing benzene derivatives.

Arrachment (ar-ash-maw'). Extraction of a membranous cataract by pulling out the capsule through a corneal incision.

Arrecto'res pilo'rum. Minute involuntary muscles of the skin.

Arrhenal (ar-e'nal). Disodic methylarsenate: used as a tonic in malaria, cancer, tuberculosis, etc.

Arrhin'ia. See *Arhinia.*

Arrhyth'mia (ar-ith'me-ah). Absence of rhythm.

Ar'row-root. Nutrient starch from rhizome of *Maranta arundinacea,* etc.

Arsace'tin. Acetyl-atoxyl, an arsenic compound: used in syphilis and protozoal diseases.

Ar'senate. Any salt of arsenic acid.

Arsenau'ro. An antiluetic solution of gold and arsenic bromids.

Ar'senfast. Resistant to the action of arsenic.

Arseni'asis. Arsenical poisoning; arsenicism.

Ar'senic. Arsen'icum. 1. A metal whose salts are poisonous and medicinal. 2. Popular name for arsenous acid. **White a.,** arsenous acid.

Arsen'ical. Of, or pertaining to, arsenic.

Arsenic-fast. Same as *Arsenfast.*

Arsen'icism (ar-sen'is-izm). Arsenical poisoning.

Arsenicoph'agy (ar-sen-ik-of'aj-e). Habit of eating arsenic.

Arsenioniza'tion. The electric administration of the ions of arsenic.

Arsenoben'zol. Same as *Salvarsan.*

Arsenobil'lion. A British-made salvarsan.

Arsen'oblast. Male element of sexual cell; a masculonucleus.

Arsenoph'agy. The habit of eating arsenic.

Arsenophenylgly'cin. A derivative of atoxyl and chloracetic acid: used in trypanosomiasis.

Arsenother'apy. Treatment with arsenic and arsenical compounds.

Ar'senous acid. White arsenic, HA_5O_2: exceedingly poisonous.

Ar'sin. Any one of a group of arsenical bases, formed when arsenous acid acts upon albuminous substances. Typical A., AsH_3, is a very poisonous gas.

Arso'nium. A univalent radical, AsH_4.

Arsonvaliza'tion. The use of rapidly interrupted electric currents.

Arsphenam'ine. Salvarsan; an arsenic compound used hypodermically or intramuscularly in syphilis, yaws, and other protozoan infections.

Arsyc'odyle (ar-sik'o-dil). Sodium cacodylate.
Arsy'lin. Arsenated phosphorus albumin used in skin diseases.
Ar'tarin. Alkaloid from artar, the root of *Xanthoxylum senegalense:* a heart stimulant.
Ar'tefact. A structure or change which is not natural, but due to manipulation.
Artemis'ia. Genus of plants. *A. abrot'anum* or southernwood is stimulant, tonic, and vermifuge.
Arte'ria. L. for *Artery.*
Arteriag'ra. Neuralgia of an artery.
Arte'rial. Pertaining to an artery. **A. varix,** a varicose artery.
Arterializa'tion. The change of venous into arterial blood.
Arteriarc'tia (ar-te-re-ark'she-ah). Contraction of an artery in caliber.
Arteri'asis (ar-te-ri'as-is). Degeneration of the walls of an artery.
Arteriec'tasis. Dilatation of an artery.
Ar'terin. The pigment of arterial blood.
Arteriocap'illary fibrosis. The narrowing of capillaries and minute arteries by internal fibrosic.
Arteriofibro'sis. Same as *Arteriocapillary fibrosis.*
Arte'riogram. Same as *Sphygmogram.*
Arteriog'raphy. A description of the arteries.
Arteri'olæ rec'tæ. Branches of the arteries of kidney going to the medullary pyramids.
Arte'riole (ar-te're-ōl). Any minute arterial branch.
Arte'riolith. A chalky concretion in an artery.
Arteriol'ogy. Sum of knowledge regarding the arteries.
Arteriolosclero'sis. Thickening of the walls of the arterioles.
Arteriolosclerot'ic. Marked by arteriolosclerosis.
Arteriomala'cia (ar-te-re-o-mal-a'se-ah). Softening of the arterial coats.
Arteriom'eter. An instrument for measuring changes in the caliber of a beating artery.
Arteriomo'tor. Causing dilatation and constriction of arteries.
Arteriomyomato'sis. Growth of muscular fibers in the walls of an artery causing thickening.
Arterionecro'sis. Necrosis of arteries.
Arteriop'athy. Any disease of an artery.
Arteriopla'nia. The taking of an unusual course by an artery.
Arte'rioplasty. Matas' operation for restoring an artery after aneurysm.
Arteriopres'sor. Producing increased arterial blood-pressure.
Arteriorrhaphy (ar-te-re-or'af-e). Suture of an artery.
Arteriorrhex'is. Rupture of an artery.
Arteriosclero'sis. Hardening of arterial walls.
Arte'riospasm. Spasm of an artery.
Arteriosteno'sis. Narrowing of the caliber of an artery.
Arteriosto'sis. Ossification of an artery.
Arteriostrep'sis. Twisting of an artery for the arrest of hemorrhage.
Arteriosympathec'tomy. Periarterial sympathectomy.
Arte'riotome. Instrument for arteriotomy.
Arteriot'omy. Surgical division of an artery.
Arteriot'ony (ar-te-re-ot'o-ne). Blood-pressure.
Arteriove'nous. Both arterial and venous.
Arteriover'sion. See *Aerterioversion.*
Arteriover'ter. Instrument for performing arterioversion.
Arteri'tis. Inflammation of an artery. **A. defor'mans,** chronic endarteritis. **A. oblit'erans.** See *Endarteritis obliterans.*

Ar'tery. An efferent blood-vessel. [See *Table of the Arteries*, pp. 68 86.] **A.-constrictor,** instrument for compressing arteries. **A. forceps,** forceps for seizing and compressing arteries.

Arthra'gra (ar-thra'grah). A gouty seizure in a joint.

Ar'thral (ar'thral). Pertaining to a joint.

Arthral'gia (ar-thral'je-ah). Pain or gout of a joint.

Arthrec'tomy. Excision of a joint.

Arthrempye'sis. Suppuration in a joint.

Arthresthe'sia. Joint sensibility; the perception of joint motions.

Ar'thric (ar'thrik). Pertaining to a joint.

Ar'thrifuge (ar'thrif-ūj). A cure for gout.

Arthrit'icin (ar-thrit'is-in). A disinfectant and antarthritic preparation.

Ar'thritide (ar'thrit-īd). A skin eruption of gouty origin.

Arthri'tis. Gout or any joint inflammation. **Acute a.,** marked by pain, heat, redness, and swelling. **Atrophic a.,** a deformans marked by inflammation of the joints followed by atrophy. **A. defor'mans,** rheumatoid arthritis with consequent deformity. **A. fungo'sa,** tuberculous disease of the joints. **Gonorrheal a.,** a form of gonorrheal infection. **Hypertrophic a.,** a deformans marked by hypertrophy of the cartilage at the edge of the joints; osteo-arthritis. **Rheumatoid a.,** chronic joint-disease with overgrowth of articular cartilages and synovial membranes. **Urethral a.,** gonorrheal rheumatism. **A. urat'ica,** arthritis from gout.

Ar'thritism. Gouty or rheumatic diathesis.

Arthrobacte'rium. A bacterium which is reproduced by separation of joints.

Arthroc'ace (ar-throk'as-e). Ulceration of a joint or joints.

Ar'throcele (ar'thro-sēl). A joint-swelling.

Arthrochondri'tis. Inflammation of cartilages of a joint.

Arthrocla'sia. Breaking up of an ankylosis.

Arthrod'esis. Surgical fixation of a joint.

Arthro'dia. Diarthrosis which allows a gliding motion.

Arthrodyn'ia. Same as *Arthralgia.*

Arthro-empie'sis. Suppuration within a joint.

Arthro-endos'copy. Inspection of the interior of a joint with an endoscope.

Arthrog'raphy. A treatise on the joints.

Arthrogrypnoo'sis. 1. Persistent flexure of a joint. 2. Tetanoid spasm. **Tetanilla a.,** tetany.

Arthroklei'sis. Ankylosis.

Ar'throlith. Calculous deposit within a joint.

Arthrol'ogy. Sum of what is known regarding the joints.

Arthromeningi'tis. Same as *Synovitis.*

Arthrom'eter. Instrument for measuring the angles of movements of joints.

Arthroneural'gia. Neuralgia of a joint.

Arthropathol'ogy. The pathology of joint diseases.

Ar'thropathy. 1. Any joint-disease. 2. Effusion of fluid into joints in tabes dorsalis: called also *Charcot's arthropathy.*

Arthrophy'ma. A joint-swelling.

Ar'throphyte. Abnormal growth of a joint-cavity.

Ar'throplasty. Plastic surgery of a joint.

Arthrop'oda. One of the great divisions of the animal kingdom, including insects, spiders, crustaceans, and myripods.

Arthropyo'sis. Formation of pus in a joint-cavity.

Arthrorheu'matism. Articular rhematism.

Arthro'sis. Articulation.

Ar'throspore. A bacterial spore formed by fission.

Arthrostei'tis. Inflammation of the bony structures of a joint.

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES.

The nomenclature in this table is that of the B N A, the terms, for the most part, being anglicized. The names of the old nomenclature also are given, but they are referred to the B N A terms.

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Acetabular.	Posterior branch of obturator.	Acetabular fossa and head of femur.	
Acromiothoracic.	See *Thoraco-acromial.*		
Alveolar, inferior.	Internal maxillary.	Buccal mucous membrane, floor of mouth, teeth of lower jaw.	Submental and inferior coronary branches of external maxillary and inferior labial.
Alveolar, superior anterior.	A branch of the infra-orbital.	Incisor and canine teeth of upper jaw.	
Alveolar, superior posterior.	Internal maxillary.	Molar and bicuspid teeth of upper jaw, mucous membrane of antrum.	
Anastomotica magna.	Same as (1) *Collateral ulnar inferior,* (2) *Genu suprema.*		
Angular.	Terminal branch of external maxillary.	Lacrimal sac and inferior portion of orbicularis palpebrarum.	Anastomosing with lateral and dorsal nasal and palpebral of ophthalmic.
Anonyma.	See *Innominate.*		
Aorta (abdominal).	Thoracic aorta.	The two common iliacs form its terminal branches.	Phrenic, celiac axis, superior mesenteric, suprarenal, lumbar, renal, spermatic, inferior mesenteric or ovarian, right and left common iliac, middle sacral.
Aorta (arch).	The left ventricle.	The thoracic aorta is its terminal branch.	Right and left coronary, innominate, left common carotid, left subclavian.
Aorta (primitive).	The aorta from its origin to the place from which the first branch arises.		
Aorta (thoracic).	Arch of aorta.	The abdominal aorta is its terminal branch.	Pericardiac, bronchial, esophageal, posterior mediastinal, intercostal, subcostal, diaphragmatic.

Appendicular.	Ileocolic.	Mesentery of vermiform appendix.	
Arcuate.	Dorsalis pedis.	Toes.	
Auditory, internal (a. audit'va inter'na).	Basilar.	Internal ear.	
Auricular, anterior.	Superficial temporal.	Lateral surface of auricle and external acoustic meatus.	
Auricular, deep (auricula'ris profun'da).	Internal maxillary.	Tympanic membrane and integument of external auditory meatus.	
Auricular, posterior.	Fifth branch of external carotid.	Middle ear, mastoid cells, auricle, parotid gland, digastric and other muscles.	Stylomastoid, auricular, mastoid, parotid, and muscular.
Axillary.	Subclavian.	Upper extremity, including pectoral muscles, axilla, side of chest, and shoulder.	Superior thoracic, thoraco-acromial lateral, thoracic, subscapular, anterior and posterior circumflex. The brachial is its terminal branch.
Azygos.	See *Genu media.*		
Basilar.	Right and left vertebral.	Cerebrum and cerebellum.	Pontine, internal auditory, anterior cerebellar, superior cerebellar, right and left posterior cerebral; bifurcates at its termination into the two posterior central arteries.
Brachial.	Axillary.	Shoulder, arm, forearm, and hand.	Superior and inferior profunda, nutrient, collateral ulnar inferior, muscular, radial, and ulnar.
Brachiocephalic.	Same as *Innominate.*		
Bronchial, inferior.	Thoracic aorta.	Bronchi and lungs.	
Bronchial, superior.	Arch of aorta.	Bronchi.	
Buccal.	Same as *Buccinator.*		
Buccinator.	Internal maxillary.	Buccinator muscle, skin and mucous membrane of cheek.	Buccal branch of external maxillary.
Bulb, artery of the.	Internal pudendal.	Erectile tissue of bulb and corpus spongiosum.	
Calcarine.	Continuation of the posterior cerebral along the calcarine fissure.		

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (*continued*).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Cana'lis pterygoi'dia.	Same as *a. of pterygoid canal.*		
Capsular.	Same as *Suprarenal.*		
Carotid, common.	Innominate (on right side), arch of aorta (on left side).	Gives origin to external and internal carotids.	External and internal carotids.
Carotid, external.	Common carotid.	Front and back of the neck, face, side of the head, integuments, meninges, middle ear, thyroid gland, tongue, tonsils.	Ascending pharyngeal, superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, superficial, temporal, internal maxillary.
Celiac.	Abdominal aorta.	Esophagus, stomach, duodenum, spleen, pancreas, liver, and gall-bladder.	Left of gastric, hepatic, splenic.
Central (of retina), or of Zinn.	Ophthalmic.	Retina.	
Cerebellar, inferior, anterior.	Basilar.	Lower anterior surface of cerebellum.	Cerebellar, inferior, posterior.
Cerebellar, inferior, posterior.	Vertebral.	Cerebellar cortex and vermiform process.	
Cerebellar, superior.	Basilar.	Circumference of cerebellum and superior vermiform process.	
Cerebral, anterior.	Internal carotid.	Frontal lobe, corpus callosum, olfactory and optic tracts.	Anterior communicating, ganglionic, commissural, hemispheral.
Cerebral, middle.	Internal carotid.	Frontal, parietal, and temporosphenoidal lobes, basal ganglia, and island of Reil.	Ganglionic, hemispheral.
Cerebral, posterior.	Basilar.	Occipital and temporosphenoidal lobes.	Enters into formation of circle of Willis.
Cervical, ascending.	Inferior thyroid.	Muscles of neck, vertebrae, and spinal canal.	Muscular, spinal, and phrenic.
Cervical, deep.	Superior intercostal.	Deep muscles of back of neck.	Muscular, anastomotic, vertebral.

Cervical, superficial.	Transverse cervical.	Muscles of back of neck and scapular region.
Choroid (chorioidal).	Internal carotid.	Hippocampus major and corpus fimbriatum.
Ciliary, anterior.	One of several branches of lacrymal.	Perforates sclera and anastomoses with posterior ciliary.
Ciliary, posterior, long.	Ophthalmic.	Runs between sclerotic and choroid to iris.
Ciliary, posterior, short.	Ophthalmic.	Choroid coat of eye.
Circumflex, femoral, lateral.	Profunda femoris.	Hip joint, thigh muscles.
Circumflex, femoral, medial.	Profunda femoris.	Hip joint, muscles of thigh.
Circumflex, humeral, anterior.	Axillary.	Shoulder joint and biceps muscle.
Circumflex, humeral, posterior.	Axillary.	Muscles and structures of shoulder joint.
Circumflex iliac, deep.	External iliac.	Upper portion of thigh and abdominal muscles.
Circumflex iliac, superficial.	Femoral.	Iliacus and sartorius muscles, inguinal glands, and skin of thigh.
Circumflex, scapular.	Subscapular.	Muscles of shoulder and scapular region.
Clitoridis.	Internal pudendal.	Clitoris.
Coeliac.	See *Celiac.*		
Colic, left.	Inferior mesenteric.	Descending colon.
Colic, middle.	Superior mesenteric.	Transverse colon.
Colic, right.	Superior mesenteric.	Ascending colon.
Collateral of intercostal.	Intercostal.	Lower border of intercostal space.
Collateral, medial.	Posterior terminal branch of profunda brachii.	Muscular and cutaneous.
		Deep and dorsal of clitoris.

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (*continued*).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Collateral, radial.	Anterior terminal branch of profunda brachii.		
Collateral, ulnar, inferior.	Brachial.	Arm muscles at back of elbow.	Anastomoses with recurrent ulnar, superior ulnar, collateral, and recurrent interosseous.
Collateral, ulnar, superior.	Brachial.	Elbow joint.	
Communicating, anterior.	Anterior cerebral.	Helps form the circle of Willis; supplies the caudate nucleus.	
Communicating, posterior.	Internal carotid.	Helps form the circle of Willis; supplies uncinate gyrus and optic thalamus.	Uncinate, middle thalamic.
Coronary, inferior.	Same as *Labial, inferior.*		
Coronary, left.	Left anterior aortic sinus.	Heart.	Left atrial, anterior interventricular, left marginal, terminal.
Coronary, right.	Right anterior aortic sinus.	Heart.	Right atrial, preventricular, right marginal, posterior interventricular, transverse.
Coronary, superior.	Same as *Labial, superior.*		
Cremasteric.	Same as *Spermatic, external.*		
Cricothyroid.	Superior thyroid.	Crosses the cricothyroid muscle.	
Cystic.	Hepatic.	Gallbladder and under surface of liver.	
Deferential.	Hypogastric or superior vesical.	Vas deferens, seminal vesicles, testicle.	
Dental, anterior.	See *Alveolar, superior anterior.*		
Dental, inferior.	See *Alveolar, inferior.*		

Dental, posterior.	See *Alveolar, superior posterior.*		
Dental, superior.	See *Alveolar, superior anterior.*		
Digital, dorsal.	Any one of the collateral digital branches of the dorsal metatarsals and of the dorsal metacarpals.		
Digital, palmar.	See *Digital, volar common.*		
Digital, volar common.	Superficial palmar arch.	Interdigital clefts.	Volar proper digitals.
Digital, volar proper.	Volar common digital.	Volar surfaces of fingers.	
Dorsal (of clitoris).	Internal pudendal.	Glans clitoridis.	
Dorsal (scapular).	Same as *Circumflex, scapular.*		
Dorsalis nasi.	Ophthalmic.	Skin of side of nose.	Anastomoses with angular.
Dorsalis pedis.	Anterior tibial.	Tarsus, metatarsus, great and second toes, plantar arch.	Tarsal, metatarsal, dorsalis hallucis, communicating.
Dorsalis penis.	Internal pudendal.	Dorsal aspect of penis.	
Epigastric, deep.	See *Epigastric, inferior.*		
Epigastric, inferior.	External iliac.	Abdominal muscles, cremaster, and peritoneum.	Cremasteric, pubic, muscular, cutaneous, terminal.
Epigastric, superficial.	Common femoral.	Integument of abdomen and superficial fascia.	
Epigastric, superior.	Internal mammary.	Abdominal muscles, diaphragm, liver, and peritoneum.	Phrenic, xiphoid, cutaneous, muscular, hepatic, and peritoneal.
Episcleral.	Muscular branches of ophthalmic.	Conjunctiva.	
Esophageal.	Thoracic aorta.	Esophagus.	
Ethmoidal, anterior.	Ophthalmic.	Anterior ethmoid cells, dura mater, nose, frontal sinuses, skin of face.	Ethmoidal, meningeal, nasal, frontal, cutaneous.

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (*continued*).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Ethmoidal, posterior.	Ophthalmic.	Posterior ethmoidal cells, dura mater, nose.	Ethmoidal, meningeal, nasal.
Facial.	See *Maxillary, external.*		
Femoral.	External iliac.	Lower portion of abdominal wall, upper part of thigh, genitalia, knee, and leg.	Superficial epigastric, external circumflex iliac, superficial external pudic, deep external pudendal, profunda femoris, muscular, genu suprema, poplitea.
Frontal.	Ophthalmic.	Anterior part of scalp.	Anastomoses with branches of supra-orbital.
Gasserian.	Internal carotid.	Gasserian ganglion.	
Gastric, left (or coronary).	Celiac.	Esophagus, lesser curvature of stomach.	Esophageal, cardiac, gastric.
Gastric, right.	Hepatic.	Pyloric end of stomach.	Anastomoses with left gastric.
Gastric, short.	Any of four or five short branches (vasa brevia) from splenic.	Greater curvature of stomach.	
Gastroduodenal.	Hepatic.	Stomach, duodenum, and pancreas.	Pyloric, right gastro-epiploic, and superior pancreaticoduodenal.
Gastro-epiploic, left.	Splenic.	Stomach and omentum.	
Gastro-epiploic, right.	Gastroduodenal.	Stomach and omentum.	
Genu inferior lateralis.	Popliteal.	Knee joint.	
Genu inferior medialis.	Popliteal.	Knee joint.	
Genu media.	Popliteal.	Synovial membrane and crucial ligaments of knee joint.	
Genu superior lateralis.	Popliteal.	Knee joint.	
Genu superior medialis.	Popliteal.	Knee joint.	
Genu suprema.	Femoral.	Knee joint and adjacent parts.	

Gluteal.	See *Gluteal, superior.*		
Gluteal, inferior.	Anterior division of hypogastric.	Hip joint and gluteal region.	
Gluteal, superior.	Posterior division of hypogastric.	Gluteal region.	Muscular, superficial and deep.
Helicine (a. helici'-nae pe'nis).		The arteries of erectile and cavernous tissue, as in the penis, uterus, etc.	
Hemorrhoidal, inferior (or external).	Internal pudendal.	Sphincter muscle, levator ani.	
Hemorrhoidal, middle (rectal, middle).	Hypogastric anterior branch.	Middle portion of rectum.	
Hemorrhoidal, superior.	Inferior mesenteric.	Upper part of rectum.	
Hepatic.	Celiac.	Pylorus, part of stomach, pancreas, part of duodenum, liver.	Right gastric, gastroduodenal, right and left terminals.
Hepatic, left (or terminal).	Gastric.	Left lobe of liver.	
Hepatic, right (or terminal).	Hepatic.	Right lobe of liver.	Cystic.
Hyaloid.	Central artery of retina.	Crystalline lens.	
Hypogastric.	Common iliac.		Posterior division: Iliolumbar, sacral, superior gluteal. Anterior division: Obturator, inferior gluteal, internal pudendal, umbilical, inferior vesical, middle hemorrhoidal.
Ileocolic.	Superior mesenteric.	Cecum and adjacent bowel.	
Iliac, circumflex.	See *Circumflex iliac, deep.*		
Iliac, common.	Abdominal aorta.	One of the two terminal branches of the abdominal aorta.	Opposite the lumbosacral articulation it becomes the hypogastric and also gives off the external iliac.
Iliac, external.	Common iliac.	Abdominal muscles, genitals, lower limb.	Epigastric, circumflex iliac, muscular, femoral.
Iliac, internal.	Same as *Hypogastric.*		

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (*continued*).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Iliolumbar.	Hypogastric posterior branch.	Muscles and bones of pelvis.	Iliac and lumbar.
Infra-orbital.	Internal maxillary.	Upper lip, lower eyelid, lacrimal sac, side of nose.	Orbital, anterior dental, nasal.
Innominate.	Arch of the aorta.	Right side of head and neck, right side of trunk, and right arm.	Right common carotid; right subclavian, occasionally thyroidea ima.
Intercostal.	Any one of nine pairs of arteries arising from the thoracic aorta.	Lower nine intercostal spaces, vertebral column, muscles and skin of back.	
Intercostal, anterior.	Internal mammary.	Intercostal muscles, upper ribs, and pectoralis major.	
Intercostal, superior.	Costocervical trunk of subclavian.	Neck and upper portion of thorax.	Deep cervical, first intercostal, aberrant.
Interlobar.	Renal.	Malpighian bodies and uriniferous tubules.	
Interosseous, anterior or volar.	Common interosseous.	Muscles of the forearm.	
Interosseous, common.	Ulnar.	Deep structures of the forearm.	Anterior and posterior interosseous.
Interosseous, posterior or dorsal.	Common interosseous.	Muscles and deep structures back of forearm.	Posterior interosseous, recurrent.
Interosseous, recurrent.	Posterior interosseous.	Back of elbow joint.	
Intestinal.	One of several branches from the mesenteric.	Jejunum and ileum.	
Ischiatic.	Same as *Gluteal, inferior*.		
Jejunal.	Superior mesenteric.	Jejunum.	

Labial, anterior.	Termination of the deep external pudendal.		
Labial, inferior.	External maxillary.	Lower lip.	
Labial, posterior.	One of several twigs from the perineal.	Labia majora.	
Labial, superior.	External maxillary.	Upper lip and septum nasi.	
Lacrimal.	Ophthalmic.	Lacrimal gland, eye muscles, cheek, and eyelids.	Recurrent lacrimal, muscular, palpebral, malar, ciliary.
Laryngeal, inferior.	Inferior thyroid.	Larynx.	
Laryngeal, superior (or internal).	Superior thyroid.	Mucous membrane and intrinsic muscles of larynx.	
Lineal.	See *Splenic.*		
Lingual.	External carotid.	Tongue, sublingual gland, tonsil, epiglottis.	Hyoid, dorsalis linguae, sublingual, ranine.
Lumbar (4 pairs).	Abdominal aorta.	Abdominal walls, vertebræ, lumbar muscles, and renal capsules.	Muscular, vertebral, dorsal, renal.
Lumbar, lowest (a. lumbalis ima).	Middle sacral.	Sacrum.	Anastomoses with lateral sacral.
Malleolar, anterior lateral.	Anterior tibial.	Ankle joint.	
Malleolar, anterior medial.	Anterior tibial.	Ankle joint.	
Malleolar, posterior lateral.	Peroneal.	Outer side of ankle.	
Malleolar, posterior medial.	Posterior tibial.	Inner malleolus.	
Mammary, external.	See *Thoracic, lateral.*		
Mammary, internal.	Subclavian.	Thorax and thoracic structures.	Pericardiacophrenic, mediastinal, pericardiac, sternal, anterior intercostal, perforating, musculophrenic, superior epigastric.
Masseteric.	Internal maxillary.	Deep surface of masseter.	
Maxillary, external (OT. facial).	External carotid.	Pharynx, lower jaw, lip, nose, orbit, lacrimal sac.	Ascending palatine, tonsillar, submaxillary, submental, inferior labial, superior labial, masseteric buccal lateralis nasi, angular.

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (*continued*).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Maxillary, internal.	External carotid.	Structures indicated by the names of branches.	Deep auricular, tympanic, middle meningeal, small meningeal, inferior alveolar, deep temporal, pterygoid, masseteric, buccinator, alveolar, infra-orbital, posterior palatine, vidian, pterygopalatine, sphenopalatine.
Median.	Volar interosseous.	Median nerve and superficial palmar arch.	
Mediastinal, anterior.	Internal mammary.	Anterior mediastinum, thymus gland.	
Meningeal, anterior.	Ophthalmic.	Membranes in middle cranial fossa.	
Meningeal, middle or great.	Internal maxillary.	Cranium and dura mater.	Superficial petrosal, ganglionic, superior tympanic, orbital, anterior and posterior terminals.
Meningeal, posterior.	Ascending pharyngeal.	Dura mater.	
Meningeal, posterior.	Vertebral.	Dura mater.	
Mental.	The terminal branch of the inferior alveolar.	Chin and lower lip.	
Mesenteric, inferior.	Abdominal aorta.	Lower half of colon and rectum.	Left colic, sigmoid, superior hemorrhoidal.
Mesenteric, middle.	An occasional branch of common iliac.	Transverse and descending colon.	
Mesenteric, superior.	Abdominal aorta.	Small intestine and upper half of colon.	Inferior pancreaticoduodenal, middle and right colic iliocolic, intestinal.
Metacarpal, dorsal.	One of three branches of the medial in the back of the second, third, and fourth interosseous muscles.		
Metacarpal, volar.	Any of three arteries arising from the deep palmar arch and extending into the three inner interosseous spaces.		

Metatarsal, dorsal.	Any one of three branches of arcuate supplying the three outer toes and the outer side of the second toe through the dorsal digital arteries.		
Metatarsal, plantar.	Any one of the four digital branches of the plantar arch.		
Musculophrenic.	Internal mammary.	Intercostal spaces, muscles of abdomen, diaphragm.	Phrenic, anterior intercostals, muscular.
Nasal.	Same as *Dorsalis nasi*.		
Nutrient of femur.	Either of two arising from the perforating artery.		
Nutrient of fibula.	Peroneal.	Fibula.	
Nutrient of humerus.	Brachial.	Inner side of shaft of humerus.	
Nutrient of tibia.	Posterior tibial.	Interior of tibia through nutrient foramen.	
Obturator.	Anterior division, internal iliac.	Ilium, bladder, iliacus, muscles of hip.	Iliac, vesical, pubic, pelvic.
Occipital.	External carotid.	Muscles of neck and scalp.	Sternomastoid, auricular, meningeal, mastoid, occipital, communicating, muscular, cranial branches.
Ophthalmic.	Internal carotid.	Eye, adjacent structures, and adjacent parts of face.	Lacrimal, supra-orbital, central artery of retina, muscular, ciliary, posterior and anterior ethmoidal, palpebral, frontal, nasal.
Ovarian.	Abdominal aorta.	Ovary, ureter, fallopian tube, uterus.	Ureteral, tubal, uterine, ovarian, ligamentous.
Palatine, ascending (or inferior).	External maxillary.	Upper part of pharynx, palate, and tonsils.	Palatine, tonsillar.
Palatine, descending.	Internal maxillary.	Soft and hard palates.	Anterior and posterior.
Palpebral, external.	Ophthalmic.	Eyelid.	

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (*continued*).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Palpebral, inferior.	Ophthalmic.	Conjunctiva, lacrimal sac, caruncle, and lower lid.	
Palbebral, superior.	Ophthalmic.	Upper eyelid.	
Pancreaticoduodenal, inferior.	Superior mesenteric.	Pancreas and duodenum.	
Pancreaticoduodenal, superior.	Gastroduodenal.	Pancreas and duodenum.	
Penis.	Deep terminal branch of internal pudenal, dividing into dorsal and deep arteries of penis.		
Perforating.	Any of four branches of profunda femoris.	Vastus lateralis muscle.	
Pericardiacophrenic (O T. comes nervi phrenici).	Internal mammary.	Pericardium, diaphragm, pleura.	
Perineal, superficial.	Internal pudendal.	Perineum and integuments of scrotum.	Transverse perineal.
Perineal, transverse.	Perineal.	Sphincter ani, bulbocavernosus or sphincter vaginæ, anterior fibers of sphincter ani.	
Peroneal.	Posterior tibial.	Outside and back of ankle, deep muscles of calf.	Anterior peroneal, muscular, medullary, communicating, cutaneous, lateral tarsal, posterior peroneal.
Peroneal, anterior.	The perforating branch of peroneal artery.		
Peroneal, posterior.	See *Malleolar, posterior lateral.*		
Pharyngeal, ascending.	External carotid.	Muscles and nerves of neck, pharynx, soft palate, tympanum, and membranes of brain.	Prevertebral, pharyngeal, palatine, tympanic, meningeal.

Phrenic, inferior, left.	Aorta, abdominal.	Diaphragm and structures indicated by names of branches.	Esophageal, left superior suprarenal, splenic, pericardiac, terminal.
Phrenic, inferior right.	Aorta, abdominal.	Diaphragm and structures indicated by names of branches.	Right superior suprarenal, caval, hepatic, pericardiac, and terminal.
Phrenic, superior.	Same as *Pericardiacophrenic.*		
Plantar arch.	Lateral plantar.	Anterior parts of foot and toes.	Articular and plantar digital, posterior perforating, and unnamed branches.
Plantar, deep.	Metatarsal.	Helps form plantar arch.	
Plantar, digital (4).	Plantar arch.	Third, fourth, and fifth, and outer side of second toe.	
Plantar, lateral or external.	Posterior tibial.	Sole and toes.	Muscular, calcaneal, cutaneous, anastomotic, posterior perforating, plantar arch.
Plantar, medial or internal.	Posterior tibial.	Inner side of foot.	Muscular, cutaneous, articular, anastomotic, superficial digital.
Popliteal.	Femoral.	Knee and leg.	Genu superior laterals and medials, genu inferior laterals and medials, and aural.
Princeps cervicis.	Occipital.	Muscles of the neck.	Superficial and deep.
Princeps pollicis.	Radial.	Thumb.	
Profunda brachii (inferior).	Same as *Collateral, ulnar superior.*		
Profunda brachii (superior)	Brachial.	Humerus, and muscles and skin of arm.	Recurrent medial, recurrent interosseous, collateral ulnar, posterior humeral circumflex.
Profunda clitoridis.	A. clitoridis.	Body of clitoris.	
Profunda femoris (deep femoral).	Femoral.	Muscles of thigh.	External and internal circumflex, four perforating.
Profunda linguæ.	Lingual.	Under surface of tongue.	
Profunda penis.	A. penis.	Corpus cavernosum.	
Pudendal, external, deep (or inferior).	Femoral.	Skin of scrotum (or labia in female).	
Pudendal, external, superficial (or superior).	Femoral.	Skin above pubes and external genitalia.	

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (*continued*).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Pudendal, internal.	Hypogastric, anterior trunk.	External genital organs.	Inferior hemorrhoidal, superficial perineal, transverse perineal, muscular, arteries of bulb, crus, and dorsal of penis.
Pulmonary.	Right ventricle.	Lungs.	Right and left pulmonary
Pyloric.	Same as *Gastric, right.*		
Radial.	Brachial.	Forearm, wrist, hand.	Radial recurrent, muscular, dorsal metacarpal, volar metacarpal, dorsal digital, deep palmar arch.
Radial recurrent, anterior.	See *Recurrent radial.*		
Radialis indicis.	Same as *Volaris indicis radialis.*		
Recurrent interosseous.	See *Interosseous, recurrent.*		
Recurrent radial.	Radial.	Supinator and extensor muscles.	Anastomoses with profunda brachii.
Recurrent tibial, anterior.	Anterior tibial.	Tibialis anterior and tibiofibular articulation.	
Recurrent tibial, posterior.	Anterior tibial.	Back of knee joint.	
Recurrent ulnar.	Ulnar.	Elbow joint and adjacent muscles.	
Renal.	Abdominal aorta.	Kidney.	Inferior suprarenal, ureteral, perinephric, and glandular.
Sacral, lateral.	Hypogastric.	Structures around coccyx and sacrum.	Spinal, rectal, muscular.
Sacral, middle (or *sacralis media*).	Continuation of aorta.	Sacrum and coccyx.	
Scapular circumflex.	See *Circumflex, scapular.*		
Scapular, transverse.	Thyreocervical trunk.	Clavicle, scapula, shoulder muscles, shoulder joint.	Scapular, posterior scapular, dorsal scapular.

Sciatic.	Same as *Gluteal, inferior.*		
Scrotal, anterior.	Inferior external pudendal.	Anterior part of scrotum.	
Scrotal, posterior.	Internal pudendal.	Posterior portion of scrotum.	
Sigmoid.	Inferior mesenteric.	Sigmoid flexure.	
Spermatic, external.	Inferior epigastric.	Cremaster muscle and spermatic cord.	
Spermatic, internal.	Abdominal aorta.	Scrotum and testicles.	Ureteral, cremasteric, epididymal, testicular.
Sphenopalatine (or nasopalatine).	Internal maxillary.	Nares and accessory cavities.	Pharyngeal, sphenoidal, nasal, ascending septal.
Stylomastoid.	Posterior auricular.	Middle ear, mastoid cells, tympanic cavity, etc.	Meatal, mastoid, stapedic, tympanic, vestibular, terminal.
Subclavian.	Innominate (right side); arch of aorta (left side).	Neck, thorax, spinal cord, arms, brain, meninges.	Vertebral, thyroid axis, internal mammary, superior intercostal, axillary.
Sublingual.	Lingual.	Sublingual gland, side of tongue, floor of mouth, and muscles of lower jaw.	Anastomoses with submental.
Submental.	External maxillary.	Tissues under the jaw.	Muscular, perforating, cutaneous, mental.
Subscapular.	Axillary.	Back of axilla, muscles of shoulder and scapula.	Dorsal and infrascapular.
Superficial petrosal.	See *Petrosal, superficial.*		
Superficial temporal.	See *Temporal, superficial.*		
Superficial volar.	See *Volar, superficial.*		
Supra-orbital.	Ophthalmic.	Forehead, upper muscles of orbit.	Anastomoses with frontal branches of superficial temporal and ophthalmic.
Suprarenal, inferior.	Renal.	Suprarenal body.	
Suprarenal, middle.	Aorta.	Suprarenal bodies.	
Suprascapular.	Same as *Scapular, transverse.*		
Sural.	Popliteal.	Muscles of popliteal space and calf.	Anastomoses with posterior tibial, genu inferior medial and lateral.

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (*continued*).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Tarsal, lateral and medial.	Dorsalis pedis.	Muscles and joints of tarsus.	
Temporal, deep, anterior.	Internal maxillary.	Temporal muscle, malar bone.	
Temporal, deep, posterior.	Internal maxillary.	Temporal fossa.	
Temporal, middle.	Superficial temporal.	Temporal fascia muscle.	
Temporal, superficial.	External carotid.		Parotid, articular, anterior auricular, transverse facial, middle temporal, zygomatico-orbital, frontal, parietal.
Testicular.	Internal spermatic.	Testicle.	
Thoracic, acromial.	Axillary.	Muscles of chest, shoulder, and arm.	Acromial, humeral, pectoral, clavicular.
Thoracic, alar.	Axillary.	Axillary glands.	
Thoracic, lateral or long.	Axillary.	Pectoral muscles, axilla, mammary and axillary glands.	
Thoracic, supreme or superior.	Axillary.	Intercostal muscles, subclavius, pectoralis, serratus magnus.	
Thoraco-acromial.	Second part of the axillary artery.	Arm, shoulder, upper front part of chest.	Clavicular, pectoral, deltoid, acromial.
Thoracodorsal.	Axillary.	Muscles of upper part of back.	Anastomoses with branches of lateral thoracic.
Thymic.	Internal mammary.	Mediastinum and thymus.	
Thyroid, inferior.	Thyreocervical trunk.	Larynx, esophagus, thyroid gland, and muscles of neck.	Ascending cervical, esophageal, tracheal inferior laryngeal, muscular.
Thyroid, lowest or middle.	See *Thyroidea ima*.		
Thyroid, superior.	External carotid.	Muscles attached to hyoid bone, sternomastoid, larynx, and thyroid gland.	Infrahyoid, sternocleidomastoid, superior laryngeal, cricothyroid, anterior and posterior terminals.
Thyroidea ima.	Arch of aorta or innominate.	Thyroid gland.	

Thyrolaryngeal.	Thyroid superior.	Larynx and thyroid gland.	
Tibial, anterior.	Popliteal.	Knee, leg, and ankle.	Tibial recurrent, muscular, lateral and medial malleolar, dorsalis pedis, lateral and medial tarsal.
Tibial, posterior.	Popliteal.	Leg, foot, and heel.	Peroneal, muscular, nutrient, cutaneous, communicating, malleolar, calcanean, internal and external plantar.
Tibial, recurrent, anterior.	See *Recurrent tibial.*		
Transversa colli.	Thyreocervical trunk.	Neck and region of scapula.	Superficial cervical and posterior scapular.
Transversa fa'cii.	See *Facial, transverse.*		
Transversa scapulæ.	See *Scapular, transverse.*		
Tympanic, anterior.	Internal maxillary.	Tympanum.	
Tympanic, inferior.	Ascending pharyngeal.	Tympanum.	
Tympanic, posterior.	Stylomastoid.	Membrana tympani.	
Tympanic, superior.	Middle meningeal.	Tensor tympani muscle.	
Ulnar.	Brachial.	Elbow, muscles of forearm, wrist, and fingers.	Volar and dorsal ulnar recurrent, volar, dorsal, and digital interosseous, muscular, nutrient, volar and dorsal carpal, superficial palmar arch.
Ulnar, recurrent.	See *Recurrent ulnar.*		
Umbilical.	In embryo, continuation of the common iliac; after birth, the unobliterated portion of the primitive umbilical artery, between the bladder and the hypogastric artery.		Superior vesical arteries.
Urethral.	A. penis.	Membranous urethra.	
Uterine.	Hypogastric, anterior trunk.	Uterus, vagina, round ligament, fallopian tube.	Ovarian, vaginal, inferior epigastric.
Vaginal.	Hypogastric, anterior division.	Vagina, base of bladder, rectum.	

A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES (*continued*).

ARTERY.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Vertebral.	Subclavian.	Muscles of neck, vertebræ, spinal cord, cerebellum, and interior cerebrum.	Lateral spinal, muscular, posterior meningeal, posterior and anterior spinal, posterior and inferior cerebellar; the two vertebrals unite to form the basilar.
Vesical, inferior.	Hypogastric, anterior division.	Bladder, prostate, seminal vesicles, or (in female) vagina.	
Vesical, middle.	Obturator.	Bladder, prostate, seminal vesicles.	
Vesical, superior.	Umbilical, anterior division.	Bladder, vas deferens.	Deferential ureteric, middle vesical.
Vidian.	See *Artery of pterygoid canal.*		
Vieussen's.	Branch of right coronary supplying the tissue in front of the pulmonary artery.		
Vitelline.	See *Omphalomesenteric.*		
Volar, superficial.	Radial.	Muscle of thumb.	Helps to form superficial palmar arch.
Volaris indicis radialis.	Radial.	Radial side of index finger.	
Zygomatico-orbital.	Superficial temporal or middle temporal.	Orbicularis oculi.	Anastomoses with lacrimal and palpebral branches of ophthalmic.

Ar'throtome. A stout knife for operating on joints.

Arthrot'omy. Incision of a joint.

Arthroty'phoid. Typhoid beginning with symptoms of acute rheumatism.

Arthrox'esis (ar-throx'e-sis). Scraping of joints.

Ar'tiad. An element of an even-numbered valency.

Artic'ular. Of, or pertaining to, a joint.

Artic'ulate. 1. To unite by joints; to join. 2. United by joints; jointed. **A. speech,** utterance of words and sentences.

Articula'tion. 1. A joint or arthrosis. 2. Enunciation of words and sentences. **Confluent a.,** speech in which syllables are run together.

Artic'ulatory. Relating to utterance.

Artic'ulo mor'tis. At the point or moment of death.

Artifi'cial (ar-tif-ish'al). Formed by art; not natural.

Arve'nol. A proprietary inhalant for respiratory diseases.

Aryepiglot'tic or **Aryepiglottid'ean folds.** Folds of mucous membrane extending between arytenoid cartilage and epiglottis.

Ar'yl. A prefix signifying a radical belonging to the aromatic series.

Arylar'sonate. Any aromatic organic salt of arsenic.

Arytæno-epiglottid'eus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Arytænoi'deus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Aryte'noid (ar-it-e'noid). Shaped like a jug or pitcher.

Arytenoidec'tomy. Excision of an arytenoid cartilage.

Arytenoid'itis. Inflammation of arytenoid muscles or cartilage.

As. 1. Abbreviation for *Astigmatism.* 2. Symbol for *Arsenic.*

A. S. L. *Auris sinistra,* left ear.

Asafet'ida, Asafœt'ida. Fetid gum-resin from *Ferula fœtida*; antispasmodic and expectorant.

Asa'phia. Indistinctness of utterance.

As'aprol. Antipyretic and antiseptic powder, $Ca(C_{10}H_6OHSO_3)_2$.

As'arol. A principle, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, from asarum.

As'arum. Genus of plants with emetic and cathartic properties.

Asbes'tiform. Having a fibrous structure like asbestos.

Asbes'tos. Fibrous magnesium and calcium silicate.

Asbesto'sis. Lung disease caused by inhaling particles of asbestos.

As'bolin. A yellowish oil from the roots of pine trees: used in tuberculosis.

Ascari'asis. Infestation with ascarides.

Ascar'icide (as-kar'is-id). A drug destructive to ascarides.

Ascar'ides. Plural of *Ascaris.*

Ascaridi'asis. Infestation with ascarides.

Ascar'idol. An anthelmintic liquid from oil of chenopodium.

As'caris, pl. *ascar'ides.* A genus of intestinal worms.

Ascen'ding (as-en'ding). Having an upward course.

As'cia (as'e-ah). A spiral bandage without reverses.

Asci'tes (as-i'tēz). Dropsy of the abdominal cavity. **A. chylo'sus,** ascites in which the fluid contains chyle.

Ascit'ic (as-sit'ik). Affected with, or pertaining to, ascites.

Asclepi'adin. Poisonous glucosid of *Asclepias.*

Ascle'pias. Genus of herbs; *A. tubero'sa* is expectorant, diaphoretic, or cathartic.

Asclep'idin. A poisonous principle from asclepiadin; also, a deobstruent precipitate from *Asclepias tuberosa.*

Ascococ'cus. A genus of schizomycetes; *A. cil'reus* occurs in the skin in seborrhea.

Asco'li's reaction (as-ko'lez). See under *Reaction.*

Ascomyce'tes (as-ko-mi-se'tēz). A genus of fungi.

As'cospore (as'ko-spōr). A spore contained or produced in an ascus.

As'cus. The spore case of certain fungi.

Asel'lin. Basic principle, $C_{25}H_{32}N_5$, from cod-liver oil.

Asema'sia. Loss of power of expression by signs or by words.

Ase'mia. Inability to understand or make use of signs or speech.

Asep'sin (as-ep'sin). Same as *Antisepsin*.

Asep'sis. Absence of septic matter, or freedom from infection.

Asep'tic. Not septic; free from septic material.

Aseptic-antiseptic. Aseptic as well as antiseptic.

Asep'ticize. To render aseptic; to free from pathogenic materials.

Asep'tol. A brown, oily antiseptic, $C_6H_6SO_3$; sulphocarbolic acid.

Asep'tolin. A preparation of phenol and pilocarpin; used for phthisis and intermittent fevers.

Asex'ual. Having no sex; not sexual.

Asexualiza'tion. Removal of the testicles or ovaries.

Asfer'ryl. Iron arsenotartrate: used in anemia and debility.

Asia'lia (ah-si-a'le-ah). Absence or deficiency of saliva.

Asiat'ic cholera. See *Cholera*.

Aside'rosis. Deficiency of the iron reserve of the body.

Asiph'yl (as-if'il). A mercury salt: used in syphilis.

Asit'ia (ah-sit'e-ah). Loathing of food.

As_2O_3. Arsenic trioxid.

Aso'mia (ah-so'me-ah). Monster without a trunk.

$AsO.OH(CH_3)_2$. Cacodylic acid.

Aspaloso'ma. A monster fetus with lateral and median abdominal eventration.

Aspar'agin. Diuretic amid, $C_4H_8N_2O_3$, from asparagus and other plants.

Asparagin'ic acid, Aspar'tic acid. See *Acid*.

Aspar'agus. Genus of plants whose roots are mildly diuretic.

As'pect. 1. That part of a surface which looks in any particular direction. 2. The look or appearance.

Aspergil'lin. Black pigment from *Aspergillus* spores.

Aspergillo'sis (as-per-jil-o'sis). Diseased condition marked by the presence of aspergillus.

Aspergil'lus. A genus of fungi (moulds) of which several species are endoparasitic and probably pathogenic. **A. mycosis,** disease of ear caused by aspergillus.

Asper'matism, Asper'mia. Deficient secretion of semen.

Asper'sion (as-per'shun). The act of sprinkling.

Asphalge'sia (as-fal-je'ze-ah). A burning sensation felt on touching certain articles.

Aspherin'ia. Decrease in the proportion of red blood-corpuscles.

Asphyctic (as-fik'tik). Pertaining to or affected with asphyxia.

Asphyx'ia (as-fik'se-ah). Suspended animation as from suffocation, or carbon monoxid in inhalation. **A. carbon'ica,** suffocation from the inhalation of coal-gas or water-gas. **Local a.,** the congestive stage of Raynaud's disease. **A. neonato'rum,** imperfect breathing in newborn infants. **Traumatic a.,** discoloration of the head and neck as a result of sudden or severe compression of the trunk.

Asphyx'ial (as-fik'se-al). Characterized by asphyxia.

Asphyx'iate. To put into a state of more or less complete asphyxia.

Aspid'ium. A genus of ferns; several species are vermifugal.

Aspidosa'min. Emetic principle from quebracho bark.

Aspidosper'ma. See *Quebracho*.

Aspidosper'min. An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2$, from quebracho.

Aspira'tion. Withdrawal of liquids by the aspirator.

As'pirator. Instrument for evacuating pus or serum.

As'pirin (as'pir-in). Acetyl salicylic acid, used in rheumatism, neuralgia, and pleurisy.

Aspi'rochyl. An arsenate of mercury: used in syphilis.

Aspleʹnium. Genus of ferns, some of which have limited medicinal uses.

Asporogenʹic. Not producing spores.

Aspoʹrous (ah-spoʹrus). Having no true spores.

Assafetʹida, Assafœtʹida. See *Asafetida*.

Assanaʹtion. Sanitation; improvement of sanitary conditions.

Assimʹilable. Capable of being assimilated.

Assimilaʹtion. Transformation of food into tissues.

Assoʹciated movements. Involuntary coincident movements of associated muscles. **A. paralysis,** paralysis of associated muscles. **A. spasm,** coincident spasm of associated muscles.

Associaʹtion center. The nerve-center which controls associated movements.

Asʹsurin. Complex substance from brain-tissue.

Astaʹsia. Motor incoordination with inability to stand. **A. abaʹsia,** inability to stand or walk.

Asteatoʹsis. Deficiency or absence of sebaceous secretion. **A. cuʹtis,** a variety resulting in dry, fissured condition of skin.

Asʹter. Star-shaped structure around the centrosome; also, a star-shaped group of chromosomes.

Astereogноʹsis. Inability to recognize the shape of objects by touch.

Asteʹrion. The junction of occipital, parietal, and temporal bones.

Asterʹnal. Not joined to the sternum.

Asterʹnia. Absence of the sternum.

Asʹteroid (asʹter-oid). Star-shaped.

Asʹterol. A brown antiseptic powder, a compound of paraphenolsulphonate of mercury and ammonium tartrate.

Asthenʹia. Debility; lack or loss of strength. **Neurocirculatory a.,** a condition of breathlessness, giddiness, sense of fatigue, pain in the chest, and palpitation, seen in soldiers in war service and sometimes in civilians also; soldier's heart, irritable heart, effort syndrome.

Asthenʹic (as-thenʹik). Characterized by debility.

Asthenocoʹria. Sluggishness of the pupillary light reflex.

Asthenomʹeter. Device used in measuring muscular asthenia.

Asʹthenope. A person affected with asthenopia.

Astheноʹpia. Weakness and speedy tiring of visual organs. **Accommodative a.,** due to strain of ciliary muscle. **Muscular a.,** due to weakness of external ocular muscles.

Asthenopʹic. Characterized by asthenopia.

Asthenoxʹia. Inability to oxidize waste products.

Asthʹma (azʹmah). A disease marked by recurrent attacks of paroxysmal dyspnea, with wheezing cough, and sense of constriction. **Cardiac a.,** dyspnea from heart disease. **A. convulsiʹvum,** bronchial asthma. **A. crystals,** acicular crystals in sputum of asthma patients. **A. dyspepʹticum,** asthma due to nervous reflexes. **Heberden's a.,** angina pectoris. **Kopp's a.,** spasm of the glottis. **Renal a.,** dyspnea occurring in Bright's disease. **Thymic a.,** a condition marked by enlargement of the thymus, paroxysmal attacks of asthma, and tendency to sudden death.

Asthmatʹic. Pertaining to, or affected with, asthma.

Astigmatʹic. Pertaining to, or affected with, astigmatism.

Astigʹmatism (as-tigʹmat-izm). Defect in which light-rays are not brought to a proper focus by the unaided eye. **Compound a.,** a. complicated with hypermetropia or with myopia. **Corneal a.,** that due to unequal curvature of the cornea. **Irregular a.,** that in which different portions of a meridian have different refracting powers. **Lenticular a.,** that due to imperfections of the lens. It may complicate hypermetropia (**hyperopic** or **hypermetropic a.**) or myopia (**myopic a.**). **Mixed a.,**

that in which one principal meridian is myopic and the other hyperopic. **Regular a.** is that in which the two principal meridians are at right angles to each other.

Astigmatom'eter, Astigmom'eter. Apparatus used in measuring astigmatism.

Astigmat'oscope. An instrument for measuring astigmatism.

Astigmatos'copy. Use of the astigmatoscope.

Asto'matous, As'tomous. Without an oral aperture.

Astragalec'tomy. Surgical removal of the astragalus.

Astrag'alus. Bone of the foot which articulates with the tibia.

Astrapho'bia, Astrapopho'bia. Morbid fear of lightning.

Astric'tion. 1. The action of an astringent. 2. Constipation.

Astrin'gent (as-trin'jent). 1. Causing contraction and arresting discharges. 2. An agent that arrests discharges.

As'troblast. A cell that develops into an astrocyte.

Astroblasto'ma. A tumor made up of astroblasts.

As'trocyte. 1. A star-shaped cell of the neuroglia. 2. A bone corpuscle; so-called from its star-shape.

Astrocyto'ma. A tumor composed of astrocytes.

Astrog'lia. Neuroglia tissue made up of astrocytes.

Astrokinet'ic motions. Movements of the centrosome.

As'trolin. An antipyrin compound: used in headache and migraine.

Astropho'bia. Morbid fear of stars.

As'trosphere (as'tro-sfēr). The central mass of an aster.

Astrostat'ic. Pertaining to the centrosome in its resting condition.

Astu'rian rose. See *Pellagra.*

As'urol. A mercury and sodium compound: used in syphilis.

Asylla'bia. Inability to form letters into syllables.

Asy'lum ear. Hematoma auris.

Asymbo'lia. Same as *Asymia.*

Asym'metry (as-im'et-re). Lack or absence of symmetry.

Asyn'chronism. The occurrence at different times of events normally synchronous.

Asyn'clitism. Oblique presentation of the head in parturition

Asyn'ergy (as-in'er-je). Lack of coordination.

Asyne'sia (as-in-e'ze-ah). Dulness of intellect; stupidity.

Asyno'via. Absence or insufficiency of synovia.

Asystemat'ic. Not confined to one system; diffuse.

Asys'tole (as-is'to-le). Imperfect or incomplete systole.

Asysto'lia, Asys'tolism. Same as *Asystole.*

Atac'tic (at-ak'tik). Same as *Ataxic.*

Atact'iform (at-ak'tif-orm). Resembling ataxia.

Atactil'ia. Loss of the sense of touch.

Atavico'sis. Degeneration of the intestines due to eating of highly concentrated foods.

At'avism. Inheritance of characters from remote ancestors.

Ataxapha'sia. Ability to utter words, but not sentences.

Atax'ia. Failure of muscular coordination. **Briquet's a.,** hysteric condition with anesthesia of skin and leg-muscles. **Family a., Hereditary a.** See *Friedreich's disease.* **Hysterical a.,** ataxia of leg muscles in hysteria. **Locomotor a.,** degeneration of posterior columns of spinal cord, marked by flashes of pain, incoordination, disturbances of sensation, loss of reflexes, etc. **Marie's a.,** hereditary cerebellar ataxia. **Motor a.,** inability to coördinate the muscles properly. **Thermal a.,** irregular changes in the body temperature.

Ataxiadyna'mia. Muscular weakness attended with inco-ordination.

Atax'iagram. Tracing drawn by an ataxic patient.

Atax'iagraph. Apparatus used in diagnosis of extent of ataxia.

Ataxiam'eter. An apparatus for measuring ataxia.

Ataxiamne'sic. Characterized by ataxia and amnesia.
Atax'ic, Atax'ial. Pertaining to, or affected with, ataxia.
Ataxo-adyna'mia. Ataxia associated with marked weakness.
Ataxophe'mia. Lack of coordination of speech muscles.
Ataxopho'bia. Morbid dread of disorder.
Atax'y (at-ak'se). Same as *Ataxia.*
Atelecta'sis. Imperfect expansion of lungs at birth; also, partial collapse of lung.
Ate'lia, Atelei'osis (ah-te'le-ah, ah-te-li-o'sis). A form of infantilism marked by incomplete development.
Atelocar'dia. In complete development of the heart.
Ateloceph'alous. Having an incomplete skull.
Atelochei'lia. Congenital defect of the lip.
Ateloglos'sia. Abnormality or defect of the tongue.
Atelomye'lia. Imperfect formation of the spinal cord.
Atelorrachid'ia. Imperfect development of spinal column.
Ather'mic (ah-ther'mik). Without fever or rise of temperature.
Athermosystal'tic. Not contracting under the action of cold or heat: said of striated muscle.
Athero'ma. 1. Degeneration of coats of blood-vessels 2. Distention of sebaceous follicles.
Atheroma'sia. Atheromatous degeneration.
Atheromato'sis (ath-er-o-mat-o'sis). An atheromatous condition.
Athero'matous. Pertaining to, or affected with, atheroma.
Atheronecro'sis. The necrosis or degeneration accompanying atherosclerosis.
Atherosclero'sis. Arteriosclerosis with atheromatous degeneration of the arterial walls.
Athero'sis. Atheromatosis.
Ath'etoid (ath'et-oid). 1. Not unlike athetosis. 2. Affected with athetosis.
Athe'to'sis. Affection marked by continuous movements of fingers and toes.
Ath'lete's heart. Aortic incompetence due to strain in athletic exercise.
Athrep'sia. Insufficient nutrition of infants.
Athrep'sy. Same as *Athrepsia.*
Athrep'tic. Pertaining to or affected with athrepsia.
Athrom'bia. Defective clotting of the blood.
Athy'mia. 1. Dementia 2. Absence of the thymus.
Athy'mism. The condition induced by removal of the thymus.
Athy'ria (ath-i're-ah). Myxedema.
Athyroida'tion, Athy'roidism. Ill health due to loss of, or insufficient action of, the thyroid gland.
Athyroide'mia. The morbid condition of the blood due to athyroidism.
Atlan'tad. Toward the atlas.
Atlan'tal. Of, or pertaining to, the atlas.
At'las. First cervical vertebra.
Atlo-ax'oid. Pertaining to atlas and axis.
Atlod'ymus. Monster with two heads and one body.
Atmiat'rics, Atmi'atry. Treatment by medicated vapors.
Atmocau'sis (at-mo-kaw'sis). Treatment by the application of superheated steam.
Atmocau'tery (at-mo-kaw'ter-e). An instrument for performing atmocausis.
At'mograph. Instrument for recording respiratory movements.
Atmol'ysis (at-mol'is-is). Separation of mixed gases.
Atmom'eter. Instrument for measuring exhaled vapors.
At'mosphere. 1. Air encircling the earth. 2. Pressure of air at sea-level, being 15 pounds to the square inch.

Atmospher'ic. Of, or pertaining to, the atmosphere.

Atmospheriza'tion. Transformation of venous into arterial blood.

Ato'cia (at-o'se-ah). Sterility in the female.

At'om. Any one of the ultimate particles of a molecule or of matter.

Atom'ic (at-om'ik). Pertaining to an atom.

Atomi'city. Chemical valency or quantivalence.

At'omizer. Instrument for throwing a jet of spray.

Aton'ic. Characterized by lack of normal tone.

At'ony (at'o-ne) Absence or lack of normal tone.

At'open. An allergen, the substance to which an allergic person is sensitive.

At'ophan. Phenylchinolin carbonic acid; used in gout and rheumatism.

Atop'ic (ah-top'ik). Out of place; displaced.

Atopogno'sia, Atopogno'sis. Loss of power of correctly locating a sensation.

Atopomenorrhe'a. Vicarious menstruation.

At'opy. The condition of being sensitive to an atopen.

Atox'ic. Not poisonous; not due to a poison.

Atox'yl (ah-tok'sil). Meta-arsenite of anilid, a white powder, said to be a non-toxic form of arsenic: used in anemia, neurasthenia, spirillosis, and trypanosomiasis.

Atox'ylate (ah-tok'sil-āt). A salt of atoxyl.

Atrabil'iary. Pertaining to dark bile. **A. capsules,** suprarenal capsules.

Atre'mia. 1. Absence of tremor. 2. Hysterical inability to walk.

Atre'sia. Imperforation; absence of a normal opening.

Atre'sic (at-re'sik). Characterized by atresia.

Atretogas'tria. Imperforation of the stomach.

Atreture'thria. Imperforation of the urethra.

Atrich'ia, Atricho'sis. Absence of hair.

Atrich'ous. Having no flagella.

At'riotome. An instrument for cutting the connections between the auricle and ventricle of the heart.

Atrioventric'ular. Pertaining to the auricle and ventricle.

Atrip'licism (at-rip'lis-izm). Poisoning caused by eating a kind of spinach, *At'riplex littora'lis.*

A'trium (a'tre-um). 1. The auricle of the heart. 2. Main part of the tympanic chamber.

At'ropa belladon'na. See *Belladonna.*

Atro'phia (at-ro'fe-ah). L. for *Atrophy.*

Atroph'ic (at-rof'ik). Pertaining to, or characterized by, atrophy.

Atrophoder'ma. Atrophy of the skin or of a part of it.

Atrophodermato'sis. Any skin disease marked by atrophy of the skin.

At'rophy (at'ro-fe). A wasting or diminution of size. **Acute yellow a.,** atrophy and yellow discoloration of liver, with jaundice. **Brown a.,** atrophy in which the organ takes on a brownish hue. **Buchwald's a.,** progressive atrophy of the skin. **Compression a.,** atrophy of the part from constant compression. **Correlated a.,** atrophy of a part following destruction of another part. **Cruveilhier's a.,** progressive muscular atrophy. **A. of disuse,** wasting from lack of normal exercise. **Gray a.,** degeneration of optic disk, in which it becomes gray. **Hoffman's a.,** progressive muscular a. affecting the legs below the knee, and the forearms and hands. **Idiopathic muscular a.,** progressive wasting affecting groups of muscles and due to changes in the muscles themselves. **Landouzy-Dejerine a.,** atrophy of muscles of face and scapulohumeral region. **Muscular a.,** wasting of muscles. **Progressive**

muscular a., disease with progressive wasting of muscles and paralysis, due to degeneration of anterior gray horns of spinal cord. **Red a.**, atrophy from chronic congestion. **Senile a.**, atrophy of old age. **Trophoneurotic a.**, atrophy due to disease of the nerves or center supplying a part. **Unilateral facial a.**, progressive wasting of the tissues of one side of the face. **White a.**, atrophy of nerve, leaving only white connective tissue.

At'ropin. Poisonous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, of belladonna: mydriatic and narcotic.

Atropi'na. Same as *Atropin.*

At'ropinism, At'ropism. Condition produced by use of atropin.

Atropiniza'tion. 1. Subjection to influence of atropin. 2. Atropism.

At'ropinize. To put under the influence of atropin.

Atros'cin (at-ros'in). A mydriatic alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, from *Scopo'lia atropoi'des.*

At'tar of roses. Volatile oil from rose-petals.

Atten'uant. A medicine that thins the blood.

Atten'uated virus. Virus rendered less pathogenic by repeated inoculation.

Attenua'tion. 1. Act or process of thinning. 2. Medicine or virus that has been attenuated.

At'tic. Part of tympanum above the atrium. **A. disease,** chronic suppurative inflammation of attic.

Attici'tis. Inflammation of the attic of the tympanum.

Attico-antrot'omy. Incision into the attic and mastoid antrum.

Atticot'omy. Surgical opening of the attic of the labyrinth.

Attol'lens. Raising; lifting up. **A. au'rem.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Attrac'tion, capillary. The force by which liquids rise in fine tubes.

At'trahens. Drawing toward or forward. **A. au'rem.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Attrax'in. A substance in solutions which when injected exerts a chemotactic influence on epithelial cells.

Attri'tion (at-rish'un). Friction; abrasion; also, friction-sound.

Atyp'ic (at-ip'ik). Not conforming to the type.

Au. Symbol for gold (*aurum*).

Auan'tic (aw-an'tik). Marked by wasting; atrophic.

Au'diclave (aw'dik-lāv). An instrument for aiding the hearing.

Au'digram. A chart of variations of the acuteness of hearing.

Au'dile (aw'dil). Pertaining to hearing.

Audiom'eter. Device to test hearing power.

Audiom'etry. Testing of the sense of hearing.

Au'diphone. A device for aiding deafness.

Audi'tion (aw-dish'un). Perception of sound; hearing. **Chromatic a., A. coloree.** Same as *Chromesthesia.*

Auditogno'sis. The sense by which sounds are understood or interpreted.

Au'ditory. Pertaining to the sense of hearing. **A. area,** the auditory center. **A. capsule,** cartilaginous embryonic structure which forms the external ear. **A. center,** center for hearing in superior temporal convolution. **A. dysesthesia.** Same as *Dysacusis.* **A. field,** space within which sounds are audible. **A. hairs,** epithelial hairs of internal ear. **A. meatus.** See *Meatus auditorius.* **A. nerve,** eighth cranial nerve. **A. nuclei,** nuclei in oblongata whence auditory nerves arise. **A. ossicles,** the incus, malleus, stapes, and orbiculare. **A. pit,** depression on each side of after-brain of embryo, forming labyrinth of ear.

A. teeth, tooth-like points in the cochlea. **A. vesicle,** epiblastic expansion which becomes the membranous labyrinth.

Au'enbrugger's sign. Bulging of the epigastrium due to extensive pericardial effusion.

Au'er's bodies. Rod-shaped bodies in the lymphocytes in leukemia.

Au'erbach's plexus. Complex of nerves between the longitudinal and circular fibers of intestine.

Auf'recht's sign. A feeble breathing sound heard above the jugular fossa in tracheal stenosis.

Augmen'tor. Increasing; applied to nerves that increase the force of the heart-beat.

Augna'thus. A fetus with double lower jaw.

Au'la (aw'lah). Forward part of third ventricle.

Aulate'la. The covering membrane of the aula.

Auliplex'us. Part of choroid plexus in the aula.

Au'lix (aw'liks). The sulcus of Monro.

Au'ra (aw'rah). Cool sensation which foreruns an epileptic attack. **A. elec'trica,** breezy sensation on reception of static electricity. **Epigastric a.,** painful sensations in epigastrium preceding an epileptic attack.

Au'ral (aw'ral). Pertaining to the ear. **A. vertigo.** Same as *Ménière's disease.*

Auram'in. Same as *Yellow pyoktanin.*

Aurantī'asis. A yellow color of the skin caused by eating large quantities of oranges.

Auran'tium. L. for *Orange.*

Au'ric (aw'rik). Pertaining to gold.

Au'ricle (aw'rik-l). 1. The flap of the ear. 2. The upper chamber on either side of the heart.

Auric'ular. Pertaining to an auricle. **A. appendix,** anterior prolongation of auricle of heart. **A. artery.** See *Arteries, Table of.* **A. fibrillation.** See *Fibrillation.* **A. flutter,** rapid but regular contractions of the auricle of the heart. **A. point,** center of the opening of the external meatus of the ear.

Auricula're. A craniometric point at the top of the opening of the external auditory meatus.

Auricula'ris mag'nus. See *Nerves, Table of.*

Auriculotem'poral nerve. See *Nerves, Table of.*

Auriculoventric'ular. Pertaining to an auricle and ventricle.

Au'rilave (aw'ril-āv). An apparatus for washing out the ear.

Au'ripuncture (aw'rip-ungk-tūr). Puncture of membrana tympani.

Au'ris (aw'ris). The ear.

Auriscal'pium. Instrument for scraping foreign matter from the ear.

Au'riscope (aw'ris-kōp). Instrument for examining the ear.

Au'rist (aw'rist). Specialist in ear diseases.

Aurococ'cus. Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus.

Aurom'eter (aw-rom'et-er). Instrument for measuring the hearing of each ear.

Au'rum (aw'rum). L. for *Gold.*

Aus'cult, Aus'cultate. To examine by listening.

Ausculta'tion (aws-kul-ta'shun). Listening for sounds within the body. **Immediate a.,** auscultation without the stethoscope. **Mediate a.,** auscultation performed by the aid of instruments. **A. tube,** a kind of stethoscope.

Auscul'tatory. Of, or pertaining to, auscultation. **A. percussion,** auscultation combined with percussion.

Auscultoplec'trum. Instrument for use in both auscultation and percussion.

Au'tacoid (aw'tak-oid). Any internal secretion.

Autan, Autane. A preparation used as a disinfectant.

Autech'oscope. Instrument for auscultating one's own body.

Auteme'sia. Functional or idiopathic vomiting.

Au'tism. Morbid self-absorption.

Autis'tic parasite. A parasite derived from the tissues of the host.

Auto-activa'tion. Activation of a gland by its own secretion.

Auto-agglutina'tion. Agglutination of the blood-corpuscles of an individual by his own serum.

Auto-anal'ysis. The analysis by the patient of the state of mind underlying his mental disorder.

Auto-an'tibody. An antibody which acts against the products of the individual in which it is formed.

Auto-antitox'in. Antitoxin produced by the body itself.

Auto-au'dible. Audible to one's own self.

Au'toblast. A separate, independent bioblast, as a bacterium.

Autocath'eterism. Passage of the catheter by the patient.

Autoch'thonous. Found in the place of formation; not removed to a new site.

Autoc'lasis (aw-tok'la-sis). Destruction of a part by influences within itself.

Au'toclave (aw'to-klāv). A variety of steam sterilizer.

Au'tocoid. An improper spelling of *Autacoid.*

Autocondensa'tion. A method of applying high-frequency electric currents.

Autoconduc'tion. A method of applying high-frequency currents by placing the patient or the part to be acted upon in a large solenoid.

Autocys'toplasty. Plastic operation on the bladder with grafts from the patient's own body.

Autocytol'ysin. Same as *Autolysin.*

Autoder'mic. Made of the patient's own skin.

Auto-diagno'sis. Diagnosis of one's own disease.

Autodiges'tion. Same as *Autopepsia.*

Autodrain'age. Drainage of a cavity by diverting the fluid into a channel made in the patient's own tissues.

Au'todyne (aw'to-din). A proprietary anodyne preparation.

Auto-echola'lia. Insane repetition of one's own words.

Autœ'cic (aw-te'sik). Always living upon the same organism.

Auto-erot'ic. Having sexual love for self.

Auto-erot'icism. Sexual love for one's self.

Autogen'esis (aw-to-jen'es-is). 1. Spontaneous generation. 2. Origination within the organism.

Autogenet'ic, Auto'genous. Originated within the body.

Au'tograft. A graft transferred from one part of the patient's body to another part.

Autog'raphism. Hysterical state in which marks or words written upon the skin leave more or less persistent traces.

Autohe'mic. Done with the patient's own blood.

Autohemol'ysin. A hemolysin which acts on the corpuscles of the individual from which it is obtained.

Autohemol'ysis. Hemolysis of the blood-corpuscles of an individual by his own serum.

Autohemother'apy. Treatment by administering the patient's own blood.

Autohyp'notism. Hypnotic state voluntarily self-induced.

Auto-immuniza'tion. Immunization produced in a person by an attack of the disease.

Auto-infec'tion. Infection by a virus generated in the organism.

Auto-infu'sion. Forcing of blood from the extremities to the body by Esmarch bandages.

Auto-inocula'tion. Inoculation with a virus from one's own body.

Auto-intoxica'tion. Poisoning by some uneliminated matter (toxins) formed within the body.

Autokine'sis. Voluntary motion.

Autokinet'ic. Having power of voluntary motion.

Autolaryngos'copy. Observation of one's own larynx.

Autolavage (aw-to-lav-ahzh'). Lavage performed on one's own stomach.

Autole'sion (aw-to-le'zhun). A self-inflicted injury.

Autol'ysate. A specific substance produced by autolysis.

Autol'ysin (aw-tol'is-in). See *Hemolysin.*

Autol'ysis. Destruction of tissue or cells by spontaneous action on the part of the tissues or cells.

Autolyt'ic. Pertaining to or causing autolysis.

Automat'ic. Spontaneous; done by no act of the will.

Autom'atism. Performance of acts without conscious volition.

Automysopho'bia. Insane dread of personal uncleanness.

Autonephrec'tomy. A stricture of the ureter, completely closing it.

Auton'omin. A hormone supposed to be secreted by the pancreas and to counteract adrenalin.

Auton'omous. Having independent functions.

Auton'omy. Functional independence of other parts.

Auto-ophthal'moscope. Ophthalmoscope for examining one's own eyes.

Auto-ophthal'moscopy. The use of the auto-ophthalmoscope.

Autopathog'raphy. Description of the phenomena of one's own disease.

Autop'athy. A disease without apparent external causation.

Autopep'sia. Digestion of stomach-wall by its own secretion.

Autoph'agy. The eating of one's own tissues in insanity.

Autopho'bia. Insane dread of solitude or of one's self.

Autoph'ony. 1. Observation of one's own voice as transmitted through a patient's chest. 2. State in which the patient's voice seems to himself abnormal or too loud.

Autoplasmother'apy. Treatment by injection of the patient's own blood-plasm.

Autoplas'tic. Pertaining to autoplasty.

Au'toplasty. Repair of diseased or injured parts by pieces taken from another part.

Autoprecip'itin (aw-to-pre-sip'it-in). A precipitin active against the serum of the animal in which it was developed.

Au'topsy. Examination of a dead body; a postmortem.

Autopsycho'sis. A mental disease marked by derangement of the patient's ideas about himself.

Autopyother'apy. Treatment of suppuration with the pus aspirated from the patient's abscess.

Autoreinfu'sion. Intravenous infusion into a patient of his own blood which has been infused in his body cavities.

Autor'rhaphy. Closure of a wound by strands of tissue taken from the edges of the wound.

Au'toscope. Instrument for examination of one's own organs.

Autos'copy. Examination of one's own organs.

Autoseptice'mia. Septicemia from poisons developed within the body.

Autoserodiagno'sis. Diagnostic use of a serum from the patient's own blood.

Autoserosalvar'san. The blood-serum taken from a patient after the injection of salvarsan and used on the patient himself.

Autoserother'apy. Treatment by serum taken from the diseased organism.

Autose'rous. Accomplished by means of one's own serum.

Autose'rum. A serum used on the patient from which it is obtained.

Au'tosite (aw'to-sīt). 1. A monster or teratism capable of independent life. 2. A teratism upon or within which a parasitic twin lives.

Autosteth'oscope. Stethoscope for use on one's own chest.

Autosugges'tion. Peculiar mental state with loss of will, in which suggestions become easy. It often follows shock or accident.

Autosynnoi'a. A mental state in which the patient is totally absorbed in his own thoughts and hallucinations.

Autotem'nous. Capable of spontaneous fission.

Autother'apy. Spontaneous cure of disease.

Autotopno'sia. Inability to orient correctly different parts of the body.

Autotoxe'mia, Autotoxico'sis. Poisoning by ferment or virus generated within the body.

Autotox'in. Any pathogenic principle developed within the body.

Autotransfu'sion. The forcing of blood into vital parts by bandaging or elevating the limbs.

Autotransplanta'tion. The operation of transferring a piece of tissue from one part of the body to another part.

Autotroph'ic (aw-to-trof'ik). Self-nourishing; said of bacteria which thrive on inorganic salts and carbon dioxid.

Autotuber'culin. Tuberculin made from the cultures of the patient's own sputum.

Autotyphiza'tion. The production of a state like typhoid fever from accumulation of waste matters in the system.

Autovaccina'tion. Vaccination of a patient with his own virus.

Autovac'cine. A vaccine prepared from the patient's own tissues or secretions.

Au'tumn catarrh. A variety of hay-fever.

Auxanog'raphy. Determination of the best medium for bacterial cultivation.

Auxanol'ogy (awks-an-ol'o-je). The science of growth.

Auxet'ic. Stimulating cell-proliferation.

Auxilyt'ic. Increasing the lytic or destructive power.

Aux'imone. A substance, akin to vitamin, which favors growth in plants.

Auxocar'dia. 1. Diastole. 2. Enlargement of the heart.

Aux'ochrome (awks'o-krōm). A chemical group which, if introduced into a chromogen, will form a dye-stuff.

Aux'ocyte (awks'o-sīt). A cell which takes part in growth.

Auxol'ogy. The science of the growth of organisms.

Auxom'eter. Instrument for measuring magnifying power of a lens.

A'va, A'va-ka'va. Same as *Kava*.

Av'alanche theory. Doctrine that nervous impulses accumulate force in passing along an efferent nerve.

Avas'cular (ah-vas'ku-lar). Not vascular; bloodless.

Avascularia'tion. Expulsion of blood, as by bandaging.

Avel'lis' syndrome. Unilateral paralysis of the soft palate.

Ave'na sati'va. The plant which bears oats. See *Oat*.

Ave'nin. Stimulant and tonic preparation from oats.

Ave'nolith (av-e'no-lith). An intestinal calculus formed around a grain of oats.

Ave'nyl. A mercury preparation used in leprosy and syphilis.

Aver'tin. A proprietary name for tribromethyl alcohol; a general anesthetic.

A'viator's disease. A condition marked by vasomotor disturbances, headache, and drowsiness; seen in aviators.

Avir'ulent (ah-vir'u-lent). Not virulent.

Avitamino'sis (ah-vi-tam-in-o'sis). Any disease due to deficiency of vitamins in the diet.

Avogad'ro's law. Equal volumes of gases, with same pressure and temperature, contain the same number of molecules.

Avoirdupois (ah-vwah-doo-poiz'). See *Weights*,

Avul'sion. The tearing away of a structure or part. **Phrenic a.,** extraction of a piece of the phrenic nerve.

Axanthop'sia (ak-san-thop'se-ah). Yellow-blindness.

Ax'ial, Ax'ile. Of, or pertaining to, an axis. **A. current,** the colored central part of the blood-stream. **A. neuritis.** See *Neuritis.*

Axif'ugal (ak-sif'u-gal). Centrifugal.

A'xil, Axil'la. The armpit.

Axilem'ma. Sheath of the axis-cylinder.

Ax'illary (ak'sil-ar-e). Of, or pertaining to, the armpit.

Ax'in (ak'sin). Varnish-like substance from an insect, *Coccus axinus:* vulnerary and resolvent.

Ax'ion. The brain and spinal cord.

Ax'ioplasm (ak'se-o-plazm). Neuroplasm.

Axiopo'dium. One of the radiating axial filaments of a protozoan.

Axip'etal. Same as *Axopetal.*

Ax'is (ak'sis). 1. Straight line through a center. 2. Second cervical vertebra. **Basicranial a.,** line from basion to gonion. **Basifacial a.,** line from gonion to subnasal point. **Binauricular a.,** line joining the two auricular points. **Celiac a.,** a thick branch from the abdominal aorta. **Cerebrospinal a.,** the central nervous system. **A.-cylinder,** the core or central part of a nerve-fiber. **A.-cylinder process,** nerve-cell process continuous with the axis-cylinder. **Frontal a.,** imaginary line running from right to left through center of eyeball. **Neural a.** Same as *Cerebrospinal a.* **Sagittal a.,** imaginary line extending through the eye from before backward. **A.-traction forceps, A.-tractor,** instrument for making traction on the fetus in the course of the pelvic axis. **Visual a.,** line from point of vision of retina to the object of vision.

Ax'ite (ak'sit). Any one of the terminal filaments of an axis-cylinder.

Axoden'drite (ak-so-den'drit). One of the non-medullated side-fibrils of an axis-cylinder process.

Axof'ugal (aks-of'u-gal). Directed away from an axis-cylinder process.

Axolem'ma. Same as *Axilemma.*

Axol'ysis. Degeneration of an axis-cylinder.

Ax'on. Same as *Axis-cylinder process.*

Axonom'eter. Apparatus for rapid determination of the cylindrical axis of a lens.

Ax'onure. Any cells of the cerebrospinal axis.

Axop'etal (ak-sop'et-al). Proceeding toward an axis-cylinder process.

Ax'oplasm. Material by which fibrils of the axis-cylinder are surrounded.

Axospon'gium (ak-so-spon'je-um). The network structure of the substance of the axis-cylinder of a nerve-cell.

Axun'gia (ak-sun'je-ah). Lard.

Ayapa'na (ah-yah-pa'nah). The leaves of *Eupato'rium triplinerve:* aromatic, stomachic, and diaphoretic.

Ayer'za's disease. See under *Disease.*

Az. Abbreviation for *Azote* or nitrogen.

Aza'lein. Same as *Fuchsin.*

Az'arin. A yellow coloring matter from coal tar.

Azed'arach. Medical root-bark of *Melia azedarach,* an Asiatic tree.

Az'erin. Ferment from various insectivorous plants.

Azoam'yly. Diminution of glycogen in the liver.

Azoben'zene. A derivative, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2$, from nitrobenzene.

Azoder'min. Acetylated amido-azotoluene, used to promote epithelial formation.

Azod'olen. A proprietary preparation used to stimulate epithelial growth.

Azo'ic (ah-zo'ik). Destitute of living organisms.

Azoim'id (a-zo-im'id). A poisonous derivative of hydrogen.

Azolit'min. A red coloring principle from litmus.

Azoösper'mia. Lack or absence of spermatozoa in semen.

Azopro'tein. A protein obtained from horse serum.

Azoru'bin S. A dark red dye; used as a test for liver function.

A'zote (a'zōt). Old name of nitrogen.

Azote'mia (a-zo-te'me-ah). Same as *Uremia.*

Azotene'sis. A disease due to excess of nitrogen in system, as scurvy, gangrene, etc.

A'zotized. Containing or charged with nitrogen.

Azotom'eter. Instrument for measuring urea in urine.

Azotorrhe'a (a-zo-to-re'ah). Discharge of abnormal quantities of nitrogenous matter in the stools.

Azotu'ria (a-zo-tu're-ah). Excess of urea in the urine.

Azoxyben'zene. A product, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O$, of the reduction of nitrobenzene.

Az'ulene. Blue coloring matter, $C_{16}H_{26}O$, from certain volatile oils.

Az'ulin. A blue anilin color or dye.

Azul'min (az-ul'min). A black compound, $C_4H_5N_2O$, from the decomposition of prussic acid.

Az'ure (az'ūr). A methyl thionin dye.

Az'urin (az'u-rin). The double acetate of sodium and theobromin.

Azu'rophil. Staining easily with azure dye.

Azurophil'ia. A condition in which the blood contains cells having azurophil granules.

Az'ygos (az'ig-us). Any unimpaired part.

Az'ygous (az'ig-us). Having no fellow; unpaired. **A. ganglion.** Same as *Ganglion impar.* **A. muscle,** the uvularis muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.* **A. veins,** three veins in front and near sides of vertebral column.

Azy'mia (az-im'e-ah). Absence of ferment.

Azym'ic (az-im'ik). Not giving rise to fermentation.

Az'zle tooth. A molar tooth.

B.

B. Symbol of *boron.*

Ba. Symbol of *barium.*

Bab'bitt metal. An alloy used in dentistry.

Bab'cock's test. A test for the amount of fat in milk.

Ba'bes-Ernst bodies. Deeply staining masses seen in the protoplasm of bacteria.

Babe'sia. A genus of protozoans. **B. bo'vis** is found in the blood-cells of cattle, causing hemoglobinuria. **B. o'vis** causes hemoglobinuria and jaundice in sheep.

Babesi'asis. Infection with Babesia.

Ba'by-farm. A place where infants are reared.

Bac'ca (bak'ah). A berry; a berry-like fruit.

Baccel'li's sign (bat-tshel'ē̆z). Aphonic pectoriloquy: a sign of pleural effusion.

Bac'charin. Poisonous alkaloid from *Baccharis cordifolia.*

Bac'chia (bak'e-ah). Acne rosacea.

Bac'illac (bas'il-ak). A milk preparation soured by lactic-acid bacilli.

Bacillæ'mia. See *Bacillemia.*

Bac'illar, Bac'illary (bas'il-ar, bas'il-ar-e). Pertaining to bacilli, or to rod-like forms. **B. layer,** the rod-and-cone layer of the retina.

Bacille'mia. Condition in which the blood contains bacilli.

Bacil'licidal, Bacillicid'ic. Destructive to bacilli.

Bacil'licide (bas-il'is-id). A drug that destroys bacilli.

Bacil'liculture. The propagation of bacilli.

Bacil'liform. Shaped like a bacillus.

Bacillip'arous (bas-il-ip'ar-us). Producing bacilli.

Bacillog'enous (bas-il-oj'en-us). Caused by bacilli.

Bac'illol (bas'il-ol). A product of the distillation of tar: antiseptic and disinfectant.

Bacillopho'bia. Insane dread of microbes.

Bacillo'sis. The state of bacillary infection.

Bacillu'ria. State in which the urine contains bacilli.

Bacil'lus (bas-il'us), pl. *bacil'li.* A genus of schizomycetic organisms, consisting of non-motile, rod-like forms. **B. abor'tus.** Same as *Bang's b.* **B. ace'ti, B. acet'icus,** b. found in air and vinegar and causing acetic fermentation. **Achalme's b.,** a b. occurring in certain cases of rheumatism. **acid-fast b.,** a b. which after staining is very resistant to the decolorizing effect of acids. **B. ac'idi lac'tici,** found in air and sour milk, and causing lactic-acid fermentation. **B. acidofor'mans,** pathogenic b. from liver of yellow-fever cadaver. **B. actinobac'ter.** Same as *B. butyricus.* **B. aero'genes,** one of three forms—I, II, III—from the alimentary canals of healthy persons. **B. aero'genes capsula'tus,** non-pathogenic b. from blood-vessels in a case of thoracic aneurysm. **B. aeroph'ilus,** non-pathogenic b. from air. **Afanas'siew's b.,** a b. found in the sputum in whooping-cough. **B. al'bicans pateriformis,** species from the skin in seborrhea. **B. albu'minis,** non-pathogenic b, from feces. **B. al'bus,** white, non-pathogenic b. from water **B. al'bus cadav'eris,** pathogenic b. from blood of cadaver. **B. al'bus pu'tridus,** non-pathogenic species from water. **B. allanto'ides,** non-pathogenic b. from air. **B. al'lii,** non-pathogenic b., found in decaying onions. **B. al'vei,** pathogenic b. from diseased bees. **B. amylobac'ter.** Same as *B. butyricus.* **B. anaero'bicus liquefa'ciens,** species from intestine of yellow-fever corpse. **B. an'thracis,** the b. of anthrax. **B. aquat'ilis** non-pathogenic species from well water. **B. arbores'cens,** non-pathogenic b. from hydrant water, forming orange color. **B. argentophosphores'cens,** either of three species—I, II, III—from sea water, phosphorescent fish, and cuttle-fish. **B. Asiat'icus,** a species causing a low fever in Ceylon. **B. aurantia'cus,** b. from well-water forming yellow pigment **B. au'reus,** b. from water and the skin in seborrhea. **Bang's c.,** the bacillus of the contagious abortion of cows. **B. beriber'icus,** species found in persons with beri-beri. **B. Bienstock'ii,** pathogenic b. from human feces. **B. bipola'nisep'ticus,** a general name for bacilli of the hemorrhagic septicemia group. **Boas-Oppler b,** a b. found in the stomach in cancer. **Bordet-Gengou b.** Same as *B. pertussis.* **B. bras'sicæ,** non-pathogenic b. from infusions of cabbage-leaves. **B. bronchit'idis pu'tridæ,** the b. of putrid bronchitis. **B.**

brun'neus, non-pathogenic species from water. **B. bucca'lis,** non-pathogenic b. from buccal secretions of healthy persons. **B. bulgar'icus,** a species which produces the fermentation of milk to form buttermilk. **B. butyl'icus, B. butyri'cus,** non-pathogenic b. from milk, old cheese, water, soil, dust, etc., producing butyric-acid fermentation. **B. cadav'eris,** pathogenic b. from yellow-fever cadavers. **B. cana'lis capsula'tus,** pathogenic b. from sewer water. **B. cana'lis par'vus,** pathogenic species from sewer water. **B. can'dicans,** non-pathogenic b. from soil. **B. capsula'tus,** pathogenic b. from blood of guinea-pig. **B. capsula'tus muco'sus,** pathogenic b. from nasal secretions of influenza patients. **B. carabifor'mis,** non-pathogenic b. from stomach of meat-fed dog. **B. carota'rum,** non-pathogenic b. from cooked carrots and beets. **B. caten'ula,** non-pathogenic b. from cheese. **B. Caucas'icus,** non-pathogenic b. from Kefir grains. **B. ca'viæ fortu'itus,** non-pathogenic b. from guinea-pigs inoculated with yellow fever. **B. cavici'dus,** pathogenic b. from human feces. **B. Chauvæ'i,** b. causing symptomatic anthrax in cattle. **B. chlori'nus,** non-pathogenic b. from decaying vegetable matter. **B. chol'eræ Asiat'icæ,** the spirillum of Asiatic cholera. **B. chol'eræ gallina'rum.** Same as *B. septicæmiæ.* **B. cho'væi,** the b. of symptomatic anthrax. **B. chromo-aromat'icus,** pathogenic b. from carcass of a diseased dog. **B. clavifor'mis,** pathogenic b. from fermenting casein. **B. cloa'cæ,** non-pathogenic b. from sewage. **B. cœru'leus,** saprophytic b. from water. **B. co'li commu'nis,** pathogenic b. from intestines of man and animals. **B. constric'tus,** a b. from hydrant water, producing yellow pigment. **B. copro'genes fœ'tidus,** b. from intestines of pigs with hog-cholera. **B. copro'genes par'vus,** pathogenic b. from human feces. **B. cras'sus,** the broadest b. known. **B. cras'sus sputig'enus,** pathogenic b. from sputum of man. **B. cunea'tus,** pathogenic species from blood and viscera of animals dead of sepsis. **B. cuniculici'dus.** Same as *B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ.* **B. cyano'genus,** the b. of blue milk. **B. cystifor'mis,** non-pathogenic b. from urine of cystitis patient. **B. denitrif'icans,** b. from sewage and soil; decomposes nitrates. **B. denta'lis vir'idans,** pathogenic b. from carious teeth. **B. devo'rans,** non-pathogenic b. from well water. **B. diffu'sus,** non-pathogenic b. from soil. **B. diphthe'riæ,** pathogenic b. from diphtheritic membranes. **B. diphthe'riæ columba'rum,** the b. of pigeon-diphtheria. **B. diphthe'riæ spu'rius,** b. similar to b. diphtheriæ from healthy pharynx. **B. diphthe'riæ vitulo'rum,** pathogenic b. from mouths of calves with diphtheria. **B. distor'tus,** species from milk and cheese. **Ducrey's b.,** the supposed bacillus of chancroid. **B. dysente'riæ,** a b. causing bacillary dysentery and probably summer diarrhea of infants. **B. dyso'des,** b. causing souring of bread. **B. endocardi'tidis capsula'tus,** pathogenic b. from viscera of endocarditic corpses. **B. endocardi'tidis gris'eus,** pathogenic b. from heart in case of ulcerative endocarditis. **B. enteri'tidis,** pathogenic b. from cow dead of enteritis. **B. epider'midis,** b. from epidermis of spaces between the toes. **B. erysipel'atos lep'oris,** b. of erysipelas in the rabbit. **B. erysipel'atos su'is,** pathogenic b. of hog-erysipelas. **B. erythros'poros,** non-pathogenic species from albuminous fluids. **B. ex pneumo-enteri'tide su'is,** the b. of hog-cholera. **B. figu'rans,** saprophytic b. from air and water. **B. filifor'mis,** non-pathogenic b. from cheese and milk. **B. of Fiocca,** pathogenic b. from saliva of dogs and cats. **B. fitzia'nus,** saprophytic b. from infusions of hay. **B. fla'vus,** b. from water producing yellow pigment. **B. fluores'-**

cens liquefa'ciens, saprophytic b. from air and water. **B. fluores'cens pu'tidus,** non-pathogenic b. from air and water, producing repulsive odor. **B. fœ'tidus,** pathogenic b. from sweating feet and cow-dung **B. fœ'tidus ozæ'næ,** pathogenic species from secretions of ozena patients. **B. ful'vus,** b. from hydrant water, producing yellow pigment. **B. fus'cus,** b. from water, forming brown pigment. **B. fus'cus limba'tus,** non-pathogenic b. from rotten eggs. **B. fusifor'mis,** a b. which is the cause of Vincent's angina. **B. gallina'rum,** pathogenic b. from blood of chickens dead of a disease resembling chicken-cholera. **B. genicula'tus,** non-pathogenic b. from the stomach. **B. gingi'væ pyo'genes,** pathogenic species from foul mouth and decaying dental pulp. **B. gra'cilis,** non-pathogenic species from water. **B. grave'olens,** non-pathogenic b. from between the toes. **B. Hansen'ii,** b. from water, producing yellow pigment. **B. heminecrobioph'ilus,** pathogenic b. from cheesy lymph-glands. **B. hydroph'ilus fus'cus,** b. from lymph-disease of frogs. **B. ian'thinus,** b. from hydrant water and sewage, producing violet pigment. **B. in'dicus,** pathogenic b. from stomach of monkey. **B. indigo'genus,** pathogenic b. from leaves of indigo-plant. **B. influen'zæ,** the specific b. of influenza. **B. lac'ticus.** Same as *B. acidi lactici.* **B. lac'tis aero'genes,** pathogenic b. from intestine of animals fed on milk. **B. lac'tis erythro'genes,** the b. of red milk. **B. lac'tis visco'sus,** non-pathogenic b. from ropy milk. **B. lep'ræ,** pathogenic b. which is the cause of leprosy. **B. lioder'mos,** b. from milk, peptonizing casein. **B. liquefa'ciens,** non-pathogenic b. from water. **B. liquefa'ciens bo'vis,** pathogenic b. from lungs of diseased ox. **B. liquefa'ciens mag'nus,** non-pathogenic b. from mice inoculated with garden soil. **B. liquefa'ciens par'vus,** non-pathogenic b. from same source as last. **B. lu'teus.** Same as *Bacterium luteum.* **B. mala'riæ,** probably pathogenic b. from blood of malarial patients. **B. mal'lei,** pathogenic b. from the nodules of glanders. **B. megate'rium,** non-pathogenic b. from boiled cabbage. **B. melanos'poros,** b. from air, producing black pigment. **B. mesenter'icus fus'cus,** saprophytic b. from air, water, and potato-peelings. **B. mesenter'icus ru'ber,** b. causing pink color on potatoes. **B. mesenter'icus vulga'tus,** b. from potatoes, milk, and human feces. **B. mirab'ilis,** b. causing putrefaction of animal matter. **B. of Morax-Axenfeld.** See *Diplococcus of Morax-Axenfeld.* **B. muco'sus capsula'tus,** the bacillus of pneumonia; Friedländer's b. or pneumococcus. **B. multipedic'ulus,** non-pathogenic b. from air and water. **B. murisep'ticus.** Same as *B. erysipelatos suis.* **B. murisep'ticus pleomor'phus,** pathogenic b. from uterine discharges of pyemia. **B. musco'ides,** non-pathogenic b. from soil, old cheese, and cow-dung. **B. myco'ides,** non-pathogenic b. from soil and water. **B. neapolita'nus.** Same as *B. coli communis.* **B. œdem'atis malig'ni,** pathogenic b. from dust, foul water, and putrefying matter. **B. oolit'icus,** a species acting on egg albumin and capable of causing gastric fermentation. **B. oxyto'cus pernicio'sus.** pathogenic b. from stale milk. **Paracolon b.,** the b. of paratyphoid fever. **B. paradox'us,** a species found in acute tropical dysentery. **B. paralyt'icus,** a species found in general paralysis. **B. par'vus ova'tus,** pathogenic b. from pig dying with swine-plague. **B. Pasteuria'nus,** b. from beer, causing acetic fermentation. **B. pertus'sis,** a b. from the sputum of patients with whooping-cough. **B. phosphores'cens gel'idus,** non-pathogenic b. from phosphorescent fish. **B. pneumo'niæ,** pathogenic b. sometimes found in exudates of

pneumonia. **B. pneumon'icus a'gilis,** pathogenic b. from vagus-pneumonia of rabbit. **B. polymyx'a,** b. from fermenting infusions of potatoes, etc. **B. polypifor'mis,** non-pathogenic b. from cow-dung, and exudates of mice inoculated with garden soil. **B. prodigio'sus,** non-pathogenic b found on various foods. **B. pseudopneumon'icus,** pathogenic b. from pus. **B. pyocya'neus,** pathogenic b. from blue pus. **B. pyo'genes fœ'tidus,** pathogenic b. from pus of an abscess. **B. radia'tus,** non-pathogenic b. from exudates of mice and guinea-pigs inoculated with garden soil. **B. ramo'sus liquefa'ciens,** non-pathogenic b. from the air. **B. rhinosclerom'atis,** pathogenic b. from tubercles of rhinoscleroma. **B. ru'ber,** saprophytic b. from the air. **B. saliva'rius sep'ticus,** the diplococcus of pneumonia. **B. sapro'genes,** a b. in three forms, from fetid sweat of feet, putrefying pus, gangrenous tissue. **B. sca'ber,** non-pathogenic species from cheese. **B. Schäf'feri,** non-pathogenic b. from cheese and fermenting potato. **B. of Scheurlen,** non-pathogenic b. from cancer and from healthy breast. **B. of septicæ'mia,** saprophytic b. from the blood. **B. septicæ'miæ hæmorrha'giæ,** the b. of chicken-cholera. **B. sep'ticus acumina'tus,** pathogenic b. from blood and organs of child dead from septicemia. **B. sep'ticus sputi'genus,** the diplococcus of pneumonia. **Shiga's b.,** a species which is the cause of bacillary dysentery, and of summer diarrhea of infants. **B. sim'ilis,** non-pathogenic b. from human feces. **B. sol'idus,** non-pathogenic b. from mice inoculated with garden soil. **B. stolona'tos,** non-pathogenic b. from water. **B. subti'lis,** non-pathogenic b. from air, water, soil, and decaying matter. **B. subti'lis sim'ulans.** Same as *B. similis.* **B. synog'onus,** non-pathogenic b. from blue milk. **B. synxan'thus,** non-pathogenic b. from yellow milk. **B. syphil'idis,** b. from syphilitic tissue; not yet proved pathogenic. **B. ten'uis,** non-pathogenic b. from cheese, causing albuminoid decomposition. **B. ter'mo.** Same as *Bacterium termo.* **B. tet'ani,** pathogenic b. from soil and pus of tetanus. **B. thermoph'ilus,** non-pathogenic b. from intestine of man and animals and from soil. **B. trem'ulus,** saprophytic b. from decaying infusions of plants. **B. tuberculo'sis,** pathogenic b. of tuberculosis. **B. tumes'cens,** non-pathogenic b. from beets and turnips. **B. tur'gidus,** saprophytic b. from air. **B. tus'sis convulsi'væ,** pathogenic b. from sputum of whooping-cough. **B. typho'sus, B. ty'phi abdomina'lis,** pathogenic b. of typhoid fever. **B. ul'na,** non-pathogenic b. from healthy sputum. **B. ure'æ.** See *Bacterium ureæ.* **B. uroceph'alus,** b. from putrefying animal matter, causing albuminoid fermentation. **B. Utpadel,** pathogenic b. from small intestine of man. **B. varico'sus conjunc'tiva,** pathogenic b. from healthy conjunctiva. **B. viola'ceus,** b. from river water, producing violet pigment. **B. vi'rens,** found in stagnant water, forming green pigment. **B. vires'cens,** non pathogenic b. from green sputum **B. vir'gula,** b. causing albuminoid fermentation of casein. **B. vir'idis,** found in a polyporus-fungus in water. **B. visco'sus,** b. from river water and soil, producing green pigment. **B. vitulo'rum,** pathogenic b. from diphtheria of calves. **B. vulga'ris,** b. causing putrefaction of animal matter. **B. Welch'ii,** B. aerogenes capsulatus. **B. X,** pathogenic species from yellow fever cadavers. **B. xantho'genus.** Same as *B. synxanthus.* **B. xero'sis,** non-pathogenic b. from xerosis. **B. Zenk'eri,** b. causing putrefaction. **B. Zop'fii,** b. from intestines of chickens and blood of ducks. **B. zurnia'num,** non-pathogenic b. from water.

Back-cut of Salmon. Incision or slitting of an anal fistula.

Back-raking. Extraction of impacted feces from the rectum of animals.

Back'ward progression. Tendency to walk backward in some cases of central nervous lesion.

$BaCl_2$. Barium chlorid.

Ba'cony degeneration or **infiltration.** Amyloid degeneration. **B. spleen,** a spleen affected with amyloid degeneration.

Bactere'mia. Same as *Bacteriemia.*

Bacte'ria. Schizomycetes or vegetable micro-organisms.

Bacte'rial. Pertaining to, or prod ced by, bacteria.

Bacterici'dal. Destructive to bacteria.

Bacter'icide. Anything which destroys bacteria.

Bacterie'mia. The presence of schizomycetes in the blood.

Bac'terine. A bacterial vaccine.

Bacterin'ia. An unfavorable condition sometimes following use of bacterial vaccines.

Bacterio-agglu'tinin. An agglutinin formed by the action of bacteria.

Bacterioci'din. A bactericidal substance present in the blood.

Bacterioc'lasis. The breaking up of bacteria into fragments.

Bacteriodiagno'sis. Diagnosis by bacteriologic examination of tissues or fluids.

Bacterio-eryth'rin. A red pigment obtained from bacteriopurpurin.

Bacteriogen'ic, Bacteriog'enous. Caused by bacteria or producing bacteria.

Bacte'rioid. Resembling a bacterium.

Bacteriolog'ic, Bacteriolog'ical. Relating to bacteriology.

Bacteriol'ogist. An expert in the study of bacteria.

Bacteriol'ogy. The science of bacteria.

Bacteriol'ysin. A substance formed in the blood as a result of infection, and capable of destroying the bacteria of the infection.

Bacteriol'ysis (bak-te-re-ol'is-is). The destruction of bacteria.

Bacteriolyt'ic (bak-te''re-o-lit'ik). Pertaining to or producing bacteriolysis.

Bacterio-opso'nin. A substance that has an opsonic action on bacteria.

Bacteriopathol'ogy. The science of bacteria in their relations to pathology.

Bacte'riophage (bak-te're-o-fāj). A living ultramicroscopic parasite of bacteria which destroys the bacteria.

Bacteriopha'gia. The destruction of bacteria by a cell or an organism.

Bacteriopha'gic. Having a phagocytic action on bacteria.

Bacteriopho'bia. Morbid fear of bacteria.

Bacterioprecip'itins. Precipitins occurring in the serum treated with bacteria.

Bacteriopro'tein. A toxalbumin formed by bacteria.

Bacteriopur'purin. Peach-colored pigment in *Beggiatoa.*

Bacterioscop'ic. Pertaining to the microscopy of bacteria.

Bacterios'copy. The microscopic study of bacteria.

Bacterio'sis. Any bacterial disease.

Bacteriosol'vent. Causing lysis or solution of bacteria.

Bacterios'tasis. Retardation of the growth of bacteria.

Bacte'riostat. An agent which stops the growth of bacteria.

Bacteriostat'ic. Arresting the growth of bacteria.

Bacteriotherapeu'tic. Pertaining to bacteriotherapy.

Bacteriother'apy. The cure of disease by introducing bacteria into the system.

Bacteriotox'ic. 1. Toxic to bacteria. 2. Caused by bacterial toxins.

Bacteriotox'in. A toxin destructive to bacteria.

Bacteriotro'pic. Rending bacteria more subject to the action of antitoxin.

Bacteriotryp'sin. One of the ferments formed by the cholera spirillum.

Bacterit'ic. Caused by or characterized by bacteria.

Bacte'rium, pl. *bacte'ria.* A genus of schizomycetes of short, rod-like form. **B. ace'ti.** Same as *Bacillus aceti.* **B. a'cidi lac'tici.** Same as *Bacillus acidi lactici.* **B. aero'genes,** the bacillus aerogenes. **B. al'lii.** Same as *Bacillus allii.* **B. auranti'acum,** a chromogenic bacterium. **B. brun'neum,** a species from putrid infusion of Indian corn. **B. buty'ri colloi'deum,** a species from butter. **B. capita'tum,** a species from infusions of albuminous matter. **B. caten'ula,** species from putrid wine and decaying blood. **B. co'li commu'ne.** Same as *Bacillus coli communis.* **B. decal'vans,** a species said to cause alopecia areata. **B. farina'ceum,** a species from sou: dough. **B. glischro'genum,** a species from viscid urine. **B. gum'mis,** a species causing the gummy disease of fig, orange, and almond trees. **B. Hes'sii,** a species causing ropy state of milk. **B. hyacin'thi,** pathogenic b. from diseased hyacinth-bulbs. **B. line'ola,** non-pathogenic species from water, soil, and vegetables. **B. lu'teum,** species from water, producing orange-pigment. **B. merismopædio'ides,** a b. from the mud of sewage. **B. o'leæ,** a species causing disease of olives. **B. periplane'tæ,** a species causing disease of cockroaches. **B. radicic'ola,** species found in soil and roots of leguminous plants: said to cause their growth. **B. rosa'ceum metallo'ides,** species producing gas in urine. **B. sulphu'reum,** a species found in urine and producing hydrogen sulphid. **B. ter'mo,** non-pathogenic species from healthy saliva. **B. tholoid'eum,** species from intestinal contents of healthy persons. **B. ul'na.** Same as *Bacillus ulna.* **B. ure'æ,** a non-pathogenic species from ammoniacal urine. **B. viola'ceum,** species from putrefying solutions of egg-albumen. **B. xyli'num,** species from solutions of carbohydrates, producing acetic acid.

Bacteriu'ria. The existence of bacteria in the urine.

Bac'teroid (bak'ter-oid). Resembling a bacterium.

Bacteru'ria. Same as *Bacteriuria.*

Bacu'liform (bak-u'lif-orm). Rod-shaped.

Bael (bel). The dried fruit of *Æ'gle mar'melos,* or Bengal quince: used in diarrhea and dysentery.

Baer's vesicle (bārz). A Graafian follicle containing an ovum.

Bag. A sack or pouch. **Barnes's b.,** a lyre-shaped rubber bag for dilating uterine cervix. **Politzer's b.,** a soft bag of rubber for inflating the middle ear. **B. of waters,** the membranes enclosing the liquor amnii of the fetus.

Ba'ker-leg. Knock-knee.

Ba'kers' itch. Eczema of the hands from irritation of yeast. **B.'s salt,** ammonium carbonate. **B.'s stigmata,** callosities on the hands from kneading dough.

Bal'ance. 1. An instrument for weighing. 2. Harmonious adjustment of parts.

Balaneu'tics. The science of giving baths.

Balan'ic. Pertaining to the glans penis or glans clitoridis.

Bal'anism. Treatment with pessaries or suppositories.

Balani'tis (bal-an-i'tis). Inflammation of the glans penis.

Balanoblennorrhe'a. Gonorrheal balanitis.

Bal'anoplasty. Plastic surgery of the glans penis.

Balanoposthi'tis. Inflammation of the glans and prepuce.

Balanoprepu'tial. Pertaining to the glans and foreskin.

Balanorrha'gia (bal''an-o-ra'je-ah). Gonorrheal balanitis with discharge of pus.

Balantidia'sis. Infection by *Balantidium.*

Balantid'ium co'li. A protozoan parasite in intestine of pigs and man, causing diarrhea.

Balbu'ties (bal-bu'she-ēz). Stammering.

Bald'ness. Lack of hair. See *Alopecia.*

Bale'ri. Trypanosomiasis of domestic animals in French Soudan.

Bal'four's disease. Chloroma.

Bal'four's granule. A small granule in the red blood-corpuscles in fowl spirochetosis.

Bal'kan frame or **splint.** An apparatus for applying continuous extension in fractures of the femur.

Ball. A large veterinary pill.

Ball-and-socket joint. Same as *Enarthrosis.*

Ball-throm'bus. See *Thrombus.*

Bal'lism. Quick jerking or shaking movements seen in chorea.

Ballis'tics. The science of the motion of projectiles.

Ballistopho'bia. Morbid dread of missiles.

Balloon'ing. The distention of a cavity by air or otherwise.

Ballot'table. Capable of showing ballottement.

Ballottement (bal-ōt-maw'). Diagnosis of pregnancy by pushing the uterus with the finger inserted into the vagina, causing the embryo to rise and fall.

Balm. 1. A balsam. 2. A soothing or healing medicine. **B. of Gilead.** 1. Mecca balsam. 2. Canada balsam. 3. Resin of poplar buds.

Balneog'raphy. Treatise on baths.

Balneol'ogy. Science of baths.

Balneotherapeu'tics. Balneotherapy.

Balneother'apy. Treatment of disease with baths.

Bal'neum, pl. *bal'nea.* A bath. **B. are'næ,** a sand-bath. **B. lu'teum,** a mud-bath.

Balopti'con. Apparatus for throwing the image of an opaque object on a screen.

Bal'sam (bawl'sam). A semifluid, fragrant, resinous, vegetable juice. **B.-apple,** plant *Momor'dica balsam'ina,* with a purgative and vulnerary fruit. **B. of Mecca,** balsam from *Balsamoden'dron opobal'samum.* **B. of Peru,** balsam from *Toluif'era Perei'ræ:* expectorant, soothing, stimulant, and antiseptic. **B. of tolu,** a resinous, expectorant balsam from *Toluifera balsamum.*

Balsam'ic. Of the nature of balsam. **B. tincture,** compound tincture of benzoin.

Bal'ser's fatty necrosis. Fatty degeneration of pancreas, omentum, and mesentery.

Bam'berger's fluid. A mercurial compound for syphilis.

Ban'dage. A piece or strip of ganze or other fabric for wrapping any part or member. **Abdominal b,** a wide support worn about the abdomen in pregnancy or after operation. **Barton's b.,** a double figure-of-8 bandage for the lower jaw. **Borsch's b.,** an eye bandage covering both the diseased and the healthy eye. **Desault's b.,** a bandage for fractured clavicle. **Esmarch's b.,** an india-rubber bandage wound spirally around the limb to expel the blood from the limb. **Figure-of-8 b.,** a bandage in which the turns cross each other like a figure 8. **Hueter's b.,** a spica bandage for the perineum. **Langier's b.,** a many-tailed paper bandage. **Larrey's b.,** a many-tailed bandage with the edges glued together. **Maisonneuve's b.,** a plaster-of-Paris bandage made of folded cloth held in place by other bandages. **Martin's b's.,** india-rubber bandages for varicose veins. **Recurrent b.,** a bandage over the end of a stump. **Richet's b.,** plaster-of-Paris bandage to which gelatin has been added. **B. of Scultetus,** a bandage applied in strips overlapping each other in shingle fashion. **Suspensory b.,** a bandage

for supporting the scrotum. **T.-bandage,** a bandage shaped like a letter **T. Theden's b.,** a roller bandage applied from below upward over a graduated compress to control hemorrhage. **Velpeau's b.,** a bandage to support the arm in fracture of the clavicle.

Ban'dl's ring. A thickening of the uterus above the internal os during labor.

Ban'dy-leg. Same as *Bow-leg.*

Bang. Same as *Cannabis indica.*

Ban'ting cure, Ban'tingism. Treatment of corpulence by diet.

Bap'tin. Aperient glucosid from *Baptisia tinctoria.*

Baptis'ia tincto'ria. Wild indigo, a plant of N. America: febrifugal, laxative, antiseptic.

Bap'tisin. Cathartic extractive of *Baptisia tinctoria.*

Baptitox'in. A poisonous alkaloid from *Baptisia tinctoria.*

Bar. 1. The upper part of the gums of a horse, between the grinders and the tusks, which bears no teeth. 2. That part of the wall of a horse's hoof which is reflected posteriorly at an acute angle.

Baragno'sis. Absence of the power to recognize weight.

Barba'does leg. Elephantiasis.

Barbaloʹin. Aloin from Barbadoes aloes.

Bar'bary gum. Gum arabic from the Barbary provinces.

Bar berry. The *Berberis vulgaris* and its fruit. See *Berberis.*

Bar'bers' itch. Tinea sycosis.

Barbiers (bar-be-a'). A nervous disease occurring in the island of Reunion.

Bar'bital. Veronal as manufactured in the United States.

Bar'bitone (bar'bit-ōn). Same as *Veronal.*

Barbo'ne (bar-bo'ne). A disease of buffalo which is sometimes transmitted to animals.

Bar'botine. Barbary worm-seed.

Bare'gin. See *Glairin.*

Baresthe'sia. Sensibility for weight or pressure.

Baresthesiom'eter. Instrument for estimating sense of weight or pressure.

Ba'ric. Pertaining to barium.

Baril'la. Impure sodium carbonate; pulverin.

Bar'ium. A metallic element, salts of which are medicinal.

Bark, Jesuits'. Popular name for cinchona.

Bar'kow's ligaments. The anterior and posterior ligaments of the elbow.

Bar'low's disease. Infantile scurvy.

Bar'nes's bags. See *Barnes's dilators.* **B.'s curve.** The segment of a circle whose center is the sacral promontory, its concavity being backward. **B.'s dilators,** caoutchouc bags used in inducing premature labor by dilating the cervix uteri.

Baro-electro-esthesiom'eter. Instrument for measuring amount of pressure at the time electric sensibility to tingling or pain is felt.

Barogno'sis. The faculty by which weight is recognized.

Bar'ograph. A self-registering barometer.

Baromachrom'eter. Instrument for measuring and weighing infants.

Barom'eter. Instrument indicating the atmospheric pressure. **Aneroid b.,** one containing no mercury or other fluid.

Baromet'rograph. A self-registering barometer.

Bar'oscope. A delicate or highly sensitive form of barometer.

Baros'mia. See *Buchu.*

Baros'min. Diuretic precipitate from buchu.

Barotax'is. The action of pressure relations on living cells.

Barot'ropism. Same as *Barotaxis.*

Bar'rel chest. A somewhat cylindrical form of thorax.
Bar'ren. Sterile; incapable of having offspring.
Bartholini'tis. Inflammation of Bartholin's glands.
Bar'tholin's duct. A duct of the sublingual gland. **B.'s glands,** the vulvovaginal glands.
Bar'ton's bandage. Double figure-of-8 bandage for lower jaw. **B.'s fracture,** fracture of lower end of radius.
Baru'ria. High specific gravity of urine.
Baryecoi'a. Dulness of hearing.
Baryesthe'sia. Same as *Baresthesia.*
Baryglos'sia. Thickness of vocal utterance.
Baryla'lia. Same as *Baryglossia.*
Barypho'nia. Difficulty of utterance.
Bary'ta, Bary'tes. Poisonous oxid of barium.
Barythym'ia. Melancholy.
Ba'sad (ba'sad). Toward a basal aspect.
Ba'sal (ba'sal). Pertaining to a base. **B. ganglion,** the corpora striata and optic thalami.
Bascula'tion. Replacement of a retroverted uterus by swinging it into place.
Bas'cule movement. Systolic recoil of the heart.
Base. 1. The lower part of anything. 2. Main ingredient of a compound. 3. Non-acid part of a salt. **B. of the heart.** The surface of the heart which is directed upward and backward. It contains the openings of the pulmonary veins and of the venæ cavæ.
Bas'edow's disease. Same as *Exophthalmic goiter.*
Base'ment membrane. A delicate subepidermic or subepithelial layer.
Base' plate. A sheet of plastic material used in making trial plates for artificial dentures.
Bas-fond (bah-fong') [Fr.]. A fundus, especially of the urinary bladder.
Bash'am's mixture. Same as *Liquor ferri et ammonii acetatis.*
Ba'sial. Pertaining to the basion.
Basiarachni'tis. Inflammation of the basal part of the arachnoid.
Basiarachnoidi'tis. Same as *Basiarachnitis.*
Basibregmat'ic axis. Vertical line from the basion to the bregma.
Ba'sic (ba'sik). Pertaining to, or having qualities of, a base. **B. salt,** a salt with excess of a basic element.
Basic'ity (ba-sis'it-e). The quality of being basic; power of combining with a base.
Basiera'nial axis. Straight line from the basion to the gonion.
Basid'ia. The reproductive organs of certain fungi.
Basifa'cial axis. Straight line from the gonion to the subnasal point.
Basihy'al, Basihy'oid. The body of the hyoid.
Bas'ilad. Toward the basilar aspect.
Bas'ilar. Pertaining to the base. **B. artery.** See *Arteries, Tables of.* **B. membrane,** the lower boundary of the scala media of the ear. **B. process,** a forward projection of the occipital bone. **B suture,** suture between the basilar process of the occipital bone and the sphenoid.
Basilat'eral. Both basilar and lateral.
Basilem'ma. 1. Basement membrane. 2. Neuroglia.
Basil'ic vein. Large vein on inner aspect of arm.
Basil'icon ointment. Ceratum resinæ, or resin cerate.
Basil'ysis. The fracture of the base of the fetal skull in craniotomy.
Bas'ilyst. An instrument for performing a basilysis.

Basioccip'ital bone. Pertaining to the basilar process.
Basioglos'sus. Portion of hyoglossus attached to the base of the hyoid bone.
Ba'sion. The mid-point of anterior border of foramen and magnum.
Basiot'ic bone. Small fetal bone, between basisphenoid and basioccipital bones.
Ba'siotribe. An instrument for effecting basiotripsy.
Ba'siotripsy. Crushing of the head of the fetus.
Basipho'bia. Insane dread of walking.
Basirrhin'al fissure. A cerebral fissure at base of the olfactory lobe.
Ba'sis (ba'sis). Same as *Base*.
Basisphe'noid. An embryonic bone which becomes the back part of the body of the sphenoid.
Basisyl'vian fissure. Transverse basilar portion of Sylvian fissure.
Ba'sograph. An instrument for recording abnormalities of gait.
Basometachro'mophil. Staining differently from the surrounding tissue with basic dyes.
Ba'sophil, Basophil'ic, Basoph'ilous. Staining with alkaline dyes.
Basophil'ia. Degeneration of erythrocytes in which there is formation of basophil granules (blue dots).
Basopho'bia. Morbid dread of walking.
Bass-deaf'ness. Deafness to low musical notes.
Bas'sora gum. A substance like gum arabic, from Persia.
Bas'sorin. A principle, $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$, found in tragacanth.
Bast. Inner bark of exogenous plants; used in surgery.
Bas'tard. 1. A person born out of wedlock. 2. Illegitimate.
Ba'syl (ba'sil). An electropositive chemical element.
Bate'man's drops. Tinctura pectoralis; preparation of catechu, camphor, and opium.
Bath. Water or other medium in which the body is immersed for therapeusis or for cleansing. **Acid-b.,** bath containing nitric and hydrochloric acids. **Air-b.,** bath in which little water is used, the body being exposed to the air. **Alcohol b.,** sponging the patient with 30 per cent. alcohol. **Alkaline b.,** bath containing potassium or sodium carbonate; used in skin diseases **Bog b.,** a bath containing bog-earth. **Bran b.,** bath containing boiled bran. **Brand b.,** the cold bath for treating typhoid fever. **Brine b.,** rubbing the patient with cloths that have been soaked in strong salt solution and then dried. **Cabinet b.,** a bath of hot air, vapor, or electricity given in a cabinet in which the patient's body is enclosed. **Carbon-dioxid b.,** a bath in water impregnated with carbon dioxid. **Foot-b.,** immersion of the feet in a hot bath for fifteen to twenty minutes. **Graduated b.,** one in which the temperature is gradually lowered. **Hip-b.** See *Sitz b.* **Mercurial b.,** bath in vapor of mercury for syphilis. **Mud-b.,** bath containing mud for rheumatism. **Mustard-b.,** a bath containing one tablespoonful of mustard for each gallon of water. **Russian b.,** a vapor bath. **Sand-b.,** immersion in warm, dry sand. **Sitz b.,** one in which the buttock and hips alone are immersed. **Sun-b.,** exposure to the sun's rays. **Turkish b.,** bath in which the person is placed successively in rooms of higher temperature, then rubbed and stimulated by a cold plunge.
Bathesthe'sia. Bathyesthesia.
Bath'mism. The force which controls growth and nutrition.
Bathmotrop'ic. Influencing the response of tissues to stimuli.
Bathmot'ropism. Influence on the excitability of muscle tissue.
Bathopho'bia (bath-o-fo'be-ah). Morbid dread of high objects.
Bathyanesthe'sia. Loss of deep sensibility.

Bathycar'dia. A low position of the heart.

Bathyesthe'sia (bath"e-es-the'ze-ah). Deep sensibility; the sensibility in the parts of the body beneath the surface.

Bathyhyperesthe'sia. Abnormal sensitiveness of the deep structures, such as muscle.

Bathyhypesthe'sia. Loss of sensation in the deep parts; loss of muscle sense.

Batono'ma. A tumor caused by vegetable organisms of a higher order than the bacteria.

Batopho'bia. 1. Morbid dread of high objects. 2. Acrophobia.

Bat'rachoplasty. Plastic surgical operation for ranula.

Bat'rasin. Poison obtainable from the skin of toads.

Bat'tarism (bat'ar-izm). Stuttering or stammering.

Bat'tery. Series of cells affording galvanic currents.

Bat'tey's operation. Removal of healthy ovaries.

Bat'tledore placenta. Placenta with cord attached near edge.

Bat'tley's sedative. A mild opiate liquid preparation.

Baudelocque's diameter (bo-dloks'). External conjugate diameter of pelvis.

Bauhin's valve (bo-anz'). The ileocecal valve.

Baun'scheidtism (bown'shīd'tism). Form of acupuncture by several short needles dipped in irritant liquid.

Baya'rian splint. An immovable dressing consisting of plaster of Paris between two flannel cloths.

Bav'arol (bav'ar-ol). A reddish-brown aromatic liquid used as a disinfectant.

Baycuru (bi-koo-roo'). Root of *Stat'ice brazilien'sis*: astringent.

Bayer 205. A German proprietary preparation for trypanosome infections.

Bayer G. 1919. A German preparation for treatment of filariasis.

Bay'onet-leg. Ankylosis of knee following backward displacement of tibia and fibula.

Bay'-rum. Same as *Spiritus myrciæ*.

Ba'zin (ba'zin). Molluscum contagiosum.

Bazin's disease (bah-zanz'). Psoriasis of the inside of the cheek.

Bdellepithe'cium. A tube used in leeching.

Bdel'lium. A myrrh-like gum-resin of various origin.

Bdellot'omy (del-ot'o-me). The cutting of a sucking leech to increase the amount of blood it will take.

Bea'ker (be'ker). A form of glass cup used by chemists and apothecaries. **B.-cells.** Same as *Goblet-cells*.

Beal's fiber. A form of spiral nerve-fiber.

Bear'berry. Same as *Uva ursi*.

Bear'ing down. The expulsive effort of a parturient woman.

Beat (bēt). A throb, as of the heart or pulse. **Apex-b.**, the beat of the apex of the left ventricle of the heart against the chest wall. **Ectopic b.**, a heart-beat originating at some point other than the sino-auricular node. **Forced b.**, an extrasystole produced by artificial stimulation of the heart. **Premature b.**, an extrasystole.

Beat knee. A subcutaneous cellulitis over the knee-cap.

Be'atin (be'at-in). A compound, $C_6H_{13}NO_3$, used in urinary diseases.

Bebeer'in. The alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, from bebeeru bark: tonic.

Bebee'ru. The greenheart tree, *Nectandra rodiæi*, of tropical America.

Becca'ria's sign. Occipital pulsation in pregnancy.

Bech'ic. 1. Relieving a cough. 2. A medicine for a cough.

Bech'terew's nucleus. The accessory auditory nucleus.

Béclard's hernia (ba-klahrz'). Femoral hernia at the saphenous opening.

Becquerel's goût pills (bek-relz'). Pills of colchicum, quinin, and digitalis.

Bed (bed). A couch or support for the body during sleep. **Air-b.**, an air-tight, inflatable mattress. **Bandeloux's b.**, an air-bed with a vessel beneath for the collection of urine, the whole being surmounted by a cradle covered with gauze. **B-case**, a case of hysteria with voluntary and persistent lying in bed. **B-fast.**, **B-ridden**, unable to leave the bed. **Fracture b.**, a bed for the use of patients with broken bones. **Gatch b.**, a bed fitted with a jointed bed-rest by which the patient can be raised into a half-sitting position and kept so. **Hydrostatic b.**, a water-bed. **Metabolic b.**, a bed so arranged that all the feces and urine of the patient is saved. The amount of excreta compared to the intake gives an indication of the metabolism in the body. **B.-pan**, a shallow vessel for receiving the alvine discharges of the sick. **B.-rest**, a device for propping up patients in bed. **B.-sore**, an obstinate and sometimes gangrenous sore, caused by pressure of the body of a patient against the bed. **Water-b.**, a rubber mattress filled with water: used to prevent bed-sores.

Bed'bug. Same as *Cimex lectularius*.

Bed'nar's aphthæ. Aphthous ulceration of the hard palate of young children.

Beef-tea. An infusion of lean beef: nutrient and analeptic.

Beer. Fermented infusion of malted barley and hops.

Beer'wort. An infusion of malt in water to be converted into beer.

Beer's knife. Knife with triangular blade for corneal incision.

Bees'wax. Wax from honey-comb. See *Cera*.

Beggiato'a (bej-e-at-o'ah). A species of water fungus.

Be'hen, oil of. Same as *Ben, oil of*.

Beh'ring's serum. Serum containing antitoxin of diphtheria.

Bei'gel's disease (bi'gelz). Hysterical chorea.

Be'læ fruc'tus. The fruit of *Ægle marmelos*. See *Bael*.

Belch'ing. Eructation.

Belem'noid. 1. Dart-shaped. 2. The styloid process.

Belladon'na. The leaves and root of *Atropa belladonna*: poisonous, but much valued as a narcotic remedy. It affords atropin.

Belladon'nin. Alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, from belladonna.

Belli'ni's ducts. The ducti recti, or excretory ducts of the kidney.

Bell'-metal resonance. A metallic sound heard in pneumothorax.

Bellocq's cannula (bel-loks'). An instrument for plugging the posterior nares.

Bello'nes. Polypoid tumors in the nose of a horse.

Bel'lows murmur. Bruit de soufflet.

Bell sound. Bell-metal resonance.

Bell's disease. Acute periencephalitis. **B.'s law**, the fact that anterior roots of spinal nerves are motor and posterior ones sensory. **B.'s nerves**, internal and external respiratory nerves. **B.'s paralysis**, facial paralysis of peripheral causation. **B.'s spasm.** Same as *Convulsive tic*.

Belly of muscle. The thick and non-tendinous part of a muscle.

Belonepho'bia. Insane dread of pins and needles.

Ben, oil of. Colorless oil from the seed of *Moringa pterygosperma*.

Bence-Jones albumose. See under *Albumose*.

Be'neceptor (be'ne-sep-tor). A nerve organ for the reception of beneficial stimuli.

Ben'edikt's syndrome. Paralysis on one side of parts supplied by the third cranial nerve, with tremors of upper extremity on other side.

Benefic'iary. The person to whom the amount of an insurance policy is payable.

Beng. Same as *Cannabis indica*.

Benign (be-nin'). Not malignant; not recurrent.

Ben'ne oil (ben'e). Oil of sesamum.

Benzac'etin (ben-zas'e-tin). Acetamidomethylsalicylate: used for neuralgia.

Benzac'onin. A poisonous alkaloid of aconite.

Benzal'dehyd. Bitter almond oil, a colorless liquid, C_7H_6O.

Ben'zamid (ben'zam-id). A crystalline substance, C_7H_7NO, from bitter almonds.

Benzanal'gen. An antineuralgic and antiseptic, $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O_2$, from chinolin.

Benzan'ilid. A crystalline antipyretic, $C_6H_5NH(C_7H_5O)$.

Ben'zene. A liquid hydrocarbon, C_6H_6, from coal-tar.

Benze'nin (ben-ze'nin). A poison extractable from tubercle bacilli by ether.

Benzenobacil'lin. Same as *Benzenin.*

Ben'zidin. A compound, $NH_2.C_6H_4.C_6H_4NH_2$: used as a test for blood.

Benzim'id. A crystalline compound, $C_{28}H_{18}N_2O_2$, from oil of bitter almonds.

Ben'zin, Benzi'num. A liquid obtained from petroleum: a solvent for rubber, fats, oils, etc.

Ben'zoate. Any salt of benzoic acid.

Ben'zoated. Charged with benzoic acid or benzoin.

Benzo'ic acid. See *Acid.*

Benzo'in. A resin from *Styrax benzoin:* expectorant, stimulant, and soothing.

Benzo'inated lard. Lard charged with benzoin.

Benzo'inol. Excipient and emollient oily liquid.

Benzo-iodohy'drin. A brown, fatty substance, $(C_8H_5)CH(C_7H_5O_2)$: used like potassium iodid.

Ben'zol, Ben'zole. Same as *Benzene.*

Benzonaph'tol, Benzoyl naph'tol. An intestinal antiseptic, $C_{17}H_{12}O_2$, from beta-naphtol. **B. bismuth,** a combination of benzonaphtol with bismuth.

Benzoni'tril. A volatile oil, C_7H_5N, with the odor of bitter almonds.

Benzoparacre'sol. A crystalline antiseptic, $C_6H_4(CH_3)(CO.C_6H_5)$.

Benzopheno'neid. A non-irritant germicide.

Benzosal'icin. A benzoyl derivative of salicin; populin.

Benzosa'lin. A powder used in rheumatism, neuralgia, and as an intestinal antiseptic.

Benzo'sol. A colorless powder, $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$: antipyretic and a creosote substitute.

Benzoyl-pseudotro'pein. A locally anesthetic alkaloid from coca. **B.-quin'in,** a benzoyl compound with local anesthetic properties. **B.-tropein,** a local anesthetic.

Ben'zyl (ben'zil). The hydrocarbon radical, C_7H_7. **B. benzoate,** a volatile oil, $C_7H_5O_2.C_7H_7$, from balsams of tolu and Peru. **B.-morphin,** a hypnotic compound, $C_{17}H_{18}NO_2.O.CH_2$.

Bérard's aneurysm (ba-rahrz'). A varicose aneurysm whose sac is developed in the tissues surrounding the vein. **B.'s ligament,** the suspensory ligament of the pericardium. **B.'s valve,** a fold at the beginning of the nasolacrimal duct.

Ber'berin. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$, from the bark or barberry; a useful tonic.

Ber'beris. A genus of shrubs. See *Barberry.*

Ber'gamot. The orange-like fruit of *Citrus bergamia:* its oil is used in perfumery.

Ber'gamot camphor, Bergap'ten. The stearoptene of bergamot oil, $C_{12}H_8O_4$.

Bergap'ten. A stearopten, $C_{12}H_8O_4$, from oil of bergamot.

Ber'genin (ber'je-nin). A crystalline nerve-tonic from saxifrage.

Ber'geron's disease. A hysterical form of chorea.

Beriber'i. An endemic and infective form of polyneuritis, chiefly seen in Japan and India.

Berlin blue. Ferric ferrocyanid, $Fe_4{}^3Fe(C_2N_3)_2$.

Bernard's granular layer (ber-nards'). Stratum of cells lining the acini of the pancreas.

Bertillonage (ber-te-yo-nahzh'). The systematic measurement and recorded description of criminals.

Bet'tin's bones. Sphenoturbinal bones. **B.'s columns**, cortical substance between the pyramids of the kidney. **B.'s ligament**, the iliofemoral ligament.

Besiclom'eter. An instrument for measuring the forehead for the proper width of spectacle-frames.

Besoin de respirer (ba-zwan du res-pe-ra'). The sensation which prompts the act of breathing.

Bestial'ity. Sexual connection with an animal.

Bes'tucheff's tincture. Ethereal tincture of ferric chlorid.

Be'ta (be'tah). The genus of plants to which the beet belongs. **B.-naphtol.** See *Naphtol*

Be'tacism. Excessive use of *b* sound in speaking.

Beta-eucain hydrochlorid. Same as *Eucain*.

Beta'in (be-ta'in). An emmenagoge alkaloid, $C_5A_{11}NO_2$, from beets.

Beta-naph'tol. See *Naphtol*. **B. bismuth**, a brown powder used as an intestinal antiseptic.

Beta-oxybutyr'ia. Beta-oxybutyric acid in the urine.

Be'tel. A masticatory prepared from the nut of *Areca catechu*, lime, and betel-leaf. **B.-leaf**, the leaf of *Piper betel*; pan, or pawn.

Be'tin. A precipitate from beet-root: recommended as a substitute for ergot.

Be'tol. A compound, $C_{10}H_7O.C_7H_6O_2$, useful in rheumatism and cystitis.

Bet'ula. The genus which contains the birch trees.

Bet'ulin. A resin, $C_{36}H_{60}C_3$, from white-birch bark.

Betu'linar (bet-tu'lin-ar). A proprietary antirheumatic solution.

Bet'ulol (bet'u-lol). A preparation of methyl salicylate used in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia.

Bezo'ar. A concretion of various character from the stomachs of different animals: formerly highly valued as a medicine.

Bhang (bang). Same as *Cannabis indica*.

Bi. Symbol of bismuth.

Bi-. A prefix signifying "two" or "twice."

Biartic'ular. Affecting two joints.

Biaster'ic. Pertaining to the two asteria.

Biauric'ular. Pertaining to the two auricles.

Biba'sic (bi-ba'sik). Doubly basic.

Bib'ulous paper. Paper having the property of absorbing moisture.

Bicam'eral. Having two chambers or cavities.

Bicar'bonate. A salt containing two equivalents of carbonic acid and one of a basic substance.

Bicar'diogram. A cardiogram curve indicating the composite effect of the right and left auricle.

Bicau'dal, Bicau'date. Having two tails.

Bicel'lular (bi-sel'u-lar). Made up of two cells.

Biceph'alus (bi-sef'al-us). A two-headed monster.

Bi'ceps (bi'seps). Having two heads: said of a muscle of the arm and thigh. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Bicep'tor. A ceptor having two complementophil groups.

Bichat's canal (be-shahz'). The small subarachnoid passage which transmits the veins of Galen. **B.'s fat-ball**, fatty mass behind the buccinator muscle. **B.'s fissure**, the cleft which

separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum. **B.'s foramen,** foramen between subarachnoid space and third ventricle. **B.'s tu'nic,** the intima of blood-vessels.

Bichlo'rid. A chlorid containing two equivalents of chlorin.

Bi'cho (be'ko). Epidemic gangrenous rectitis.

Bicil'iate (bi-sil'e-āt). Having two cilia.

Bicip'ital (bi-sip'it-al). Having two heads; pertaining to a biceps muscle. **B. tuberosity,** tuberosity beneath the neck of the radius.

$Bi_2(CO_3)_3$. Bismuth carbonate.

Bicon'cave. Having two concave surfaces.

Bicon'vex. Having two convex surfaces.

Bicor'nute. Having two horns.

Bicoro'nial. Pertaining to the two coronia.

Bicor'porate. Having two bodies.

Bicus'pid, Bicus'pidate. Having two cusps or teeth.

Bidder's gang'lion. See under *Ganglion.*

Bidermo'ma. A teratoid growth containing two germ-layers.

Bidet (be-da') [Fr.]. A form of sitz bath-tub.

Bid'uous (bid'u-us). Lasting for two days.

Bi-electrol'ysis. Electrolysis taking place at both poles.

Bier'mer's sign (bēr'merz). See *Gerhardt's sign.*

Bier's hyperemia. See *Hyperemia.*

Bifa'cial paralysis. See *Paralysis.*

Bi'fid (bī fid). Cleft into two parts. **B. spine.** See *Spina bifida.* **B. tongue,** a tongue cleft lengthwise.

Bifo'cal spectacles. Spectacles having a reading lens cemented below the distance lens.

Bifo'rate. Having two holes or foramens.

Bifur'cate (bi-fer'kāt). Forked; divided into two like a fork.

Bifurca'tion. Division into two branches.

Big'elow's ligament. The iliofemoral ligament. **B.'s septum,** the calcar femorale.

Bigem'ina, Bigem'inal bodies. Embryonal structures which develop into the corpora quadrigemina. **B. pulse.** See *Pulse.*

Bigem'inum (bi-jem'in-um). A bigeminal body.

Big-head. Bulging of the skull bones of animals from osteomalacia.

Bi'labe. An instrument for taking small calculi from the bladder through the urethra.

Bilat'eral. Having two sides; pertaining to both sides; **B. symmetry,** reversed symmetry like that which characterizes paired organs.

Bilat'eralism. Bilateral symmetry.

Bile (bīl). The substance secreted by the liver; gall. **B. duct.** See *Duct.*

Bilhar'zia hæmato'bia. A fluke or trematode sometimes found in human blood-vessels.

Bilharzi'asis, Bilharzio'sis. Disease due to the presence of bilharzia.

Bil'iary (bil-e-a're). Pertaining to the bile. **B. acids,** taurocholic and glycocholic acids.

Bilicy'anin. A blue pigment derivable from bilirubin.

Bilifac'tion. Same as *Bilification.*

Bilife'cia (bil-if-e'se-ah). Bile in the feces.

Bilifica'tion. The formation or secretion of bile.

Bilifla'vin. A yellow pigment from biliverdin.

Bililul'vin. Same as *Bilirubin.*

Bilifus'cin. A dark principle from gall-stones.

Bilihu'min. A brown principle from gall-stones.

Bi'lin. A gummy substance, essentially mixture of sodium salts of the bile acids: it is the principal constituent of bile.

Bilineu'rin. Same as *Cholin.*

Bil'ious (bil'yus). Characterized by bile. **B. fever,** remittent fever with vomiting of bile. **B. remittent,** a form of remittent fever.

Bil'iousness. Malaise accompanied with seeming excess of bile.

Biliphe'in. A bile coloring-matter said to be the same as bilirubin.

Bilipra'sin. Green pigment from gall-stones.

Bilipur'pin, Bilipurpu'rin. A purple color from biliverdin.

Biliru'bin. A red bile-pigment sometimes found in the urine.

Bilirubine'mia. Presence of bilirubin in the blood.

Bilirubinu'ria. Presence of bilirubin in the urine.

Biliu'ria. Presence of bile in the urine.

Bilivac'cine. A vaccine prepared for oral administration.

Biliver'din. A green pigment, $C_{32}H_{36}N_2O_5$, from bilirubin.

Bill'roth's mixture (bil'rōt). Anesthetic mixture of 3 parts chloroform and 1 part each of ether and alcohol.

Bilo'bate, Bi'lobed. Having two lobes.

Bilob'ular. Having two lobules.

Biloc'ular. Having two compartments.

Biman'ual. With both hands.

Bimas'toid. Pertaining to both mastoid processes.

Bin'ary (bīn'ar-e). Made up of two elements.

Binau'ral. Pertaining to both ears. **B. arc,** the arc across the top of the head from one aural point to another.

Binauric'ular. Pertaining to both auricles.

Bin'der (bīn'der). Abdominal girdle for women in childbed.

Bind'web. Same as *Neuroglia.*

Binet' test (be-nā'). A method of testing the mental capacity of children by asking a series of questions; according to the answers given the mental capacity of the subject is ascertained.

Binoc'ular. Pertaining to both eyes. **B. vision,** normal use of both eyes.

Bin'oscope. An instrument for inducing binocular vision in strabismus.

Binot'ic. Same as *Binaural.*

Binov'ular. Derived from two distinct ova.

Binu'clear, Binu'cleate. Having two nuclei.

Binu'cleolate. Having two nucleoli.

Bio-assay. Determination of the active power of a drug by noting its effect on animals.

Bi'oblast. A corpuscle that has not yet become a cell.

Biocat'alyst (bi-o-kat'al-ist). An enzyme.

Biochem'istry. Chemistry of living organisms.

Biocol'loid. A colloid from animal or vegetable tissue.

Biocy'toculture. A culture made from pus whose leukocytes are alive.

Biocytoneurol'ogy. The study of living nerve-cells.

Bi'odal. A dressing powder composed of iodin, bismuth, and creosol.

Biodynam'ics. The doctrine or science of living force.

Bi'ogen (bi'o-jen). Same as *Bioplasm.*

Biogen'esis. The origination of living beings from things already living.

Biokinet'ics. The science of movements taking place with developing organisms.

Biolog'ic, Biolog'ical. Pertaining to biology.

Biol'ogist. A professional student of biology.

Biol'ogy (bi-ol'o-je). The science of living organisms or of plant and animal life.

Biolumines'cence. Luminescence displayed by animal and vegetable organisms.

Biol'ysis. Decomposition of organic matter by living organisms.

Biolyt'ic (bi-o-lit'ik). Destructive to life.
Biomathemat'ics. Mathematics as applied to the phenomena of living things.
Biomax'illary. Pertaining to or affecting both jaws.
Biom'eter. Instrument for measuring the carbon dioxid given off from functionating tissue.
Biomet'rics. Same as *Biometry*.
Biom'etry. 1. The science of the application of statistical methods to biologic facts. 2. Computation of probable duration of life.
Bi'on (bi'on). An individual living organism.
Bionecro'sis. Same as *Necrobiosis*.
Bion'ergy (bi-on'er-je). The vital energy which underlies all organic life.
BiO(NO$_3$). Bismuth subnitrate.
Bionom'ics. Study of the relation of organisms to their environment.
Bion'omy. The science of the laws of life.
Biono'sis. Any disease caused by living agents, as bacteria.
Bioph'agism, Bioph'agy. The eating or absorbing of living matter.
Bioph'agous. Feeding a living matter.
Bi'ophore (bi'o-fōr). One of the smallest particles exhibiting vital forces.
Biophylac'tic. Guarding or preserving life.
Biophys'ics (bi-o-fiz'iks). The physics of vital processes.
Biophysiol'ogy. Portion of biology including organogeny, morphology, and physiology.
Biopla'sia. The storing up of food energy in the form of growth.
Bi'oplasm. The more vital or essential part of protoplasm.
Bioplas'mic. Pertaining to bioplasm.
Bioplas'min. A supposed substance contained in every cell, and necessary to the life of the cell.
Bioplasmin'ogen. A supposed substance from which bioplasmin is formed.
Bi'oplast (bi'o-plast). A living cell or bioplasmic particle.
Bioplas'tic. Aiding in growth.
Bi'opsy (bi'op-se). Examination of tissue removed from a living subject.
Bi'os. A substance in yeast cultures, considered to be essential to the growth of yeast.
Bios'copy. Examination with respect to viability or to the extinction of life.
Bi'ose (bi-ōs). A saccharose.
Biostat'ics. Static biology; the anatomy and physics of living bodies.
Biostatis'tics. Vital statistics.
Biotax'is, Bi'otaxy. 1. The selecting and arranging powers of living cells. 2. Systematic classification of organisms.
Biot'ics. The science of the qualities of living organisms.
Biot'omy. Vivisection.
Biotox'in. A toxin from living tissue.
Biotrip'sis. Wearing away of the skin seen in old people.
Biot's breathing or **respiration** (be-ōz'). Rapid, short breathing with pauses of several seconds; an unfavorable sign in meningitis.
Bio'type. A group of individuals possessing the same fundamental constitution.
Biotypol'ogy. The study of constitutional variations.
Biov'ular. Derived from two ova.
Bipalat'inoid. A gelatin capsule with two compartments.
Bip'ara. A woman who has borne two children at different labors.
Biparasit'ic. Living parasitically upon a parasite.

Biparen'tal. Derived from two parents, male and female.

Bip'arous. Producing two at a birth.

Bipen'niform. Doubly feather-shaped.

Biper'forate (bi-per'fo-rāt). Twice perforated.

Bipo'lar. Having two poles; pertaining to both poles. **B. nerve-cells,** nerve-cells with two axis-cylinder processes.

Bipp. Bismuth iodoform paste: used in the treatment of infected wounds.

Bipubiot'omy. Same as *Ischiopubiotomy.*

Bira'mous (bi-ra'mus). Having two branches.

Birch. Any tree of the genus *Betula.* The tarry oil of *B. alba* (white birch) and the volatile oil of *B. lenta* are used in medicine.

Birefrac'tive, Birefrin'gent. Doubly refractive.

Birth. Act or process of being born. **B.-mark,** congenital nevus; mother's mark. **B.-palsy,** palsy from injury occurring at birth.

Bisacro'mial. Pertaining to the two acromial processes.

Bis'cara button. Same as *Oriental sore.*

Bis'cuit, diabetic. A form of bran-cake for the use of diabetic patients.

Bisec'tion (bi-sek'shun). A cutting into two parts.

Bisex'ual. Pertaining to both sexes; hermaphrodite.

Bisfe'rious. Dicrotic; having two beats.

Bisil'iac. Pertaining to the two ilia.

Bis in d., Bis in die. Twice a day.

Bisischiat'ic. Pertaining to the two ischia.

Bis'kra button. Aleppo boil, or furunculus orientalis.

Bis'mal. A bismuth preparation used as an astringent in diarrhea.

Bis'marck brown. A brown anilin dye used in microscopy.

Bismar'sen. A bismuth preparation used intramuscularly in the treatment of syphilis.

Bis'mon. Colloidal bismuth oxid, containing 20 per cent bismuth.

Bis'mophan. A proprietary antisyphilitic bismuth preparation.

Bis'mosol. An antisyphilitic bismuth preparation.

Bis'mutan. A yellow powder containing bismuth, resorcin, and tannic acid: used in the diarrhea of children.

Bis'mutal. An astringent and antiseptic preparation.

Bis'muth. A silvery-white metallic element; symbol Bi: its salts are much used in medicine. **B. beta-naphtholate.** Same as *Orphol.*

Bis'muthol. An antiseptic and astringent compound containing bismuth and salicylic acid.

Bismutho'sis. The absorption of bismuth and its deposits in the tissues.

Bis'mutose. A yellow powder containing 20 per cent. of metallic bismuth.

Bistephan'ic. Pertaining to the two stephania.

Bis'tort. The plant *Polygonum bistorta:* root astringent.

Bis'toury. A long narrow surgical knife.

Bisul'phate. An acid sulphate; one with twice the proportion of acid found in a normal sulphate.

Bisvi'gum (bis-ve'gum). A concentrated food used in the French army.

Bite (bīt). 1. Seizure with the teeth. 2. A wound or puncture made by an insect. 3. In dentistry, an imprint of the teeth or gums in some plastic material, used in making artificial dentures. **Close b., Closed b.,** occlusion in which the lower incisors lie behind, or lingual to, the upper incisors, extending nearly or quite to the gingival margin when the jaw is closed. **End-to-end b.,** occlusion in which the incisors of both jaws meet along their cutting edge when the jaw is closed. **Frost-b.** See *Frost-bite.* **Open b.,** occlusion in which the labial teeth cannot be brought together on

account of occlusal interference of the buccal teeth. **Over b.,** a condition in which the upper incisor teeth overlap the lower ones when the jaws are closed.

Bitelock. A dental device for retaining the biterims in the same relation outside the mouth which they occupied in the mouth.

Bite plane. See under *Plane.*

Bite plate. A base plate of rigid material used to support a biterim.

Biterim. A rim of wax placed on the base plate in an arch such as is described by the teeth as a guide for placing the artificial teeth.

Bitem'poral. Pertaining to both temples or temporal bones.

Bitrochanter'ic. Pertaining to both trochanters.

Bit'ter almond. See *Amygdala amara.* **B. elixir,** an aromatized wormwood preparation. **B. tincture,** an aromatic tincture of gentian and centaury ; stomach drops. **B. wine of iron,** a solution of white wine, citrate of iron, quinin, and syrup.

Bit'ters. Medicines for increasing the tone of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. **Aromatic b.,** medicines having the properties of aromatics and simple bitters. **Simple b.,** medicines which simply stimulate the digestive tract. **Styptic b.,** medicine having styptic and astringent properties as well as those of bitters.

Bit'tersweet. Same as *Dulcamara.*

Bitu'men. Any one of various natural and artificial solid or dry petroleum products.

Biu'ret. A crystalline urea derivative, $C_2O_2N_3H_5$: used in testing for urea and proteins. **B. reaction.** See under *Reaction.*

Biv'alent (biv'al-ent). Having a valency of two.

Bi'valve speculum. Speculum of two valves.

Biven'ter. A two-bellied muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Biven'tral. Having two bellies ; digastric.

Bix'in. An orange dye, $C_{16}H_{26}O_2$, from annatto.

Bizygomat'ic. Pertaining to the two zygomata.

Bizzoze'ro's corpuscles (bit-so-tsa'roz). Lymphoid cells of spleen and bone-marrow.

Black. Reflecting no light or true color ; of the darkest hue. **B. alder.** Same as *Prinos.* **B. cancer,** melanotic cancer ; melanosis. **B. death,** bubonic plague. **B. draught,** compound infusion of senna ; infusum sennæ compositum. **B. drop,** vinegar of opium. **B.-head.** Same as *Comedo.* **B. measles,** measles, of severe type, with dark-hued eruption. **B. lead,** graphite of plumbago. **B. tongue,** glossophytia. **B. vomit,** the characteristic symptom of yellow fever. **B. wash,** lotion of calomel and lime-water for syphilis.

Black'berry. Fruit of various species of *Rubus.* See *Rubus.*

Black'head. Enterohepatitis of turkeys.

Black-leg. Symptomatic anthrax.

Black'water fever. A fatal infectious disease of tropical countries, with chills, irregular fever, dyspnea, vomiting, and jaundice.

Blad'der. The membranous sac which contains the urine. **Atony of b.,** inability to pass urine from deficient muscular power. **Catarrh of b.,** cystitis. **Extrophy of b.** See *Exstropy.* **Irritable b.,** state of bladder marked by constant desire to urinate. **Neck of b.,** the narrowed portion continuous with the urethra. **Nervous b.,** condition with constant desire to urinate, but without power to do so completely. **Sacculated b.,** bladder with pouches between the hypertrophied muscular fibers. **Stammering b.,** a bladder which acts spasmodically, causing irregular urination. **B.-worm.** See *Cysticercus* and *Hydatid.* **B.-wrack.** Same as *Fucus vesiculosus.*

Blain'ville's ear. Congenital deformity in which the two ears are of different shape or size.

Blan'card's pills. Pills of iodid of iron.

Blandin's glands (blan-danz'). Same as *Nuhn's glands*.

Blaste'ma. Rudimentary substance from which cells, tissues, and organs are formed.

Blas'tid, Blas'tide. The first indication of a nucleus in a fertilized ovum.

Blas'tin. A substance which provides alimentation for cells.

Blas'tocele (blas'to-sēl), **Blastoce'le.** The cavity within a blastosphere.

Blastoce'lic. Pertaining to a blastocele.

Blas'tochyle (blas'to-kīl). Fluid within the blastosphere, or the blastodermic vesicle.

Blas'tocyst, Blastocys'tinx. The germinal vesicle.

Blastocys'tis hom'inis. A vegetable organism frequently found in the stools of persons who have lived in the tropics.

Blas'tocyte. An undifferentiated embryonic cell.

Blastocyto'ma. A tumor composed of undifferentiated tissue.

Blas'toderm. The delicate membrane which lines the zona pellucida of the impregnated ovum.

Blastoder'mic membrane. The blastoderm. **B. rim.** the thickened edge of the germinal disk. **B. vesicle,** the sphere into which the impregnated ovum first expands.

Blas'todisk. The disk that caps one pole of the yolk.

Blastogen'esis, Blasto'geny (blas-to-jen'es-is, blas-toj'en-e). The germ history of an organism.

Blastol'ysis. Destruction of the germ substance.

Blasto'ma. A morbid growth due to a micro-organism.

Blas'tomere. Any cell or cell mass of the blastoderm.

Blastomerot'omy. Destruction of blastomeres.

Blastomyce'tes. Same as *Saccharomycetes*.

Blastomyco'sis. Same as *Saccharomycosis*.

Blastoneu'ropore. The aperture in certain embryos formed by the coalescence of the blastopore and neuropore.

Blas'tophore (blas'to-fōr). That part of a sperm-cell that is not converted into spermatozoa.

Blastophyl'lum. A primitive germ-layer.

Blas'topore (blas'to-pōr). The small opening into the notochordal canal.

Blas'tosphere. The ovum after it has passed the morula-stage.

Blas'tospore. A spore formed by budding from a hypha.

Blastot'omy. Same as *Blastomerotomy*.

Blas'tula (blas'tu-lah). The blastosphere.

Blas'tular. Pertaining to a blastula.

Blastula'tion (blas-tu-la'shun). The formation of the blastula.

Blat'ta. A genus of insects, the cockroaches: the dried insects are used as a diuretic.

Blat'tic acid. A diuretic principle from cockroaches.

Blaud's pills (blōz). Pills of ferrous carbonate.

Blaze. An electric current which passes through living tissue when a mechanical stimulus is applied.

Bleach'ing powder (blētsh'ing). Chlorinated lime: disinfectant.

Blear-eye. Marginal blepharitis; lippitudo.

Bleb. A bulla or skin-vesicle filled with fluid.

Blee'der (ble'der). 1. One who bleeds easily. 2. One who lets blood.

Blee'der's disease. Hemophilia; hemorrhagic diathesis.

Blennadenī'tis. Inflammation of mucous glands.

Blennem'ics. The vomiting of mucus.

Blennogen'ic. Producing mucus.

Blen'noid. Resembling mucus.

Blennorrha'gia, Blennorrhe'a. 1. Free discharge of mucus. 2. Gonorrhea.

Blennorrhe'al. Same as *Gonorrheal.*

Blennosta'sin. A yellow compound, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O(HBr)_2$, used in respiratory catarrhs.

Blennos'tasis. Checking mucous secretion.

Blennotho'rax. Mucus in the chest.

Blennu'ria (blen-u're-ah). Mucus in the urine.

Blen'ol. A solution of hydrastin and the double citrate of bismuth: used in diseases of mucous surfaces.

Blepharadeni'tis. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

Bleph'aral. Pertaining to the eyelids.

Blepharel'cosis. Ingrowing of the eyelashes.

Bleph'arism (blef'ar-izm). Spasm of the eyelid.

Blephari'tis (blef-ar-i'tis). Inflammation of the eyelids. **B. cilia'ris,** inflammation of the hair-follicles of the eyelids. **B. margina'lis,** inflammation of the margins of the eyelids. **B. ulcero'sa,** an ulcerous form of marginal blepharitis.

Blepharo-adeno'ma. Adenoma of the margins of the eyelids.

Blepharo-athero'ma. Encysted tumor of an eyelid.

Blepharochal'osis. Relaxation of the skin of the eyelid.

Blepharochromidro'sis. Discoloration of the eyelid in patches.

Blepharoc'lonus. Clonic spasm of the muscles that close the eye.

Blepharoconjunctivi'tis. Inflammation of the eyelids and conjunctiva.

Blepharon'cus. A tumor on the eyelid.

Blepharopachyn'sis. Morbid thickening of the eyelid.

Blepharophimo'sis. Narrowing of the slit between the eyelids.

Blepharoph'ryplasty. Plastic restoration of the eyelid and eyebrow.

Bleph'aroplast. A body in a cell giving rise to a flagellum.

Bleph'aroplasty (blef'ar-o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of an eyelid.

Blepharople'gia (blef-ar-o-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of an eyelid.

Blepharopto'sis. Drooping of the upper eyelid from paralysis.

Blepharopyorrhe'a. Purulent ophthalmia.

Blepharor'rhaphy. Surgical closure of the slit between the eyelids.

Bleph'arospasm. Spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids.

Blepharosphincterec'tomy. Excision of some of the fibers of the orbicularis which pass over the upper lid, to relieve pressure of the eyelid on the cornea.

Bleph'arostat. An instrument for holding the eyelids apart.

Blepharosteno'sis. Narrowing of the palpebral slit.

Blepharosyne'chia. Growing together of the eyelids.

Blepharot'omy. Surgical cutting of an eyelid.

Blepsopath'ia, Blepsop'athy. Nervous breakdown produced by eye-strain.

Bles'sed thistle. Same as *Carduus benedictus.*

Blind. Not having the sense of sight. **B.-spot,** the spot on the retina where the optic nerve enters.

Blind'ness. Lack or loss of sight. **Blue-b.,** color-blindness for blue. **Color-b.,** inability to appreciate differences of color. It may be *complete* or *partial.* **Cortical b.,** blindness due to lesion of cortical visual center. **Day-b.,** vision which is better by night than by day. **Mind-b.** Same as *Psychic b.* **Night-b.,** defect of vision in the dark or at night. **Object-b.,** apraxia. **Psychic b.,** blindness from brain-lesion. **Red-b.,** blindness to red tints. **Snow-b.,** dimness of vision due to glare of the sun upon snow. **Soul-b.** Same as *Psychic b.* **Word-b.,** inability to recognize written words as symbols of ideas.

Blink'ing. The act of winking.

Blis'ter. 1. Collection of serous, bloody, or watery fluid under the skin. 2. An epispastic agent. **Blood-b.**, a collection of bloody fluid under the skin. **Fly-b.**, blister of cantharides. **Flying b.**, a blister applied long enough to produce redness, but not vesication.

Blis'tering cerate. Cantharidal cerate. **B. collodion,** cantharidal collodion. **B. liquid,** liniment of cantharides. **B. paper,** paper saturated with cantharides.

Bloat (blōt). Same as *Hoven*.

Block, heart-. See *Heart-block*.

Block'ing. The cutting off of an afferent nerve-path, as by the injection of cocain.

Blondlot rays (blond-lo'). Rays resembling rays of light, but with shorter wave length, which render certain bodies luminous; n-rays.

Blood. The fluid which circulates through the heart, arteries, and veins. **B.-casts,** microscopic threads of blood in urine. **B.-cell,** a blood-corpuscle. **B.-clot,** a coagulum of blood. **B.-corpuscles, red,** the biconcave floating disks found in blood. **B.-corpuscles, white,** the leukocytes or ameboid protoplasmic blood-cells. **B.-crasis,** the mixture of the constituents of the blood. **B.-crystals,** crystals of hematoidin in the blood. **B.-cyst.** See *Hematocyst*. **B.-disk,** a blood-platelet. **B.-dust.** See *Hemokonia*. **B.-islands,** groups of corpuscles in the mesoblast in early fetal life. **Occult b.,** blood in such small quantities that it cannot be detected by the naked eye. **B.-plaques.** Same as *B.-platelets*. **B.-plasma,** the colorless fluid of the blood; liquor sanguinis. **B.-platelets,** disks found in the blood, less than half the size of the red blood-corpuscles. **B.-poisoning,** toxemia. **B.-pressure,** tension on the walls of blood-vessels, derived from the blood-currents. **B.-tumor,** a hematoma; also an aneurysm. **B.-vessel,** an artery, vein, or sinus.

Blood'less operation. Surgical operation in which the blood is expelled and kept out of the part to be operated upon.

Blood'letting. Therapeutic withdrawal of blood. **General b.,** venesection. **Local b.,** cupping, leeching, or scarification.

Blood'root. See *Sanguinaria*.

Blood'shot. Congested with blood.

Blood'y flux. Dysentery. **B. sweat,** hematidrosis.

Blow'fly. See *Calliphora*.

Blow'pipe. A tube through which a current of air is forced upon a flame to concentrate and intensify the heat.

Blow'ing respiration. Same as *Bruit de soufflet*.

Blue baby. An infant affected with cyanosis. **B.-blindness,** inability to distinguish the color blue. **B. disease,** cyanosis. **B. edema.** See *Edema*. **B. flag,** the plant *Iris versicolor*. **B.-gum,** the *Eucalyptus globulus*, an Australian tree. **B.-mass,** mass of mercury. **B.-ointment,** mercurial ointment. **B.-pill,** blue-mass in the form of pills. **B.-stone, B.-vitriol,** sulphate of copper.

Blu'menau's nucleus. The lateral part of the cuneate nucleus.

Blu'menbach's clivus. See *Clivus Blumenbachii*.

Blu'menthal's disease. Erythroleukemia.

Blunt'-hook. A hook used in embryotomy.

B. M. A. Abbreviation for *British Medical Association*.

B. N. A. An abbreviation for *Basle nomina anatomica*, or the anatomical terminology accepted at Basle in 1895 by the Anatomical Society.

Bo'as's reagent. Resorcin, 5; sugar, 3; dilute alcohol, 100 parts; for testing for hydrochloric acid in gastric juice.

Boat'-belly. Same as *Scaphoid abdomen*.

Boch'dalek's ganglion. A node at junction of the anterior and middle dental nerves.

Bo'do. A genus of protozoans: endoparasitic and probably pathogenic.

Bod'y (bod'e). 1. Any mass of matter. 2. The trunk. **Acetone b's.,** acetone, aceto-acetic acid, and beta-oxybutyric acid. **Alloxur b's.,** compounds of uric acid with any one of the alloxins. **Amylaceous b's.** See *Corpora amylacea.* **Aschoff's b's.,** rheumatic nodules in the myocardium. **Bird's-nest b's.,** peculiar cellular structures seen in epithelioma. **Cabot's ring b's.,** lines in the form of loops or figures of eight seen in stained erythrocytes in anemia. **Carotid b.** Same as *Carotid gland.* See *Gland.* **Cavernous b's.,** the corpora cavernosa. **B.-cavity.** See *Celom.* **Chromaffin b.** Same as *Paraganglion.* **Ciliary b.,** that part of the vascular coat of the eye including the ciliary muscle and processes. **Dentate b.** See *Corpus dentatum.* **Döhle's inclusion b's.,** bodies staining less darkly than the nuclei seen in neutrophil leukocytes in scarlet fever and other infections. **Foreign b.,** a body which is not normal to the place where it is found. **Geniculate b.** See *Corpus geniculatum.* **Hassall's b's.** See *Hassall's corpuscles,* under *Corpuscle.* **Highmore's b.,** the mediastinum testis. **Howell's b's.,** small, round or oval bodies seen in erythrocytes when stains are added to fresh blood. **Hyaloid b.** Same as *Vitreous b.* **Immune b.** Same as *Amboceptor.* **Inclusion b's.** See *Döhle's b's.* **Intercarotic b.,** a mass of blood-vessels, nerves, and ganglion-cells between the internal and external carotid arteries. **Intermediary b.** Same as *Amboceptor.* **Laveran's b's.,** plasmodia of malaria. **Leishman-Donovan b's.,** oval bodies occurring in the spleen in certain cases of chronic dysentery, adynamic fever, and malarial cachexia. **Lieutaud's b.,** the trigone of the bladder. **B.-louse.** See *Pediculus corporis.* **Malpighian b's.,** small bodies in the kidney at the commencement of the uriniferous tubules. **Melon-seed b's.,** small fibrous masses in the joints and cysts of tendon-sheaths. **Metachromatic b's.,** granules in bacterial cells staining differently from the cell-body. **Negri b's.,** oval or round bodies in the nerve-cells of animals dead of hydrophobia. **Nissl b's.,** granular bodies seen in the cytoplasm of nerve-cells on staining with methylene-blue. **Olivary b's.,** oval prominences on the sides of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. **Pacchionian b's.,** small eminences of arachnoid tissue under the dura mater of the brain. **Parasympathetic b's.,** the intercarotid body and the coccygeal gland. **Parathyroid b.,** a ductless gland in the embryo on each side of the thyroid gland. **Perles' anemia b's.,** small club-shaped bodies from the blood in pernicious anemia. **Pituitary b.,** a reddish body in a depression of the sphenoid bone. **Plimmer's b's.,** small capsulated bodies seen in cancer. **Polar b's.,** two small bodies protruded from the ovum at time of impregnation. **Restiform b.,** lateral column of medulla oblongata extending to cerebellum. **Rosenmuller's b.,** the parovarium. **Russel's b's.,** small vacuolated bodies seen in cancer. **Seidelin b's.,** bodies found in the red blood-corpuscles in yellow fever; paraplasma flavigenum. **Spengler's immune b's.,** immune bodies extracted from the red blood-corpuscles of animals immunized against tuberculosis: used in tuberculosis. **Suprarenal b.,** a flat, triangular organ on the upper side of the kidney. **Tigroid b's.** Same as *Nissl b's.* **Trachoma b's,** minute bodies in the epithelial cells of the conjunctiva in trachoma. **Vitreous b.,** the transparent substance contained in a hyaloid membrane between the lens and the retina. **Wolffian b's.,** the primitive kidney or excretory organ of the embryo.

Bog'gy swelling. One that is soft and puffy.

Bo'hun upas. The *Antiaris toxicaria*, poison-tree of Java; also its deadly gum-resin.

Boil. See *Furuncle*, *Aleppo boil*.

Boiler-makers' deafness. See *Deafness*

Bol'din. Anesthetic and hypnotic alkaloid of boldo.

Bol'do. Leaves of *Boldoa fragrans*, a tree of Chili: tonic and sedative. **B., oil of,** volatile oil, useful in catarrhal states.

Boldoglu'cin. Narcotic glucosid from boldo.

Bol'dus. Same as *Boldo*.

Bole (bōl). A name for various earths, formerly valued as medicines.

Bole'tus. A genus of agarics, some of them poisonous: several were once esteemed as remedies.

Bolom'eter. 1. An instrument for measuring the force of the heart-beat. 2. An instrument for measuring minute degrees of radiant heat.

Bo'lus. A large pill. **Alimentary b.,** the mass of food made ready by mastication for swallowing.

Bond. A mark used to indicate the number and attachments of the valencies of an atom in constitutional formulas; as, H.O.H or H—O—H.

Bon'duc. Seeds of two species of *Guilandina:* antiperiodic and stimulant.

Bone. The material of the skeleton of most vertebrate animals. (For varieties of bones, see the adjectives.) **B.-cartilage.** Same as *Ossein*. **B.-conduction,** the perception of sound through the bones of the head. **B.-cyst,** a cystic tumor of a bone.

Bone'let. An ossicle or small bone.

Bone'plasty. Plastic surgery of bone.

Bone'set. See *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

Bone'setter. A non-authorized person who professes skill in reducing fractures and luxations.

Bon'net's capsule. Same as *Tenon's capsule*.

Boo'hoo. A kind of gastritis with great depression, attacking visitors to the Pacific Islands.

Booph'ilus (bo-of'il-us). A genus of ticks. **B. bo'vis** is the medium of transmission of the microbe of Texas cattle-fever. **B. decolora'tus.** A South African tick which transmits the anaplasma of galziekte.

Boo'pia (bo-o'pe-ah). The languishing ox-like eyes of an hysteric patient.

Borac'ic acid (bo-ras'ik). See *Acid*.

Bo'ral. Aluminum borotartrate; astringent and antiseptic.

Bo'rate. Any salt of boric acid.

Bo'rated. Containing borax or boric acid.

Bo'rax. A refrigerant, soothing, and diuretic salt; sodium pyroborate. **B.-carmin,** a solution of borax and carmin in water: used as a stain.

Borboryg'mus. The noise made by flatus in the bowels.

Bo'ric acid. See *Acid*.

Bo'rism. Poisoning by a boron compound.

Bor'na disease. See under *Disease*.

Bor'neene. Valerene, readily convertible into borneol.

Bor'neo camphor. A peculiar camphor from Borneo.

Bor'neol. $C_{10}H_{18}O$; artificial Borneo camphor.

Borobo'rax. An antiseptic preparation of borax and boric acid.

Boroca'in. A borate of any one of the local anesthetics, especially procaine borate.

Borofluo'rin (bo-ro-flu'o-rin). An antiseptic preparation of boric acid, sodium fluorid, benzoic acid, and formaldehyd.

Borofor'mal, Borofor'malin. An antiseptic compound of aluminum hydrate with boric and formic acids.

Boroglyc'erid (bo-ro-glis'er-id). Antiseptic paste of boric acid and glycerin.

Boroglyc'erol ((bo-ro-glis'er-ol). Liquid formed of boroglycerid and glycerin.

Bo'rol (bo'rol). Sodium or potassium borosulphate used in solution as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

Borolyp'tol. A proprietary antiseptic used in gastro-intestinal diseases.

Bo'ron. Non-metallic element, the base of borax and boric acid.

Borophe'nol. Borax and carbolic acid combination; disinfectant.

Borosalic'ylate, Borosal'yl. An antiseptic compound of sodium salicylate and boric acid.

Borosalicyl'ic acid. An antiseptic preparation of borax and salicylic acid.

Bo'rosol. A colorless liquid used as a foot-wash.

Borotar'trol. An antiseptic containing sodium tartrate and boric acid.

Borover'tin. A urinary disinfectant.

Borrel'ia. A genus of spirochetes.

Bor'sten. A skin disease of newborn infants in Finland.

Boss. A roundish eminence.

Bos'selated. Covered with bosses or knobs.

Bossela'tion. One of a set of small elevations or bosses.

Bot. The larva of a gad-fly, often found in the stomach of a horse.

Bot'alism (bot'a-lizm). Sausage-poisoning.

Botal'lo's duct. The ductus arteriosus. **B.'s foramen,** the foramen ovale. **B.'s ligament,** a persistent relic of the ductus arteriosus.

Bothrioceph'alus la'tus. A broad tapeworm often found in the human intestine.

Bot'ryoid (bot're-oid). Shaped like a bunch of grapes.

Botryomy'ces (bot''re-o-mi'sēz). A genus of schizomycetes. **B. e'qui** is the cause of botryomycosis.

Botryomyco'sis. A disease of horses marked by the formation of botryoid nodules in the lungs, and due to *Botryom'yces e'qui*. The disease is communicable to man.

Botryotherapeu'tics, Botryother'apy (bot''re-o-ther-ap-u'tiks, -ther'a-pe). The grape-cure.

Botrytimyco'sis. Infection with fungi of the genus Botrytis.

Bott'cher's annuli (bet'kerz). Ring-shaped meshes in the lamina over the organ of Corti.

Bot'tle-nose. Acne rosacea with hypertrophy of the nose.

Bot'tom disease. A disease of horses caused by eating *Crotala'ria sagitta'lis* which grows in low bottom lands.

Botu'liform (bot-u'lif-orm). Sausage-shaped.

Bot'ulin (bot'u-lin). A toxin sometimes found in imperfectly preserved or canned meats and vegetables.

Botulin'ic acid. A principle found in putrid sausage.

Bot'ulism (bot'u-lizm). A type of food poisoning caused by a toxin produced by Bacillus botulinus in improperly preserved food.

Bou'ba. A form of oriental sore (leishmaniasis) occurring in Brazil and Paraguay.

Bouchard's nodules (boo-sharz'). Nodules seen on the fingers and toes of patients with gastrectasis.

Bouchut's tubes (boo-shuz'). Tubes for intubation.

Bougard's paste (boo-garz'). Caustic paste for cancer.

Bou'gie (boo'zhe). An instrument for introduction into the urethra or other natural orifice to dilate it. **B. à boule,** a bulbous b. **Armed b.,** a b. with a piece of caustic attached to its end. **Bulbous b.,** a b. with a bulb-shaped tip. **Filiform b.,** a b. of very small diameter. **Soluble b.,** b. composed of matter that will dissolve at the temperature of the body.

Bouillon' (boo-yon'). Soup or broth prepared from meat. **B.-culture,** a bacteriological culture of which bouillon is the basis.

Boul'ton's solution (bōl'tnz). Liquor iodi carbolatus: an iodin and carbolic-acid preparation.

Bouquet (boo-ka'). The characteristic flavor and aroma of a wine.

Bourdin's paste (boor-danz'). An escharotic mixture of nitric acid and flowers of sulphur.

Bourdonnement (boor-dōn-maw'). A buzzing or humming sound.

Boutonnière operation (boo-tōn-yār'). Incision through perineum behind the place of an impervious stricture.

Bo'vine. Pertaining to or derived from the ox. **B. heart.** Same as *Cor bovinum.* **B. lymph,** vaccine virus from a heifer.

Bo'vinine. A proprietary medicated meat-juice preparation.

Bo'vinoid. Resembling that of the ox.

Bovis'ta. A fungus used as a styptic and in nervous diseases.

Bovovac'cine. A protective vaccine for bovine tuberculosis.

Bow'el. The gut or intestine.

Bow-leg. Outward curve at or below the knee.

Bow'man's capsule. Same as *Malpighian's capsule.* **B.'s disks,** discoid plates in striated muscular fiber. **B.'s glands,** tubular glands of the olfactory mucous membrane. **B.'s lamina, B.'s membrane,** the basement membrane which underlies the corneal epithelium. **B.'s muscle,** the ciliary muscle. **B.'s probe,** a probe for dilating the lacrimal duct.

Boy'er's bursa. Subhyoid bursa. **B.'s cyst,** cyst of Boyer's bursa.

Boyle's law. Volume of a gas varies inversely with the pressure.

Boze'man's catheter. Double-current uterine catheter.

B. P., B. Ph. Abbreviation for *British Pharmacopeia.*

Br. Symbol of *Bromin.*

Bra'chial (bra'ke-al). Pertaining to the arm. **B. artery,** extension of the axillary artery on the inner side of the arm. **B. glands,** lymphatic glands of the arm. **B. plexus,** nerve plexus supplying the upper extremity. **B. veins,** veins of the arm accompanying the brachial artery.

Brachial'gia (bra-ke-al'je-ah). Pain in the arm.

Brach'inin. A principle from a beetle, *Brachinus crepitans:* used in rheumatism.

Brachiocephal'ic. Pertaining to the arm and head.

Brachiocru'ral. Pertaining to arm and leg.

Brachiocu'bital. Pertaining to the arm and forearm.

Brachiocyllo'sis. Crookedness of the arm.

Brachiofa'cial. Pertaining to arm and face.

Brachioradia'lis. Supinator longus muscle.

Brachiot'omy. The surgical cutting or removal of an arm.

Bra'chiplex. The brachial plexus.

Bra'chium (bra'ke-um), pl. *bra'chia.* 1. The arm. 2. Any one of certain white tracts of the brain. **B. cerebel'li.** Same as *b. conjunctivum.* **B. conjuncti'vum ante'rius.** Same as *b. quadrigem'inum ante'rius.* **B. conjuncti'vum cerebel'li** [B N A], the superior peduncle of the cerebellum, a fibrous band extending from each hemisphere of the cerebellum upward over the pons, the two joining to form the sides and part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. **B. conjuncti'vum poste'rius.** Same as *b. quadrigem'inum poste'rius.* **B. infe'rius cerebel'li,** the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. **B. op'ticum,** one of the processes extending from the corpora quadrigemina to the optic thalamus. **B. pon'tis** [B N A], the brachium of the pons; the middle peduncle of the cerebellum. Called also *medipeduncle* and *processus cerebelli ad pontem.* **B. quadrigem'inum ante'rius** and **poste'rius,** two white tracts of the brain: the *anterior*

connects the nates with the external geniculate body, the optic thalamus, and optic tracts; the *posterior* connects the testes with the internal geniculate body. **B. supe'rius cerebel'li,** the superior peduncle of the cerebellum.

Brachyba'sia. A slow, shuffling, short stepped gait.

Brachycar'dia. Same as *Bradycardia.*

Brachycephal'ic, Brachyceph'alous. Having a head with a short anteroposterior diameter.

Brachyceph'alism, Brachyceph'aly. The quality or fact of being brachycephalic.

Brachydactyl'ia. Abnormal shortness of the fingers and the toes.

Brachygna'thia. Abnormal shortness of the under jaw.

Brachymetro'pia. Myopia; near-sightedness.

Brachymetrop'ic. Myopic; near-sighted.

Brachyphalan'gia. Abnormal shortness of one of the phalanges.

Brad'sot. Braxy in sheep.

Bradyacu'sia. Dulness of hearing.

Bradyar'thria. Abnormal slowness in vocal articulation.

Bradycar'dia. Abnormal slowness of the pulse. **Cardiomuscular b.,** bradycardia caused by disease of the muscle of the heart. **Central b.,** bradycardia dependent on disease of the central nervous system. **Clinostatic b.,** a condition marked by bradycardia, lessened blood-pressure, and acrocyanosis when the patient lies down (Vincent). **Essential b.,** bradycardia that cannot be accounted for by the symptoms nor explained by any postmortem observations, and for which there is at present no known remedy. **Nodal b.,** bradycardia in which the venous tracings show no wave due to the contraction of the auricle and in which the stimulus of the heart's contraction arises in the auriculoventricular node. **Postinfective b.,** bradycardia occurring after infectious disease.

Bradycar'dic. Pertaining to, or marked by, bradycardia.

Bradycine'sia. Same as *Bradykinesia.*

Bradycrot'ic. Marked by slowness of the pulse.

Bradydiasto'lia. Abnormal prolongation of the diastole.

Bradyecoi'a. Partial deafness.

Bradyesthe'sia (bra-de-es-the'ze-ah). Dulness of perception.

Bradyglos'sia. Abnormal slowness of utterance.

Bradykine'sia. Abnormal slowness of movement.

Bradyla'lia. Slow utterance due to a central lesion.

Bradylex'ia. Abnormal slowness in reading.

Bradypep'sia. Abnormally slow digestion.

Bradyphe'mia. Slowness of speech.

Bradyphra'sia. Slowness of speech due to mental defect.

Bradyphre'mia. A condition of extreme fatigability resulting from epidemic encephalitis.

Bradypne'a. Abnormal slowness of breathing.

Bradysper'matism. Abnormally slow ejaculation of semen.

Bradysphyg'mia. Abnormal slowness of the pulse.

Bradystal'sis. Delayed or slow peristalsis.

Bradyto'cia (brad-it-o'she-ah). Slow parturition.

Bradyu'ria. Slow discharge of urine.

Braid'ism (bra'dizm). Hypnotism.

Brain. The nervous mass within the skull. **B.-fag,** exhaustion from overwork of the brain. **B.-fever,** cerebritis or cerebral meningitis. **B.-sand.** See *Acervulus cerebri.* **B.-storm,** sudden and severe cerebral disturbance. **B.-tire,** brain exhaustion from excessive functional activity.

Bran bath. See *Bath.*

Bran'chial (brang'ke-al). Pertaining to, or resembling, gills. **B. arches.** See *Arch.* **B. clefts** or **openings,** a series of clefts which lie between the branchial arches.

Branchiog'enous (brang-ke-oj'en-us). Derived from a branchial cleft.

Branchiom'erism. Metameric division of the entoderm.

Brand bath. See *Bath.*

Bran'dy. Alcoholic stimulant from wine; spiritus vini.

Bras'dor's operation. Distal ligation of an artery near the aneurysm.

Brash. Burning sensation in the stomach; pyrosis.

Brass-founders' disease. Chronic poisoning to which workers in brass-foundries are liable.

Brauch-Rom'berg symptom. See *Romberg's symptom.*

Braw'ny induration. An inflammatory hardening and thickening of tissues.

Braye'ra. The flowers and tops of *Brayera anthelmintica.* See *Kousso.*

Bra'yerin. An anthelmintic resin from brayera.

Bread-crumb. Bread used as a vehicle in making pills. **B.-paste,** a culture-medium prepared from bread.

Breadth-feeling. That element in vision by which breadth is perceived.

Break. Interruption of an electric current. See *Make.*

Break-bone fever. Dengue.

Break'down. Rupture of the suspensory ligament in a horse, causing the toe to point upward.

Breast. 1. The thorax, and chiefly its anterior aspect. 2. The mamma. **B.-bone,** the sternum. **Broken b.,** abscess of mammary gland. **Caked b.,** painful distention of the breast in early lactation. **Chicken b.,** a deformity consisting of prominence of the sternum. **Gathered b.,** mammary abscess. **B.-pang.** Same as *Angina pectoris.* **B.-pump,** apparatus for drawing milk from the mammary gland.

Breath. Air taken in and expelled from the lungs. **B.-sounds,** breathing-sounds heard on auscultation.

Breath'ing. See *Respiration.* **Abdominal b.,** breathing performed by the abdominal muscles and diaphragm. **B. capacity,** the air that can be expelled from the lungs after a full inspiration. **Interrupted b.,** an interrupted breathing from nervousness or irregular contraction of muscles. **Mouth-b.,** breathing with the mouth open. **Puerile b.,** breathing with exaggerated respiratory murmur, as in the normal breathing of children. **Suppressed b.,** entire absence of breath-sounds. **Thoracic b.,** respiration in which the thoracic walls are actively moved.

Bredouillement (bra-dwe-maw'). Defect of speech in which only part of the word is pronounced, due to rapidity of utterance.

Breech. The buttock. **B. presentation,** presentation of the breech or sacrum in labor.

Breeze, static. See *Static breeze.*

Breg'enin. A principle, $C_{40}H_{37}NO_6$, derivable from the brain.

Breg'ma. Junction of coronal and sagittal sutures.

Bregmat'ic. Pertaining to the bregma.

Bre'in (bre'in). A glucosid from *Bryo'nia al'ba* · an arterial stimulant.

Brenzca'in (brents-ka'in). Guaiacol benzyl ester, a crystalline substance used as a local anesthetic by cataphoresis.

Brenzkat'echin. Same as *Pyrocatechin.*

Brenzkatechinu'ria. Alkaptonuria.

Breviduc'tor. Adductor brevis muscle.

Breviflex'or. A flexor brevis muscle.

Bre'vium. A supposed radio-active element.

Brick-dust deposit. Reddish sediment of urates in urine.

Brick-layers' itch. Prurigo on the hands of brick-layers.

Brick-makers' disease. Ankylostomiasis

Bridge (brij). A device for replacing one or more missing teeth, supported by being fastened to adjoining natural teeth. **Cantilever b.,** a dental bridge which is attached at one end to a natural tooth or root, the other end resting unattached in a depression in a tooth. **Cell-b's,** intercellular bridges. **Cytoplasmic b.,** a band of protoplasm joining two adjacent blastomeres. **Extension b.,** a bridge having a pontic attached at one end beyond the point of anchorage of the bridge. **Fixed b.,** a dental bridge which is permanently fixed to its abutments. **Gaskell's b.** See *Bundle of His.* **Intercellular b's,** processes of cell substance connecting adjoining cells. **B. of the nose,** the upper portion of the external nose formed by the nasal bones. **Removable b.,** a dental bridge which may be removed and replaced by the wearer. **B. of Varolius,** pons Varolii. **Wheatstone's b.,** an instrument for measuring electric resistance.

ridge-work (brij-werk). A partial denture retained by attachments other than clasps (A. D. A.). **Fixed-b.,** partial dentures retained with crowns or inlays cemented to the natural teeth, which are used as abutments (A. D. A.). **Removable b.,** partial dentures retained by attachments which permit the removal of the denture. Usually the attachment is in two parts, one part being cemented to the natural tooth or its root and the other being a permanent part of the denture (A. D. A.).

Bright'ic (brit'ik). 1. Affected with Bright's disease. 2. One who is ill of Bright's disease.

Brim. The edge of the superior strait of the pelvis.

Brim'stone. Sulphur.

Brisement force (brez-maw for-sa'). The forcible breaking up of an ankylosis.

Brise-pierre (brēz-pe-ār'). An instrument for breaking stones in the bladder.

Britan'nia metal. An alloy of tin, antimony, copper, zinc, and bismuth.

Brit'ish gum. Same as *Dextrin.*

Broach. A fine barbed instrument for dressing a tooth canal or for extracting the pulp.

Broadbent's sign. A retraction of the chest wall on the left side and back, occurring along with the cardiac systole, in adherent pericardium.

Broca's area, fissure, etc. See the nouns.

Bro'ken breast. Mammary abscess.

Broken-wind. Paroxysmal dyspnea in horses.

Bro'mal. Poisonous hypnotic liquid, CBr_3CHO. **B. hydrate,** an oily liquid, $CBr_3CHO + H_2O$, resembling chloral hydrate.

Bromal'bacid. A bromin and albumin compound for nervous excitability.

Bromalbu'min. A preparation of bromin and albumin: used in epilepsy.

Bro'malin. A formal and bromin compound, serviceable in epilepsy.

Bromalo'in. A derivative containing bromin and barbaloin.

Bromam'id. An antipyretic and analgesic.

Bro'mate. Any salt or bromic acid.

Bro'mated. Charged with bromin.

Bromather'apy. Use of food in treating disease.

Bromatol'ogy. The science of foods and diet.

Bromatother'apy. Use of food in treating disease.

Bromatox'ism. Poisoning by food.

Bro'melin. Ferment from pineapples.

Brometh'yl. Same as *Ethyl bromid.*

Bromethyl-for'malin. Same as *Bromalin.*

Bro'metone. A proprietary antiseptic and sedative: used in gastric fermentation, headache, and chronic cough.

Bromgli'din. An organic sedative bromin compound.

Bromhe'mol. Hemol combined with bromin.

Bro'mic acid. The compound $HBrO_3$.

Bro'mid. Any binary compound of bromin. Several bromids are useful in epilepsy.

Bromid'ia. Proprietary anodyne and hypnotic.

Bro'midin. A hypnotic preparation of chloral hydrate, extract of cannabis, and extract of hyoscyamus.

Bromidrosipho'bia. Morbid delusions as to bodily odors.

Bromidro'sis (bro-mid-ro'sis). Fetid sweating.

Bro'min (bro'min). A reddish-brown liquid element, giving off a suffocating vapor. Its salts are used as sedatives.

Bro'minism, Bro'mism. Poisoning by bromin or a bromid.

Bro'mipin (bro'mip-in). A yellow oily liquid, a bromin product of sesame oil: sedative and nervine.

Bromocaf'fein. Proprietary bromin and caffein preparation.

Bromocar'pin. A proprietary remedy for epilepsy and other nervous disorders.

Bro'mocoll. A preparation of tannin and gelatin with bromin: used like potassium bromid.

Bromoder'ma. Skin eruption due to use of bromids.

Bro'moform. A formyl bromid, $CHBr_3$, anesthetic and antispasmodic.

Bro'moformism. Poisoning with bromoform.

Bromogal'lol. Gallobromol.

Bromohyperhidro'sis. Excessive and badly smelling perspiration.

Bromo-i'odism. Poisoning by bromids and iodids.

Bro'mol (bro'mol). **Tribromphenol:** caustic and antiseptic.

Bromoma'nia. Insanity from misuse of bromids.

Bromophe'nol. A liquid used to make an ointment for erysipelas.

Bromopne'a, Bromopnœ'a. Offensive breath.

Bromopy'rin. A white crystalline antipyretic, $C_{11}H_{11}BrN_2O$.

Bromphe'nols. A series of brominized phenols found in precipitates of tested urine.

Bromsulphal'ein. A dye used in testing liver function.

Bro'mum (bro'mum). Same as *Bromin.*

Bro'mural. Monobromisovalerianyl urea, a nerve sedative and hypnotic.

Bronchadeni'tis. Inflammation of the bronchial glands.

Bron'chi (brong'ki), pl. of *bronchus.*

Bron'chia (brong'ke-ah). The bronchial tubes smaller than the bronchi.

Bron'chial (brong'ke-al). Pertaining to the bronchi. **B. fluke,** distoma Ringeri. **B. gland,** lymphatic glands along the bronchi. **B. crises.** See *Crisis.* **B. respiration.** See *Respiration.*

Bronchiarc'tia. Stenosis of the bronchial tubes.

Bronchiec'tasis. Dilatation of bronchia.

Bronchil'oquy. High-pitched pectoriloquy, due to a consolidated lung.

Bron'chiocele (brong'ke-o-sēl). A dilatation or swelling of a bronchiole.

Bronchiocri'sis. Bronchial crisis.

Bron'chiole (brong'ke-ōl). A minute bronchial tube.

Bronchioli'tis. Inflammation of the bronchioles. **B. exudati'va,** a form with exudation.

Bron'chiospasm. Spasmodic narrowing of the bronchial tubes.
Bronchiosteno'sis. Same as *Bronchiarctia.*
Bronchis'mus. Same as *Bronchiospasm.*
Bronchit'ic. Pertaining to bronchitis.
Bronchi'tis (brong-ki'tis). Inflammation of the bronchial tubes. **Capillary b.,** inflammation of the minuter bronchial tubes. **Catarrhal b.,** a form with profuse mucopurulent discharge. **Fibrinous** or **Plastic b.,** bronchitis with expectorated casts of fibrin. **Mechanic b.,** variety caused by inhalation of particles, dust, etc. **B. oblit'erans,** b. in which the smaller bronchi become filled with fibrous exudate. **Putrid b.,** chronic bronchitis with offensive sputum.
Broncho-adeni'tis. Same as *Bronchadenitis.*
Broncho-aspergillo'sis. Bronchial disease from infection with *Aspergillus.*
Bronchoblastomyco'sis. Blastomycosis of the lungs.
Bronchoblennorrhe'a. Chronic bronchitis with copious thick sputum.
Bronchocav'ernous. Both bronchial and cavernous.
Bron'chocele (brong'ko-sēl). Same as *Goiter.*
Bronchoconstric'tion. Reduction of the caliber of the bronchi.
Bronchodilata'tion. Dilatation of a bronchus.
Broncho-egoph'ony. Same as *Egobronchophony.*
Broncho-esophagos'copy. Instrumental examination of the bronchi and esophagus.
Bron'chogram. A roentgenogram of the lungs after the bronchi have been injected with opaque matter.
Bronchog'raphy. The making of a bronchogram.
Bron'cholith (bron'ko-lith). Bronchial calculus.
Bronchолithi'asis. A condition in which calculi are found in the bronchi.
Bronchomonili'asis. Infection of the bronchi with Monilia.
Bronchomo'tor. Affecting the caliber of the bronchi.
Bronchomucomyco'sis. Bronchial disease from infection with *Mucor mucedo.*
Bronchomyco'sis. Bronchial disease due to microbes.
Broncho-oïdi'osis. Bronchitis caused by Oïdium.
Bronchop'athy (brong-kop'ath-e). Disease of the air-passages.
Bronchoph'ony (brong-kof'o-ne). The sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over a healthy bronchus. **Whispered b.,** bronchophony with the patient whispering.
Bron'choplasty (brong'ko-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the trachea.
Bronchople'gia. Paralysis of the bronchial tubes.
Bronchopneumo'nia (brong-ko-nu-mo'ne-ah). Inflammation of the lungs and bronchi; lobar pneumonia.
Bronchopul'monary. Pertaining to the bronchi and lungs.
Bronchorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from the bronchi.
Bronchor'rhaphy. The suturing of an incised bronchus.
Bronchorrhe'a. Bronchitis with profuse expectoration.
Bron'choscope. An instrument for inspecting the interior of the bronchi.
Bronchos'copy. Examination of the bronchi.
Bron'chospasm. Bronchial spasm.
Bronchospirocheto'sis. Castellani's bronchitis: a disease marked by bronchitis with spitting of blood, due to *Spirochæ'ta bronchia'lis.*
Bronchosteno'sis. Narrowing of the caliber of a bronchial tube.
Bronchos'tomy. The operation of establishing an opening into a bronchus through the chest wall.
Bronchotet'any. Dyspnea due to spasm of the bronchial muscles.

Bron'chotome (brong'ko-tōm). A cutting instrument used in bronchotomy.

Bronchot'omy. Surgical cutting of the trachea or of a bronchus.

Bronchotra'cheal. Pertaining to the bronchi and trachea.

Bronchoty'phoid. Typhoid fever beginning with severe bronchitis.

Bronchoty'phus. Typhus complicated with bronchial catarrh.

Bronchovesic'ular. Bronchial and vesicular.

Bron'chus (brong'kus). Either one of the two main branches of the trachea; the trachea itself.

Bronzed skin. A symptom of Addison's disease.

Brood-cell. A mother-cell containing daughter-cells.

Broom. Same as *Scoparius*.

Brossage (brōs'sazh'). Removal of granulations by a stiff brush.

Brous'nika. A diuretic preparation of red bilberry.

Brow'ache. Supra-orbital neuralgia.

Brow-presentation. Presentation of brow of fetus in labor.

Brown'ian movement. Oscillatory movements seen under the microscope in fine particles suspended in a liquid.

Brown-Séquard's disease or **paralysis.** Paralysis of motion on one side of the body with paralysis of sensation on the other.

Brucel'la (bru-sel'ah). A genus of micro-organisms which includes the organisms of Malta fever, contagious abortion, and canine distemper.

Bru'cin (bru'sin). A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}H_2O_4$, from nux vomica.

Bruissement (broo-ees-maw') [Fr.]. Same as *Purring tremor*.

Bruit (broo-e'). A sound or murmur, especially an abnormal one. **Aneurysmal b.,** blowing sound heard over an aneurysm. **B. d'airain,** metallic pectoral tinkling. **B. de clapotement,** splashing sound heard in dilatation of the stomach. **B. de craquement,** crackling pericardial sound. **B. de diable,** buzzing venous murmur in anemia. **B. de drapeau,** rustling sound heard in croup and laryngitis. **B. de froissement,** a clashing sound. **B. de galop,** galloping sound in mitral stenosis. **B. de lime,** a filing cardiac murmur. **B. de moulin,** water-wheel sound in certain pericardial affections. **Placental b.,** blowing sound in pregnant uterus caused by fetal circulation. **B. de pot fêlé,** cracked-pot sound, pathognomonic of certain lung-cavities. **B. de rappel,** sound of a drum, due to delayed mitral murmur. **B. de scie,** a cardiac sawing sound. **B. skodique.** Same as *Skodaic tympany*. **B. de soufflet,** a bellows sound of the heart.

Brun'ner's glands. See under *Gland*.

Bruno'nianism. The obsolete theory of J. Brown, that all diseases are due to excess or lack of stimulus.

Brush-burn. A wound produced by friction and resembling a burn.

Bryce's test. Revaccination as a test for vaccination.

Bryocytic (bri-o-sit'tic). Marked or attended by cell-proliferation.

Bryo'nia. Root of *Bryonia alba:* very active poison, medicinal in various diseases.

Bry'onin. Poisonous glucosid, $C_{48}H_{80}O_{19}$, from bryonia.

Bryore'tin. A resin obtainable from bryonia.

Bu'bo. Inflammatory swelling, especially of the inguinal glands. **Gonorrheal b.,** b. developing in gonorrhea. **Indolent b.,** a syphilitic b. with no tendency to break down **Parotid b.,** parotitis. **Pestilential b.,** b. associated with plague. **Primary b.** See *Bubon d'emblée*. **Sympathetic b.,** b. due to friction and injury. **Syphilitic b.,** one due to syphilis. **Venereal b.,** one due to venereal disease.

Bubon d'emblée. Venereal bubo without preceding symptom.
Bubonal'gia (bu-bo-nal'je-ah). Pain in the groin.
Bubon'ic. Characterized by, or pertaining to, buboes. **B. plague,** the oriental plague. See *Plague.*
Bubon'ocele (bu-bon'o-sēl). Incomplete inguinal hernia.
Bucar'dia. Cor bovinum.
Buc'cal (buk'al). Pertaining to the mouth.
Buccella'tion. Arrest of hemorrhage by a lint-pad
Buccinatolabia'lis. The buccinator and orbicularis oris together.
Buc'cinator (buk'sin-a-tor). Flat muscle of the cheek.
Buccover'sion. The position of a tooth when it lies buccally to the line of occlusion.
Buc'cula. Double chin.
Bu'chu (bu'ku). The leaves of *Barosma,* having diuretic properties, and used in genito-urinary diseases.
Buck'bean. The plant *Menyanthes trifoliata:* tonic and stomachic.
Buck'eye. Popular name for various species of *Æsculus.*
Buck'horn. A fern, *Osmunda regalis:* popular remedy for rickets.
Buck'thorn. See *Rhamnus;* also *Frangula.*
Bucne'mia. Inflammatory disease of the leg.
Bud'ding (bud'ing). See *Gemmation.*
Buf'fer. Any substance in a fluid which tends to lessen the change in hydrogen-ion concentration which otherwise would be produced by adding acids or alkalis.
Buf'fy coat. Buff-colored stratum on the surface of a blood-clot.
Bu'fidin. A poison obtainable from certain toads.
Bu'lam boil, Bulam'a boil. A chronic sore, endemic in West Africa, said to be caused by an insect larva.
Bulb. 1. Any rounded mass. 2. The oblongata. **B. of the aorta,** foremost of the divisions of the primitive embryonic cardiac vessel. **B. of corpus cavernosum,** enlarged muscular and proximal part of the cavernous body. **Dental b.,** the dentinal papilla. **B. of the eye,** the eyeball. **Gustatory b.** See *Taste-bulb.* **Hair-b.,** bulbous expansion of lower end of hair. **Olfactory b.,** the bulb-like extremity of the olfactory nerve on the under surface of each anterior lobe of the cerebrum. **Taste-b.'s,** end organs of gustatory nerve in papillæ of tongue. **B. of urethra,** the proximal part of the corpus spongiosum. **B. of vestibule.** See *Bulbus vestibuli.*
Bul'bar. Pertaining to a bulb.
Bul'biform. Bulb shaped.
Bulbi'tis. Inflammation of the bulbous portion of the urethra.
Bulbocaverno'sus. The accelerator urinæ muscle.
Bulbonu'clear. Pertaining to the medulla oblongata and its nerve nuclei.
Bulbo-ure'thral. Pertaining to the bulb of the urethra.
Bul'bous. Resembling a bulb. **B. nerves,** nerves with swollen ends in a stump. **B. urethra.** See *Urethra.*
Bul'bus arterio'sus. The bulb of the aorta. **B. vestib'uli,** the vulvovaginal gland.
Bulim'ia. Insatiable appetite.
Bulim'ic. Affected with bulimia.
Bul'la. A bleb, or cutaneous vesicle.
Bul'late (bul'āt). Inflated; bladdery.
Bulla'tion. Inflation; inflated condition.
Bull-dog forceps. Strong forceps with teeth and a clasp.
Bull'et probe. A probe for locating bullets.
Bul'lous (bul'us). Pertaining to a bulla.
Bul'piss. A parasitic, papular skin disease peculiar to Nicaragua.
Bum'blefoot. Inflammation of the ball of the foot of fowls.

Bunch. Traumatic swelling of a bone in horses.

Bun'dle. A collection of units. **Arnold's b.**, the frontal tract of the crusta cerebri. **Atrioventricular b., Auriculo-ventricular b.** Same as *B. of His*. **Gratiolet's b.**, a bundle of fibers from the optic thalamus to the optic center in the occipital lobe of the brain. **B. of His,** a muscular band connecting the auricles with the ventricles of the heart. **Keith's b.**, bundle of fibers in the wall of the auricle of the heart between the venæ cavæ. **Respiratory b.**, the solitary fasciculus. See *Fasciculus*. **Sino-atrial b.** Same as *Keith's b.* **Thorel's b.**, a bundle of muscle-fibers in the heart connecting the sino-auricular and auriculo-ventricular nodes. **B. of Vicq d'Azyr,** a bunch of white fibers around the base of the anterior nucleus of optic thalamus.

Bungpag'ga. A disease of West Africa with high fever and egg-sized tumors in the muscles.

Bun'ion (bun'yun). A swelling of the bursa mucosa at the ball of the great toe.

Bun'sen burner. A gas-burner having air holes at the bottom of the tube, admitting so much air that all the carbon is burned, giving an intensely hot, but slightly luminous flame.

Buphthal'mia, Buphthal'mus. Enlargement of the eye; keratoglobus.

Bur'dock. Popular name of *Lappa*.

Burette (bu-ret'). A graduated tube used in chemical work.

Bur'gundy pitch. Same as *Pix Burgundica*.

Burn. A lesion caused by undue heat.

Burns's amaurosis. Dimness of sight caused by sexual excesses.

Burnt-sponge. Sponge charred and powdered: used in goiter and tuberculosis.

Bur'ra gukeru'. The fruit of *Trib'ulus tanguino'sus*, of Asia: diuretic and aphrodisiac.

Bur'rowing. The formation of passages or tracts containing pus.

Bur'sa (ber'sah), *pl. bur'sæ*. A sac or pouch. **B. anseri'na,** a b. under the insertion of the sartorius and gracilis muscles. **Boyer's b.,** bursa beneath hyoid bone. **Calori's b.,** a b. between the trachea and the arch of the aorta. **Dupre's b.,** bursitis of the shoulder-joint. **Fleischmann's b.**, the sublingual bursa. **Gluteal b.,** either of three bursæ beneath gluteus maximus muscle. **His' b.,** the dilatation at the end of the archenteron. **Iliac b.,** b. at the point of insertion of the iliopsoas muscle into the lesser trochanter. **Luschka's b.** Same as *B. pharyngea*. **B. muco'sa,** any membranous sac which secretes synovia. **B. pharyn'gea,** a recess in the pharynx of a fetus and young infant. **Popliteal b.,** a b. in the popliteal space beneath the tendon of the semimembranosus and the tendon of the inner head of the gastrocnemius. **Prepatellar b.,** a b. over the patella. **Synovial b.** Same as *B. mucosa*.

Bur'sal. Pertaining to a bursa.

Bursa'lis. The obturator internus muscle.

Bur'sic acid. An astringent principle from *Bursa pastoris*.

Bursi'tis (ber-si'tis). Inflammation of a bursa. **Duplay's b.,** inflammation of the subdeltoid bursa. **Thornwaldt's b.,** catarrhal inflammation of anterior part of median recess of nasopharynx.

Bur'solith. A calculus or concretion in a bursa.

Bursop'athy. Any disease of a bursa.

Bur'ton's sign. Blue line on the gums in lead poisoning.

Bu'tane. An anesthetic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10}.

Bu'tesin. A local anesthetic, butyl para-amino benzoate. **B. picrate,** a compound combining the anesthetic properties of butesin with the antiseptic properties of picric acid.

Bu'tolan. A proprietary remedy for oxyuriasis.

But'ter. Oily mass procured by churning cream. **B. of antimony,** antimony trichlorid. **B. of cacao.** See *Cacao butter.* **B. of tin,** stannic chlorid. **B. of zinc,** zinc chlorid.

But'terfly patch. Lupus erythematosus of cheeks and nose

But'terin. Artificial butter chiefly from beef-fat.

But'ternut. See *Juglans.*

But'tock. The gluteal prominence or a lateral half of the same.

But'ton anastomosis. Anastomosis between two parts with a Murphy button.

But'tonhole, mitral. An advanced state of constriction of the mitral orifice of the heart. **B. operation.** See *Boutonniere operation.*

Bu'tyl. A hydrocarbon radical, C_4H_7. **B. hydrid,** a hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10}, from petroleum: its vapor is anesthetic.

Butylam'in. A ptomain derivable from cod-liver oil: diuretic and sudorific; probably poisonous.

Butyl-chlo'ral. A substance like chloral; its use is very limited.

Bu'tylene. A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_4H_8.

Butyl-hyp'nal. A hypnotic combination of antipyrin and butyl-chloral.

Bu'tyn. A local anesthetic for surface anesthesia in the eye and on mucous membranes.

Butyra'ceous. Of the consistence of butter.

Butyr'ic acid (bu-tir'ik). See *Acid.*

Bu'tyrin. A yellowish fat, $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$, the chief constituent of butter.

Bu'tyroid. Somewhat butyraceous.

Butyrom'eter. An apparatus for estimating the butter-fat of milk.

Bu'tyrone. A colorless liquid, $C_7H_{14}O$, distilled from calcium butyrate.

Bux'in. An alkaloid from boxwood.

Bux'us semper'virens. The tree which furnishes boxwood: it affords a volatile oil which has been used in medicine.

Bys'ma. A tampon or plug.

Byssa'ceous. Composed of fine flax-like threads.

Byssino'sis. Disease of the lungs due to the inhalation of cotton-dust in factories.

Byssocau'sis. The use of the moxa; moxibustion.

Bys'soid. Composed of a fringe the filaments of which are unequal in length.

Byssophthis'is. Phthisis from inhaling dust of cotton mills.

Bys'sus (bis'us). Lint or charpie.

Byth'us. The lower portion of the abdomen.

C.

C. Abbreviation for *carbon, congius* (gallon), *compound, centigrade, centimeter, clonus, closure,* etc.

Ca. Symbol of calcium.

Caap'i. The root of Banisteria caapi of Brazil: it is a stimulant.

Cabal'line aloes. Coarse aloes used by veterinarians.

Cabot's ring bodies. See under *body.*

CaC_2. Calcium carbid.

CaCC. Abbreviation for *cathodal closure contraction.*

Cacacrom'eter (kak-a-er-om'et-er). A device for estimating the impurity of the air.

Caca'in (kak-a'in). Same as *Theobromin.*

Cacan'thrax. Malignant anthrax.

Caca'o (kak-a'o). Seeds of *Theobroma cacao*, whence chocolate is made. **C. butter,** fixed oil or fat from cacao.

Caca'tion (kak-a'shun). Defecation.

Cac'atory (kak'at-or-e). Marked by severe diarrhea.

Cace'mia (kah-se'me-ah). Ill state of the blood.

Cacesthe'sia. Disordered sensibility.

Caché (kash-a'). A lead cone used for applying radiotherapy with any radio-active substance.

Cachec'tic. Marked by cachexia; sickly looking.

Cachet (kah-sha'). A wafer or capsule for medicines.

Cachex'ia, Cach'exy. Depraved state of nutrition. **C. hypophysiopri'va,** the symptoms resulting from removal of the pituitary body. **Lymphatic c.,** Hodgkin's disease. **Malarial c.,** chronic malaria. **Miners' c.,** ankylostomiasis. **Pachydermic c.,** myxedema. **C. splenet'ica,** spleen enlargement with anemia; often with leukemia. **C. strumipri'va** or **thyreopri'va,** a disordered state which may follow removal of the thyroid body. **Thyroid c.,** exophthalmic goiter.

Cachinna'tion (kak-in-a'shun). Excessive or hysteric laughter.

$CaCl_2$. Calcium chlorid.

$Ca(ClO)_2$. Calcium chlorate.

$CaCO_3$. Calcium carbonate.

CaC_2O_4. Calcium oxalate.

Cac'odyl (kak'o-dil). Poisonous arsenical compound, $As(CH_3)_2$.

Cacodyl'ic acid. Crystalline acid, $(CH_3)_2$, AsOOH: used in psoriasis.

Cacodyli'ocol. Guaiacol cacodylate: used in tuberculosis.

Cacogen'ic. Having a tendency to, or pertaining to, race degeneration.

Cacogen'ics (kak-o-jen'iks). Race deterioration.

Cacogeu'sia (kak-o-ju'se-ah). A bad taste.

Cacome'lia (kak-o-me'le-ah). Congenital deformity of a limb.

Cacop'athy. Severe or malignant disease.

Cacopho'nia. Disordered state of the voice.

Cacopla'sia. Formation of diseased or abnormal tissue.

Cacoplas'tic. Susceptible of imperfect organization only.

Cacorhyth'mic. Marked by irregularity of rhythm.

Cacos'mia. Foul odor; stench.

Cacoth'elin. Alkaloid, $C_{42}H_{22}NO_{20}$, derived from brucin.

Cacothen'ics. Degeneration of the race from bad environment and unsanitary surroundings.

Cacothym'ia. Depression of spirits with morbidly ill temper.

Cacot'rophy. Ill-nourished condition.

Cac'ozyme (kak'o-zim). A ferment capable of inducing a disease.

Cac'tin. Active principle of *Cactus grandiflorus.*

Cacti'na. A proprietary preparation of night-blooming cereus: said to be a heart-stimulant.

Cacu'men (kak-u'men). 1. The top of a plant. 2. Part of cerebellum below the declivis.

Cadav'er (kad-av'er). A dead body or corpse.

Cadaver'ic. Pertaining to the cadaver.

Cadav'erin. A poisonous ptomain, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, from decaying meat.

Cadav'erous. Having the aspect of a dead body.

Cade oil (kād). A tarry oil of juniper: used in skin diseases.

Cad'mium. A tin-like metallic element: its soluble salts are poisonous, with a limited use in medicine.

Cadu'ceus. The wand of Hermes or Mercury: used as a symbol of the medical profession.

Cadu'cous membrane. Same as *Decidua.*

Cæcal, Cæcitis, Cæcum, Cæsarean operation, etc. See *Cecal, Cecitis, Cecum, Cesarean operation,* etc.

Caf'fea. Same as *Coffee.*

Caffe'ic acid. See *Acid.*

Caffe'in. An alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}N_5O_2$: diuretic, stimulant.

Caf'feinism, Caf'feism. Disease induced by excessive use of coffee.

Caf'feone (kaf'e-ōn). A heart-stimulant from coffee.

Caffeoresor'cin. A proprietary preparation containing caffein and resorcin.

Cagot ear (kah-go'). Ear with no lower lobe.

Cahin'ca. Diuretic root of various species of *Chiocca,* found in tropical America.

Cahin'cic acid (kah-hin'sik). See *Acid.*

CaH_2O_2. Calcium hydroxid.

Cainopho'bia. Morbid dread of anything new.

Cais'son disease (ka'son). Paralytic disease to which those are liable who work in subaqueous caissons.

Caj'eput, Caj'uput. The *Melaleuca cajuputi,* a tree of the Spice Islands. **C. oil,** stimulating volatile oil from cajuput leaves.

Caj'eputene (kaj'ep-ut-ēn). A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, from oil of cajeput: anthelmintic, anodyne, and antispasmodic.

Cake, ague-. See *Ague-cake.*

Caked breast. See under *Breast.*

Cal'abar bean. The seed of physostigma, which see.

Calab'arin. Supposed alkaloid from Calabar bean.

Calage (kah-lahzh')[Fr.]. Fixation of viscera by means of pillows to relieve sea-sickness.

Cal'amin. Native zinc carbonate.

Cal'amus. Aromatic rhizome of *Ac'orus cal'amus,* or sweet flag. **C. scripto'rius,** the lowest angle of the fourth ventricle.

Cala'ya. An antiperiodic extract from the fruit of *Annes'lea febrif'uga.*

Calca'neal, Calca'nean. Pertaining to the calcaneum.

Calcanei'tis. Inflammation of the os calcis.

Calcaneoca'vus. Club-foot combining calcaneus and cavus.

Calcaneotib'ial. Pertaining to the calcaneum and tibia.

Calcaneovalgoca'vus. Club-foot combining calcaneus, valgus, and cavus.

Calca'neum (kal-ka'ne-um). The os calcis, or heel-bone.

Calca'neus. Club-foot in which only the heel reaches the ground.

Calcanodyn'ia. Pain in the heel.

Cal'car. 1. A spur. 2. Hippocampus minor. **C. femora'le,** the plate of strong tissue which strengthens the neck of the femur.

Calca'rea (kal-ka're-ah). A calcareous homeopathic remedy of several varieties: extensively used.

Calca'reous (kal-ka're-us). Containing lime.

Cal'carine (kal'kar-īn). Pertaining to the calcar.

Calcariu'ria. Presence of lime salts in the urine.

Calce'mia. The presence of an abnormally large amount of calcium in the blood.

Cal'cic (kal'sik). Pertaining to lime or to calcium.

Calcico'sis (kal-sik-o'sis). Lung-disease induced by inhaling marble dust.

Cal'cidin (kal'sid-in). Iodized calcium used in croupous conditions.

Calcifica'tion. Deposition of calcium-salts in the tissues.

Calcig'erous tubes (kal-sij'er-us). Dentinal tubes of dentin.

Calcim'eter. Instrument for measuring the calcium in a liquid.

Calcina'tion. Expulsion of moisture by heat.

Calcino'sis. Disposition of nodules of calcium in the skin, muscles, tendons, and nerves.

Calciot'ropism. The capacity to act in an exaggerated degree to the administration of calcium.

Cal'cipexy. The fixation of calcium to the body tissues.

Calciphil'ia (kal-sif-il'e-ah). A tendency to calcification.

Calcipri'vic. Pertaining to a deficiency or absence of calcium.

Cal'cium (kal'se-um). A metal, Ca, the basis of lime, which is its oxid. **C. carbonate,** chalk, $CaCO_3$.

Calcoglob'ulin. A compound of calcium salt with an albuminate.

Cal'coid. A tumor of the tooth-pulp.

Calcoph'erous. Containing or producing lime.

Calcosphe'rite. A small calcareous body found in tumors, nervous tissue, etc.

Cal'culary (kal'ku-la-re). Pertaining to calculus.

Calculif'ragous. Breaking up bladder stones.

Calculo'sis. The presence of a calculus.

Cal'culous (kal'ku-lus). Of the nature of a calculus.

Cal'culus (kal'ku-lus), pl. *cal'culi.* A stone-like concretion in any organ. **Arthritic c.,** a gouty concretion. **Biliary c.,** a gallstone. **Bronchial c.,** calculus in an air-passage. **Cutaneous c.,** milium. **Fusible c.,** urinary calculus made up of phosphate of ammonium, calcium, and magnesium. **Hemic c.,** concretion of blood coagula. **Lacteal,** or **Mammary, c.,** a concretion obstructing a lactiferous duct. **Mulberry c.,** calculus resembling a mulberry in color and shape. **Prostatic c.,** one in the prostate gland. **Renal c.,** a calculus in the kidney. **Salivary c.,** one in the ducts of the salivary glands. **Serumal c.,** tartar on teeth from serum of diseased gums. **Uterine c.,** a concretion in the substance of the uterus. **Vesical c.,** stone in the bladder. **Xanthic c.,** urinary calculus composed of xanthin.

Cal'cusol. A proprietary preparation used for gout and rheumatism.

Calefa'cient (kal-e-fa'shent). Causing a sense of warmth.

Calen'dula. The pot marigold, *C. officinalis:* used in wounds, bruises, and ulcers.

Calen'dulin. A principle obtained from calendula.

Cal'enture. Fever of hot regions, with delirium.

Calf. The back part of the leg below the knee.

Cal'iber. The diameter of a canal or tube.

Calibra'tion. Measurement of the caliber of an opening.

Calibra'tor. A graduated cone; an instrument for performing calibration.

Calic'ulus op'ticus. The optic cup.

Cal'ipers. Two-bladed instrument used in various kinds of measurement.

Calisa'ya (kal-is-a'yah). Yellow cinchona bark.

Calisthen'ics. Light exercise for attaining grace and elegance of movement.

Calliph'ora. A genus of flies, the blow-flies.

Callisec'tion. Painless vivisection.

Cal'lisen's operation. Left lumbar colotomy.

Calloma'nia. Insanity in which the patient considers herself exceedingly beautiful.

Callo'sal. Pertaining to the corpus callosum.

Callos'ity. A circumscribed hardening and thickening of the skin.

Callosomar'ginal. Pertaining to the callosal and marginal convolutions.

Callo'sum (kal-o'sum). Same as *Corpus callosum.*

Callous (kal'us). Of the nature of a callus.

Cal'lus. 1. Any callosity. 2. The osseous material by which union between ends of a fractured bone is effected. At first it is cartilage-

like (**Provisional c.**), but this is afterward re-absorbed and replaced by the **Permanent c.**, forming permanent union of bones.

Cal'mant (kahm'ant). A calming or sedative medicine; sedative.

Cal'mative (kahm'at-iv). A sedative medicine; calming.

Calmette's reaction or **test** (kal-mets'). See *Ophthalmic reaction* under *reaction*.

Calolac'tose. Intestinal disinfectant, consisting of a mixture of calomel, lactose, and bismuth subnitrate.

Cal'omel. Mercurous chlorid; hydrargyri chloridum mite.

Ca'lor anima'lis. The natural or normal heat of the animal body.

Calora'diance. Radiation which lies between 250 and 55,000 millimicrons, such as the rays of the sun, carbon arcs, incandescent filaments, and hot black bodies.

Calores'cence. The conversion of non-luminous into luminous heat rays.

Calori's bursa. See under *Bursa*.

Caloric'ity. The power of the body of developing heat.

Cal'orie (kal'o-re). See *Calory*.

Calorifa'cient (kal-or-if-a'shent). Heat-producing: used of certain food-elements.

Calorif'ic. Producing heat.

Calorigenet'ic. Same as *Calorigenic*.

Calorigen'ic. Producing heat; pertaining to heat production.

Calorim'eter. An instrument for estimating the amount of heat disengaged. In physiology it is an apparatus for measuring the amount of heat produced by an individual.

Calorim'etry. Measurement of the amount of heat absorbed or given out.

Caloripunc'ture. Same as *Ignipuncture*.

Calor'iscope. An instrument for showing the caloric value of infant-feeding mixtures.

Caloritrop'ic. Same as *Thermotropic*.

Cal'ory (kal'o-re). Amount of heat required to raise one kilogram of water one degree centigrade.

Calum'ba. Root of *Jateorrhiza palmata*; tonic and stomachic.

Calum'bin. A principle obtainable from calumba.

Calva'ria, Calva'rium. That part of the cranium which is above the eyes, ears, and occipital protuberance.

Calvit'ies (kal-vish'e-ēz). Lack or loss of hair; baldness.

Calx. Lime, or calcium oxid. **C. chlora'ta,** chlorinated lime; disinfectant. **C. sulphura'ta,** sulphurated lime; depilatory. **C. vi'va,** quicklime.

Caly'ciform (ka-lis'if-orm). Goblet-shaped.

Calyculus (kal-ik'u-lus). A bud-shaped or cup-shaped structure.

Ca'lyx (ka'lix). Any one of the cup-like divisions of a renal pelvis.

Cambo'gia (kam-bo'je-ah). Same as *Gamboge*.

Cam'era. Any cavity, chamber, or ventricle. **C. aquo'sa,** anterior aqueous chamber of the eye. **C. cor'dis,** the interior of the pericardium. **C. oc'uli,** space between the cornea and lens.

Cam'isole (kam'is-ōl) [Fr.]. Straight-jacket for restraining maniacal patients.

Cammidge reaction. See under *reaction*.

Cam'omile (kam'o-mil). Same as *Chamomile*.

Cam'phacol (kam'fak-ol). A preparation of camphoric acid, formaldehyd, and guaiacol.

Cam'phene. Any one of a class of volatile oils with the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$.

Camphe'nol. A disinfectant compound of camphor and phenols.

Cam'phoid. Pyroxylin dissolved in alcoholic solutions of camphor.

Cam'phol. A camphor and salol preparation.

Camphophenique (kam-fo-fen-ēk'). A compound containing camphor and phenol, for external use.

Camphopyraz'olon. Phenylhydrazin in composition with camphocarboxylic acid, $C_{17}H_{20}N_2O$: used like camphor.

Cam'phor. A concrete volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$; also, any one of a series of substances called camphors. **C.-ice,** simple cerate nine parts, camphor one part: for toilet and slight eruptions. **C.-naphtol,** two parts camphor and one of naphtol; antiseptic.

Cam'phorated. Combined with camphor. **C. oil,** linimentum camphoris, or camphorated liniment.

Camphor'ic acid. See *Acid.*

Camphoron'ic acid. An antiseptic compound, $C_5H_{12}O_5 + H_2O$.

Camphorox'ol. An antiseptic preparation of camphor, alcohol, and hydrogen peroxid.

Cam'phosal. Camphoric-acid ester of santalol: used in urethral fever, vesical catarrh, etc.

Campim'eter (kam-pim'et-er). An instrument for measuring the field of vision.

Camptocor'mia. Forward flexion of the trunk seen in soldiers.

Camptodactyl'ia. A claw-like condition of the hand or foot.

Can'ada balsam. Oleoresin of fir; terebinthina canadensis. **C. hemp,** apocynum. **C. pitch,** pix canadense; resin of hemlock or *Abies canadensis.*

Cana'dium. A supposed new chemical element found in British Columbia.

Can'adol. A local anesthetic, or freezing hydrocarbon, used as a spray.

Canal (kan-al'). Any passage or duct in the body. **Alcock's c.,** a sheath of the obturator fascia containing the internal pudic artery. **Alimentary c.,** the entire digestive tube from mouth to anus. **Arachnoid c.,** a space beneath arachnoid membrane of brain, transmitting great veins of Galen. **C. of Arantius,** the ductus venosus. **Archinephric c.,** the duct of the primitive kidney. **Bernard's c.,** the accessory duct of the pancreas. **Bichat's c.,** small subarachnoid space transmitting veins of Galen. **Bulbular c.,** the canal of Petit. **Caroticotympanic c's.,** short canals from carotid canal to the tympanum, transmitting branches of carotid plexus. **Carotid c.,** one in petrous portion of temporal bone, transmitting internal carotid artery. **Cervical c.,** the canal of the cervix uteri. **C. of Cloquet.** See *Hyaloid c.* **Cochlear c.,** the spiral cavity of the cochlea. **C. of Corti,** triangular canal enclosed between pillars of Corti and the basilar membrane. **Crural c.** Same as *Femoral c.* **C. of Cuvier,** the ductus venosus. **Dentinal c's.,** the minute canals in dentin. **Facial c.,** the aqueduct of Fallopius. **Femoral c.,** canal from femoral ring to upper part of saphenous opening. **C. of Ferrein,** the canal between the free edges of the eyelid when closed. **C's. of Fontana,** ring-shaped series of spaces in the sclerotic in front of its attachment to the iris. **C. of Gärtner,** the remains in the female of the main part of the Wolffian duct of the embryo. **Haversian c's.,** canals ramifying in the compact substance of bone and transmitting vessels and lymph to the interior. **C. of Huguier,** small canal in between squamous and petrous portions of temporal bone, transmitting chorda tympani nerve. **Hunter's c.,** a triangular canal in the adductor magnus of the thigh, transmitting femoral artery and vein and long saphenous nerve. **Huschke's c.,** canal formed by union of tubercles of tympanic ring. **Hyaloid c.,** canal running through vitreous body, transmitting hyaloid artery

of fetus. **Incisor c.,** canal opening into the mouth by an opening behind the incisor teeth of upper jaw. **Infra-orbital c.,** small canal running obliquely through floor of orbit, transmitting infra-orbital artery and nerve. **Inguinal c.,** a canal between internal and external abdominal ring. **Jacobson's c.** Same as *Tympanic c.* **Lacrimal c.,** the canal lodging the lacrimal duct. **C. of Lœwenberg,** portion of cochlear canal above membrane of Corti. **Malar c.,** canal in malar bone, transmitting branch of superior maxillary nerve. **Medullary c.,** the cavity of a long bone, containing the marrow. **Nasal c.** 1. Canal in posterior part of nasal bone, transmitting nasal nerves. 2. Same as *Lacrimal c.* **Nasopalatine c.** Same as *Incisor c.* **Neural c.,** the canal in the epiblast of the embryo forming the cerebrospinal cavity. **Neurenteric c.,** canal in embryo from medullary tube to archenteron. **C. of Nuck,** a tubular process of peritoneum projecting into inguinal canal of female fetus. **Parturient c.,** canal through which child passes in childbirth. **C. of Petit,** a small channel surrounding the lens of the eye. **Portal c.,** space in capsule of Glisson of liver, transmitting branches of hepatic artery, portal vein, and hepatic duct. **Pterygoid c.** Same as *Vidian c.* **Pterygopalatine c.,** one in sphenoid and palate bones, transmitting vessels and nerve. **Pulp-c., Root-c.,** the part of a pulp-cavity traversing the root of a tooth. **C. of Rosenthal,** the spiral canal of the modiolus of the ear. **Sacral c.,** continuation of vertebral canal in the sacrum. **C. of Schlemm,** circular canal surrounding eye at sclerocorneal junction. **Semicircular c.,** long canals of the labyrinth of the ear. **Spermatic c.** Same as *Inguinal c.* **Spinal c.,** the canal through the vertebræ, transmitting the spinal cord. **Spiral c.,** the canal of the cochlea enclosing the scala vestibuli, scala media, and scala tympani. **Stilling's c.,** the hyaloid canal. **Tarsal c.,** the canal under the head of the abductor hallucis. **Temporomalar c.,** canal in malar bone from orbital to temporal surfaces, transmitting superior maxillary bone. **Tubotympanal c.,** a canal of hypoblast in the embryo, forming Eustachian tube and tympanum. **Tympanic c.,** one in petrous portion of temporal bone, transmitting Jacobson's nerve. **Uterine c.,** the entire cavity of the uterus. **Vertebral c.,** the canal enclosed by the vertebral arches. **Vidian c.,** one in sphenoid bone, transmitting Vidian artery and nerve. **Volkmann's c's.,** canals in subperiosteal layer of bones communicating with Haversian canals. **Vomerobasilar c.,** canal formed by junction of vomer and sphenoid bone. **Wharton's c.,** the duct of the submaxillary gland. **C. of Wirsung,** the pancreatic duct. **Zygomaticotemporal c.** Same as *Temporomalar c.*

Canalic'ular. Pertaining to a canaliculus.

Canalic'ulus. A small canal or channel.

Canal'is. A canal or channel. **C. arterio'sus,** a fetal blood-vessel which connects the pulmonary artery and the aorta. **C. veno'sus,** a fetal canal which connects the umbilical vein at the liver to the ascending vena cava.

Canaliza'tion. The formation of canals or perforations.

Can'cellate, Can'cellated. Having a lattice-like structure.

Cancel'li. Mesh-like or lattice-like structure in bone.

Can'cellous tissue. Spongy tissue in bone.

Can'cer (kan'ser). A malignant tumor made up chiefly of epithelial cells; carcinoma. **Adenoid c.,** malignant cancer composed of cylindrical tubes lined with epithelium. **C. aquat'icus.** Same as *Cancrum oris.* **Black c.,** melanotic cancer. **Butter's c.,** cancer of the hepatic flexure of the colon. **C.-cell,** the epithelial cells of cancer. **Clay-pipe c.** See *Smokers' c.*

Colloid c., one containing colloid matter. **Encephaloid c.** Same as *Soft c.* **C. en cuirasse**, cancer about the skin of the thorax. **Epithelial c.**, epithelioma. **Hard c.**, one made up chiefly of fibrous tissue. **C.-juice**, the milk-juice flowing from a cut cancer. **Medullary c.** Same as *Soft c.* **Melanotic c.**, a pigmented cancer. **Scirrhous c.** Same as *Hard c.* **Smokers' c.**, epithelioma of lip from irritation of a pipe. **Soft c.**, one made up chiefly of cells.

Cancera'tion. The assumption of cancerous qualities.

Cancerigen'ic (kan-ser-ij-en'ik). Causing or producing cancer.

Can'cerin (kan'ser-in). A ptomain from urine in cancer of uterus.

Can'cerism (kan'ser-izm). Tendency to the formation of cancer; cancerous diathesis.

Can'ceroderm (kan'ser-o-derm). Angioma on the chest and abdomen thought to be connected with cancer.

Canceromy'ces. An organism considered by some as the causal agent in cancer.

Canceropho'bia. Morbid dread of cancer.

Cancer'ous (kan'ser-us). Relating to, or of the nature of, a cancer.

Can'criform (kang-krif'orm). Resembling a cancer.

Can'croid (kang'kroid). 1. Cancer-like. 2. A skin-cancer of a lesser degree of malignity. **C. corpuscles**, the pearly bodies of epithelioma.

Cancro'in. Supposed alexin of cancer-poison.

Cancrol'ogy. The science and study of cancer.

Can'crum o'ris. Fetid ulceration of the mouth. **C. puden'di.** Same as *Noma.*

Can'dle-fish oil. Same as *Eulachon oil.*

Canel'la. Bark of *Canella alba;* tonic stimulant.

Canes'cent (kan-es'ent). Grayish.

Cane-sugar. See *Sugar.*

Ca'nine eminence. See *Eminence.* **C. fossa.** See *Fossa.* **C. tooth.** See *Tooth.*

Canin'iform. Resembling a canine tooth.

Cani'ties (kan-ish'e-ēz). Grayness of the hair.

Can'ker. Ulceration, especially of the mouth or lips.

Can'nabene hydrid. An oily hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{22}$, from cannabis; poisonous.

Can'nabin. 1. A resin from *Cannabis indica.* 2. A hypnotic alkaloid of *Cannabis indica.*

Cannabin'don. A red, syrupy, hypnotic liquid from *Cannabis indica.*

Cannab'inol. An oil, $C_{21}H_{25}O.OH$, from *Cannabis indica.*

Cannab'inone. A dangerous alkaloidal resin from *Cannabis.*

Can'nabis. Hemp; a genus of plants. **C. in'dica**, an Asiatic variety of common hemp; preferred for medicinal use. **C. sati'va**, the common hemp; narcotic and antispasmodic.

Can'nabism. Habitual use of hemp-derivatives as intoxicants.

Cannabitet'anin. A powerful convulsant alkaloid from cannabis.

Can'non. See *Canon.*

Can'nula. A tube for introduction into the body, often enclosing a trocar.

Can'on. The metatarsal and metacarpal region of horses.

Canquoin's paste (kang-kwahz'). Caustic paste of equal parts zinc chlorid and flour.

Canta'ni's diet (kahn-tah'nēz). Exclusive meat-diet in diabetes.

Can'thal. Pertaining to a canthus.

Canthar'idal. Pertaining to cantharides.

Canthar'ides (kan-thar'id-ēz). Blistering flies. See *Cantharis.*

Canthar'idin. Crystalline active principle, $C_{10}H_{24}O_8$, from cantharides.

Canthar'idism. Morbid effect of injudicious use of cantharides.

Can'tharis, pl. *cantharides.* A genus of beetles. **C. vesicato'ria,** the Spanish or blistering fly: vesicant, diuretic, and stimulant.

Canthec'tomy (kan-thek'to-me). Surgical removal of a canthus.

Canthi'tis (kan-thi'tis). Inflammation of a canthus.

Canthol'ysis. Surgical section of a canthus and canthal ligament.

Can'thoplasty. Operation to restore the palpebral fissure to its full length.

Canthor'rhaphy (kan-thor'af-e). Suturing of a canthus.

Canth'otomy (kan-thot'o-me). Surgical slitting of either canthus.

Can'thus. The angle at the junction of the eyelids.

Can'tus gal'li. Child-crowing; laryngismus stridulus.

Can'ula. Same as *Cannula.*

CaO. Calcium monoxid.

CaOC. Symbol for cathodal opening contracture.

Caou'tchouc (koo'tskuk). India-rubber or gum elastic; much used in dentistry and surgery.

Capac'ity, vital. See *Vital capacity.*

Cap'elet, Cap'ped hock. A swelling on the heel of a horse's hock.

Cap'eline bandage. A hood-like bandage applied to a stump.

Ca'piat. An instrument for removing foreign bodies from the uterus.

Capillaire (cap-il-air'). A demulcent syrup from maiden-hair fern.

Capillarecta'sia. Dilatation of capillaries.

Capillariomo'tor. Pertaining to the functional activity of the capillaries.

Capillari'tis. Inflammation of the capillaries.

Capillaros'copy. Diagnostic examination of the capillaries.

Cap'illary. 1. Pertaining to a hair; hair-like. 2. Any one of the minute vessels which conduct the blood from the arteries to the veins.

Capil'liculture. Treatment for the restoration of the hair.

Capil'lin. A preparation of tannin, chloral, and resorcin: used in seborrhea.

Capillomo'tor. Same as *Capillariomotor.*

Capil'lus (kap-il'us). A hair.

Capistra'tion (kap-is-tra'shun). Phimosis.

Cap'ital. Of the greatest importance; involving danger to life.

Cap'itate. Head-shaped.

Capita'tum (kap-it-a'tum). The os magnum.

Capitel'lum. The rounded eminence on the humerus for the articulation of the radius.

Capit'ulum. A small boss on the surface of a bone.

$Ca_3(PO_4)_2$. Tricalcic phosphate.

Capotement (kah-pōt-maw'). A splashing sound heard in dilatation of the stomach.

Cap'pa (kap'ah). A layer of gray matter of the quadrigeminal body.

Capped elbow. A hard mass or swelling on the point of the elbow in horses and cattle.

Caprenal'in. A local hemostatic preparation from suprarenal glands.

Cap'reolate, Cap'reolary. Tendril-shaped, as the spermatic vessels.

Cap'ric acid. See *Acid.*

Cap'rizant. Leaping or bounding; goat-like: said of an irregular pulse.

Cap'rone. A clear, volatile oil, $C_{11}H_{22}O$, from oil of rue.

Caproylam'in. A poisonous ptomain; hexylamin.

Capryl'ic acid. An acid from butter and other oils.

Cap'sicin. Acrid resin from capsicum.

Cap'sicol. Volatile oil of capsicum.

Cap'sicum. Genus of plants; cayenne, or red pepper.

Capsi'tis. Same as *Capsulitis.*

Capsot'omy. Same as *Capsulotomy.*

Cap'sula. The internal capsule of the brain.

Cap'sular. Pertaining to a capsule.

Capsula'tion. The enclosure of a medicine in capsules.

Cap'sule (kap'sūl). 1. Same as *Capsular ligament.* 2. A soluble case for enclosing a dose of medicine. **Atrabiliary c.** Same as *Suprarenal c.* **Auditory c.,** capsule of cartilage in embryo developing into external ear. **Bonnet's c.,** posterior part of sheath of eyeball. **Bowman's c.** Same as *Malpighian c.* **C's of the brain,** two layers of white matter in the substance of the cerebrum, distinguished as *internal* and *external.* **Cartilage c.,** cavities in matrix of cartilage, containing cartilage-cells. **Glisson's c.,** sheath of connective tissue inclosing hepatic artery, hepatic duct, and portal vein. **Internal c.,** tract of nerve-fibers internal to lenticular nucleus. **C. of lens,** transparent sac enclosing lens of eye. **Malpighian c.,** the globular dilatation forming commencement of a uriniferous tubule in the kidney. **Muller's c.** Same as *Malpighian c.* **Nasal c.,** cartilage in embryo, developing into nose. **Optic d.,** capsule in embryo, developing into sclerotic. **Suprarenal c.,** small organ in front of upper part of either kidney. **C. of Tenon,** the fibrous sheath enveloping the eyeball.

Capsulec'tomy. Excision of a capsule, especially a joint capsule.

Capsuli'tis. Inflammation of a capsule, as that of the lens.

Capsulocil'iary. Pertaining to the capsule of the lens and the ciliary apparatus.

Capsulolentic'ular. Pertaining to the capsule and lens.

Capsulopu'pillary. Pertaining to the capsule and pupil.

Capsulor'rhaphy (kap-su-lor'af-e). Suture of a joint capsule.

Cap'sulotome. A cutting instrument for use in capsulotomy.

Capsulot'omy. Surgical cutting of a capsule, as that of the lens.

Capita'tion (kap-ta'shun). The first stage of hypnotism.

Cap'tol. Tannochloral; a brown antiseptic and astringent powder from tannic acid and chloral.

Cap'ut [L.]. The head; any head-like object. **C. co'li,** the head of the colon; the cecum. **C. cor'nu, C. gelatino'sum,** the expanded end of the posterior horn of the gray matter of the spinal cord. **C. gallina'ginis,** the verumontanum, or crista urethræ; literally, wood-cock's head. **C. medu'sæ,** a congested appearance of the cutaneous veins around the navel, due to portal obstruction. **C. obsti'pum,** wry-neck or torticollis. **C. succeda'neum,** a swelling on the presenting part of the head of the fetus.

Carageen' (kar-ag-ēn'). Irish moss. See *Chondrus.*

Car'amel. A brown substance, $C_{12}H_{18}O_9$, formed by heating sugar to 200° C.

Caran'na. A resin from various tropical American trees: now little used.

Car'away. The plant *Carum carui;* also its aromatic seed.

Carbam'ic acid. See *Acid.*

Car'basus. Canvas; also, surgical gauze. **C. carbola'ta,** carbolized gauze. **C. iodoforma'ta,** iodoform gauze.

Car'bazid. A urea derivative having both the amid groups replaced by hydrazine.

Carben'zym. A preparation of vegetable charcoal and trypsan; used in gastro-intestinal fermentation.

Car'binol. Same as *Methyl alcohol.*

Car'bo anima'lis. Animal charcoal; a deodorant and decolorizer. **C. lig'ni,** charcoal; a deodorant, absorbent and disinfectant.

Carbohe'mia (kar-bo-he'me-ah). Incomplete oxidation of the blood.

Carbohy'drate. Any compound made up of carbon in groups of six atoms, and of hydrogen and oxygen in the proportions to form water.

Carbohydratu'ria. Presence of an excess of carbohydrates in the urine.

Car'bol-fuch'sin. Staining fluid containing carbolic acid and fuchsin.

Carbol'ic acid. See *Acid.*

Car'bolism (kar'bo-lizm). Carbolic-acid poisoning.

Car'bolize. To impregnate with carbolic acid.

Carbolu'ria. Carbolic acid in the urine.

Carbom'eter. An instrument for determining the proportion of carbon dioxid.

Car'bon (kar'bon). A tetrad element found in charcoal, diamond, and graphite. **C. dioxid,** a gas, CO_2, said not to be poisonous, but to cause death by suffocation. **C. disulphid,** poisonous compound, CS_2; local anesthetic. **C. monoxid,** a gas, CO, formed by imperfect combustion; poisonous.

Carbonaphtho'ic acid. An antiseptic; called also oxynaphthoic acid.

Car'bonate. Any salt of carbonic acid.

Carbone'mia (kar-bo-ne'me-ah). Excess of carbonic acid in the blood.

Carbon'ic acid (kar-bon'ik). See *Acid.*

Car'bonize (kar'bon-iz). To convert into charcoal.

Carbonom'etry. Estimation of the amount of carbon dioxid exhaled in the breath.

Carbonu'ria. The presence of carbon dioxide or other carbon compounds in the urine.

Carboxyhemoglo'bin. A compound of carbon monoxid and hemoglobin found in the blood after poisoning by carbon monoxid.

Carbox'yl (kar-bok'sil). The radical, CO_2H, occurring in nearly all organic acids.

Car'buncle (kar'bung-kl). A subcutaneous inflammation, often ending in a suppurating slough.

Carbun'cular. Pertaining to a carbuncle.

Carbunculo'sis. A condition marked by the development of several carbuncles.

Carcasonne's ligament (kar-kah-zonz'). The triangular ligament of the urethra.

Carcinelco'sis. A cancerous sore.

Carcine'mia. Cancerous cachexia.

Carcinogen'esis (kar''sin-o-jen'e-sis). The production of cancer.

Carcinogen'ic. Causing or producing cancer.

Car'cinoid. Resembling a cancer.

Carcincl'ysin. A ferment derived from a Chinese variety of pine: used for cancer.

Carcinolyt'ic (kar-sin-o-lit'ik). Destroying cancer cells.

Carcino'ma. Malignant tumor made up of connective tissue enclosing epithelial cells. See *Cancer.* **Acinous c.,** carcinoma having an acinous structure, and including encephaloid and scirrhus. **Acute c.,** encephaloid, or soft cancer. See *Cancer.* **C. adenomato'sum,** a cancer with a disposition to form gland-like acini. **Alveolar c.,** colloid carcinoma. **Basal-celled c., C. basocellula're,** carcinoma developing from the cells of the deepest layer of the superficial epithelium and retaining the character of

those cells. **Chronic c.,** scirrhus or hard cancer. See *Scirrhus.* **Colloid c.,** carcinoma in which the cells have undergone colloid degeneration. Called also *Gelatiniform c.* **C. cuta'neum,** epithelioma. **Cylindric c.,** carcinoma in which the cells are cylindric or nearly so. **C. du'rum,** scirrhous carcinoma. **Encephaloid c.,** cancer of a soft, brain-like structure, resembling scirrhous carcinoma, but having less connective tissue, larger alveoli, and more cells. **Epibulbar c.,** a carcinoma which starts at the edge of the cornea and spreads over the cornea and conjunctiva. **Epidermoid c.,** carcinoma in which the cells tend to differentiate in the same way that the cells of the epidermis do, that is, they tend to form prickle cells and undergo cornification. **Epithelial c.** See *Epithelioma.* **C. epithelia'le adenoi'des,** carcinoma forming in epithelial surfaces, but made up of adenoid or gland-like forms. **Erectile c.,** an encephaloid containing many blood-vessels: called also *Hematoid c.* **C. ex ul'cere,** carcinoma of the stomach developed from simple ulcer. **C. fibro'sum,** scirrhous carcinoma. **Gelatiniform c.** See *Colloid c.* **C. gigantocellula're,** carcinoma containing many giant-cells. **Glandular c.,** carcinoma in which the cells are of the glandular or secreting type; adenocarcinoma. **Hair-matrix c.,** basal-celled carcinoma. **Hematoid c.** See *Erectile c.* **Hyaline c.,** colloid carcinoma. **Lenticular c., C. lenticula're.** scirrhous carcinoma of the skin with the formation of flattened papules and nodules which run together, forming fungoid masses. **Lipomatous c.,** carcinoma containing much fat. **C. mastitoi'des,** a rapidly growing variety of breast cancer which, by setting up violent irritation, produces a round-cell infiltration resembling mastitis. Called also *Mastitis carcinosa.* **C. medulla're,** medullary cancer. **Melantoic c., C. melano'des,** encephaloid carcinoma, which is blackened with melanin. **C. mol'le,** medullary cancer. **C. mucip'arum, C. muco'sum,** colloid carcinoma. **C. myxomato'des,** colloid cancer in which the stroma has undergone myxomatous degeneration. **C. ni'grum,** melanotic carcinoma. **C. ossif'icans, osteoid c.,** carcinoma in which there is deposit of bone. **Periportal c.,** cancer of the liver, extending along and around the portal vessels. **Pultaceous c.,** encephaloid carcinoma whose alveoli have thick walls and pulpy juice. **C. sarcomato'des,** carcinoma showing transformation toward sarcoma. **Scirrhous c.,** carcinoma with a hard structure composed of connective-tissue alveoli filled with masses of cells which have no vessels or interstitial substance; called also *Chronic c.* and *Hard c.* **C. scro'ti,** cancer of the scrotum. **C. sim'plex,** carcinoma in which the relative proportion between the stroma and the cells is normal. **Solanoid c.,** one having the consistence of raw potato. **C. spongio'sum,** medullary cancer. **Squamous c.,** carcinoma developed from squamous epithelium, and having cuboid cells. **Tuberous c., C. tubero'sum,** scirrhous carcinoma of the skin with the formation of nodular projections. **C. villo'sum,** malignant papilloma.

Carcinomatopho'bia. Morbid dread of carcinoma.

Carcinomato'sis. The development of multiple carcinomas.

Carcinom'atous. Pertaining to, or the nature of, cancer.

Carcinomelco'sis. Carcinomatous ulceration.

Carcinopho'bia. Morbid dread of cancer.

Carcinosarco'ma. Combined carcinoma and sarcoma.

Carcino'sis. Development of a cancer; cancerous diathesis.

Carco'ma. Mahogany-colored granules in feces in tropical regions.

Carda'issin. A substance from the suprarenal glands of cattle: said to have an accelerating action on the heart.

Car'damom, Cardamo'mum. Fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum;* a warm aromatic.

Cardarel'li's sign. Lateral movements of trachea, a symptom of aneurysm of aorta.
Car'dia. The upper orifice of the stomach.
Car'diac. Pertaining to the heart.
Cardiag'ra. Pain or gout in the heart.
Cardial'gia (kar-de-al'je-ah). Pain in the region of the heart, or of the cardia.
Cardiam'eter. An apparatus for determining the position of the cardia.
Cardiamor'phia. Deformity of the heart.
Cardianas'trophe (kar-de-an-as'tro-fe). Congenital dislocation of the heart to the right side.
Cardianesthe'sia. Absence of sensation in the heart.
Cardianeu'ria. Deficiency of tone in the heart.
Car'diant. A medicine affecting the heart; used also adjectively.
Cardiatax'ia. Incoordination of heart movements.
Cardi'azol. A synthetic compound used like camphor as a heart stimulant.
Cardiec'tasis (kar-de-ek'tas-is). Dilatation of the heart.
Cardiec'tomized. Having the heart removed from.
Cardiec'tomy. Excision of the heart.
Car'din. An extract of the heart of the ox; a heart tonic.
Car'dinal (kar'dinal). Of special importance. **C. points,** the two nodal and two principal points, and the anterior and posterior foci of the eye. **C. points of Capuron,** the two iliopectineal eminences and the two sacro-iliac joints of the pelvis. **C. veins,** those embryonic venous trunks which form the primitive jugular veins.
Cardio-accel'erator. Quickening the heart's action.
Cardio-aor'tic. Pertaining to the heart and the aorta.
Car'diocele (kar'de-o-sēl). Hernial protrusion of the heart through the diaphragm.
Cardiocente'sis (kar-de-o-sen-te'sis). Surgical puncture of the heart.
Cardiocirrho'sis. Cirrhosis of the liver associated with heart disease.
Cardioc'lasis (kar-de-ok'las-is). Rupture of the heart.
Cardiodi'lator. An instrument for dilating the cardia.
Cardiodio'sis. The operation of dilating the cardiac end of the stomach.
Cardiodynam'ics. The study of the forces involved in the heart's action.
Cardiodyn'ia. Pain in the heart or cardiac region.
Cardiogen'esis. Development of the heart in the embryo.
Cardiogen'ic. Originating in the heart itself.
Car'diogram. The trace made by a cardiograph.
Car'diograph. An instrument for recording the heart movements.
Cardio-inhib'itory. Restraining the action of the heart.
Car'diolith. A cardiac concretion or calculus.
Cardiol'ogy. The study of the heart and its functions.
Cardiol'ysin. A lysin which acts on the heart-muscle.
Cardiol'ysis (kar-de-ol'is-is). Removal of the periosteum that adheres to the pericardium in adhesive pericarditis.
Cardiomala'cia. Softening of the heart's substance.
Cardiomeg'aly. Hypertrophy of the heart.
Cardiom'eter. Instrument for estimating the power of the heart's action.
Cardiomotil'ity. The motility of the heart.
Cardiomyolipo'sis. Fatty degeneration of the heart muscle.
Cardioneph'ric. Pertaining to the heart and the kidney.
Cardioneu'ral. Pertaining to the heart and the nervous system.

Cardioneuro'sis. Functional neurosis marked by cardiac symptoms.

Cardiopal'udism. Heart disease due to malaria.

Car'diopath. A person with heart disease.

Cardiop'athy. Any disease of the heart.

Cardiopericardi'tis. Inflammation of heart and pericardium.

Cardiopho'bia. Morbid dread of heart disease.

Car'diophone. An instrument for making audible the sound of the heart muscle.

Car'dioplasty. A plastic operation on the cardia for cardiospasm.

Cardiople'gia. A paralysis of the heart.

Cardiopneumat'ic. Pertaining to the heart and the lungs.

Cardiopneu'mograph (kar-de-o-nu'mog-raf). A machine for registering cardiopneumatic movements.

Cardiopto'sis. Downward displacement of the heart.

Cardiopul'monary. Pertaining to the heart and lungs.

Car'diopuncture. Same as *Cardiocentesis.*

Cardiopylor'ic. Pertaining to the cardia and pylorus.

Cardiore'nal. Pertaining to the heart and kidneys.

Cardior'rhaphy. The operation of suturing the heart.

Cardiorrhex'is. Rupture of the heart.

Cardiosclero'sis. Fibroid induration of the heart.

Car'dioscope. Same as *Cardiophone.*

Car'diospasm. 1. Spasm of the cardiac end of the stomach. 2. Spasm of the heart.

Cardiosphyg'mograph. Instrument for recording the movements of the heart and the pulse.

Cardiosym'physis. Obliteration of the pericardial sac by adhesions.

Cardiother'apy. The treatment of diseases of the heart.

Cardiot'omy. 1. Incision of the heart. 2. Cutting of the cardia for stricture of the esophagus.

Cardiotox'ic. Poisonous to the heart.

Cardiotrophother'apy. Metabolic treatment of heart disorders.

Cardiovalvul'itis. Inflammation of the heart valves.

Cardioval'vulotome. An instrument for excising a portion of the mitral valve.

Cardiovas'cular. Pertaining to the heart and blood-vessels.

Cardi'tis (kar-di'tis). Inflammation of the heart.

Cardivalvuli'tis. Inflammation of the heart valves.

Car'dol. An irritant oil from the cashew-nut.

Car'duus benedic'tus. The blessed thistle: now seldom used as a remedy.

Carcotrypano'sis. Chagas' disease. See under *Disease.*

Car'gentos. A colloidal silver oxid preparation: used locally in gonorrhea and catarrhal affections.

Car'gile membrane. See under *Membrane.*

Cari'bi (kah-re'be). Epidemic gangrenous rectitis.

Car'ica. The genus which produces the true papaw. See *Papaya.*

Car'icin. The same as *Papayin.*

Ca'ries (ka're-ēz). Molecular decay of bone. **Dry c.** See *C. sicca.* **C. fungo'sa,** form of tuberculosis of bone. **Necrotic c.,** form in which pieces of the bone lie in a suppurating cavity. **C. sic'ca,** dry tubercular caries of joints and ends of bones.

Cari'esin. A medicinal preparation from carious bone.

Car'inated (kar'in-a-ted). Boat-shaped.

Ca'rious (ka're-us). Affected with caries.

Car'min. Red coloring derived from cochineal. **Borax-c.** See *Borax.*

Carmin'ative. Soothing and calming; relieving flatulence.

Carmin'ic acid. See *Acid.*

Carmin'ophil (kar-min'o-fil). Stainable with carmin.

Carnau'ba (kar-na-oo'bah). A South American palm, *Corypha cerifera;* also, its medicinal root. **C. wax,** a variety of wax, largely obtainable from the above tree.

Car'neous columns. Same as *Columnæ carneæ.*

Carnifica'tion. Change of a tissue or material into flesh.

Car'nin. A leukomain, said to be somewhat poisonous.

Carniv'orous. Eating flesh.

Car'nogen (kar'no-jen). A preparation of fibrin and bone-marrow.

Carnopho'bia. Aversion to meat diet.

Ca'ro. [L.]. Flesh or muscular tissue. **C. luxu'rians,** exuberant spongy granulations.

Caro'ba. Same as *Jacaranda.*

Caro'bin. An alkaloid from jacaranda.

Ca'roid (ka'roid). A digestant preparation of papaw in the form of a white powder.

Caro'ta. L. name for *Carrot.*

Carot'ic. Pertaining to carus or stupor.

Carot'id. Either one of the two main right and left arteries of the neck.

Caro'tin. A lipochrome or coloring-matter from carrots and tomatoes.

Carotine'mia. Presence of carotin in the blood.

Carpag'ra (kar-pag'rah). Pain or gout in the wrist.

Carpa'in. An alkaloid from papaw: used in heart-diseases.

Car'pal. Pertaining to the wrist or carpus.

Carpec'tomy. Excision of the carpus.

Carpholo'gia, Carphol'ogy (kar-fo-lo'je-ah, kar-fol'o-je). Picking at the bedclothes; floccitation: usually a sign of great exhaustion.

Carpi'tis. Inflammation of the synovial membranes of the bones of the carpal joints of domestic animals.

Carpometacar'pal. Pertaining to the carpus and the metacarpus.

Carpope'dal spasm. Spasm of the wrists and feet, or thumbs and toes: oftenest seen in rickety or croupy children.

Carpopto'sis. Same as *Wrist-drop.*

Car'pus. The wrist or its eight bones.

Carrageen (kar-ag-ēn'). Irish moss. See *Chondrus.*

Carreau (kar-ō'). Enlarged, hard state of the abdomen, as in tabes mesenterica.

Carrel-Dakin fluid or solution. See under *Fluid.*

Car'rier. An individual who harbors in his body the bacilli of disease and thus acts as a carrier of infection. **Chronic c.,** a person in whom the organism of a disease persists after recovery from the disease, or one who, though he may never have had the disease, still carries the organisms in his body. **Contact c.,** a person who has been exposed to an infection, and, although healthy, may act as a carrier of the infection. **Convalescent c.,** a person convalescent from a disease who may act as a carrier of infection. **Gamete c.,** a healthy person who transmits a parasitic disease by parasites undergoing intracapsular conjugation in his body. **Healthy c.,** a person who has never had the disease, but yet carries the infecting organism in his body. **Incubatory c.,** an individual who is in the incubation period of an infectious disease and will soon manifest the symptoms. **Temporary c.,** healthy carrier.

Car'ron oil. Linseed oil and lime-water: used for burns.

Car'-sickness. The symptoms of sea-sickness induced by railway travel.

Cars'well's grapes. Pulmonary tubercles at the extremities of bronchioles like a bunch of grapes.

Cartham'in. The coloring-matter of safflower.

Car'tilage (kar'til-aj). The gristle or white elastic substance attached to articular bone-surfaces and forming parts of the skeleton. **Alar c's.,** the cartilages of the wings of the nose. **Aortic c.,** the second costal cartilage on the right side. **Articular c.,** that lining the articular surfaces of bones. **Arytenoid c's.,** two cartilages of the larynx. **C.-capsules,** cavities in the matrix of cartilages containing cartilage-cells. **C.-cells, C.-corpuscles,** those connective-tissue cells which are found in the cartilage-capsules. **Costal c's.,** cartilages between true ribs and the sternum. **Cuneiform c.,** cartilage at the side of the arytenepiglottidean fold. **Ensiform c.,** the third or lower piece of the sternum. **Epactal c.,** nodules of cartilage on upper edge of cartilages of the nose. **Hyaline c.,** that having a granular or homogeneous matrix. **Jacobson's c.,** hyaline cartilage supporting Jacobson's organ. **Meckel's c.,** the cartilage of the first branchial arch. **Palpebral c's.** See *Tarsal c's.* **Parachordal c.,** one of the two cartilages beside the occipital part of notochord. **Reichart's c.,** cartilage of the hyoid arch of the embryo, developing into styloid process, etc. **Reticular c.,** cartilage in which the matrix consists of a network of yellow fibers. **C. of Santorini.** Same as *Cornículum laryngis.* **Sesamoid c's.,** small cartilages in the side of the wing of the nose. **Tarsal c's.** Same as *Tarsus,* second definition. **Weitbrecht's c.,** the fibrocartilage of the acromioclavicular joint. **C. of Wrisberg,** the cuneiform cartilage of the larynx. **Xiphoid c.** Same as *Ensiform c.* **Y-c.,** Y-shaped cartilage within the acetabulum, joining ilium, ischium, and pubes. **Yellow c.** Same as *Reticular c.*

Cartil'agin. A principle of cartilage changed into chondrin by boiling.

Cartilaginifica'tion. Change into cartilage.

Cartila'ginoid (kar-til-aj'in-oid). Resembling cartilage.

Cartila'ginous (kar-til-aj'in-us). Consisting of cartilage.

Cartila'go. L. for *Cartilage.*

Cartilagotrop'ic. Having affinity for cartilage.

Ca'rum. L. for *Caraway.*

Car'uncle (kar'ung-kl). A small fleshy eminence, often abnormal. **Lacrimal c.,** red eminence at inner angle of eye. **Morgagnian c.,** the middle lobe of the prostate. **Myrtiform c's.** See *Carunculæ myrtiformes.* **Urethral c.,** small, painful red growth on posterior lip of urinary meatus in women.

Carun'cula. L. for *Caruncle.* **C. mammilla'ris,** the olfactory tubercle.

Carun'culæ myrtifor'mes. Supposed relics of the ruptured hymen.

Car'vacrol. Stimulant antiseptic oil from camphor and from various volatile oils.

Car'vol. An aromatic alcohol from oil of cumin.

Ca'ryin (ka're-in). A principle derivable from the bark of American hickory.

Caryocine'sis. Same as *Karyokinesis.*

Caryogen'esis. The formation of a cell-nucleus.

Caryogen'ic (kar-e-o-jen'ik). Forming the cell-nucleus.

Caryolo'bic. Having a lobe-shaped nucleus.

Car'yolymph. The nuclear sap.

Caryol'ysis (kar-e-ol'is-is). Same as *Karyokinesis.*

Caryom'itome. Same as *Nuclear fibril.*

Caryomito'sis. Same as *Karyokinesis.*

Caryophyl'lin. A resin or camphor from oil of cloves.

Caryophyl'lus. L. for *Clove.*

Car'yoplasm (kar'e-o-plazm). The plasma of a cell-nucleus.

Caryorrhex'is. Rupture of the envelop of cell-nucleus.

Cas'ca bark. Same as *Erythrophlœum.*

Casca'ra amar'ga. Honduras bark, from *Picramnia antidesma:* antiluetic. **C. sagra'da,** bark of *Rhamnus purshiana:* laxative.

Cascaril'la. Bark of *Croton eluteria:* tonic, aromatic.

Cascaril'lin. A bitter crystalline principle from cascarilla.

Cas'carin (kas'kar-in). A crystalline principle from Cascara sagrada.

Case. A particular instance of a disease.

Ca'sease (ka'se-ās). A bacterial ferment capable of dissolving albumin.

Casea'tion. Precipitation of casein; cheesy degeneration.

Case-book. A book in which a physician enters the records of his cases.

Ca'sein (ka'se-in). Principal protein of milk.

Casein'ogen. A protein whence casein is formed.

Ca'seose. A digestion-product of casein.

Ca'seous (ka'se-us). Cheesy; cheese-like.

Case-taking. Collection of diagnostic, prognostic, or other memoranda.

Cash'ew-nut. The fruit of *Anacardium:* its oil is used in leprosy.

$CaSO_4$. Calcium sulphate.

Cas'sareep. A non-poisonous extract from the poisonous juice of *Jat'ropha Man'ihot.* antiseptic used in diseases of the eye.

Cassa'va (kas-sah'vah). Jatropha-starch: identical, except in appearance, with tapioca.

Casse'rian ganglion. Same as *Gasserian ganglion.* See *Ganglion.*

Cas'sia bark, Cas'sia lig'nea. A variety of cinnamon. **C. buds,** dried cinnamon buds from China. **C. fis'tula,** the purging cassia: pods afford an aperient pulp.

Cast. A mass of moulded plastic material produced by effusion. Casts are named according to their constituents, as *Blood, epithelial, fatty, granular, hyaline, mucous, waxy,* etc. **Tube c's.,** casts of renal tubes in urine of kidney-disease.

Casta'nea. The leaves of *C. vesca* or chestnut: used in pertussis.

Cas'tor oil. Purgative oil from seeds of *Ricinus communis.*

Casto'reum. Substance like musk from the follicles of the beaver: antispasmodic stimulant.

Casto'ria. Proprietary laxative preparation.

Castra'tion. The removal of the testicles: orchectomy. **Female c.,** the removal of the ovaries; oöphorectomy.

Cas'ualty (kaz'u-al-te). An accidental or other injury; a wound.

Casuis'tics. The recording and study of cases of disease.

Catab'asis. The stage of decline of a disease.

Catabat'ic. Abating: said of a disease.

Catabiot'ic. Used up in the performance of function.

Catabol'ergy. The energy used in catabolism.

Catabol'ic (kat-ab-ol'ik). Pertaining to catabolism.

Catab'olin. A product of catabolic change.

Catab'olism. Passage from a higher to a lower form; retrograde metabolism.

Catab'olite (kat-ab'o-lit). Same as *Catabolin.*

Catacrot'ic. Breaking the descending line of the sphygmogram.

Catac'rotism (kat-ak'ro-tizm). Interruption of the line of descent in the sphygmogram.

Catadicrot'ic. Twice breaking the descending line of the sphygmogram.

Catadi'crotism. Double interruption of the descending line of the sphygmogram.

Catadid'ymous (kat-ad-id'im-us). Joined into one, as twins, the upper parts being double.

Catadiop'tric (kat''ah-di-op'trik). Pertaining to both refraction and reflecton of light.

Catagen'esis (kat-ah-jen'es-is). Involution.

Cat'alase (kat'al-ās). A ferment capable of decomposing hydrogen peroxid.

Cat'alepsy. Neurosis marked by suspensions of sensibility and voluntary motion.

Catalep'tic. Pertaining to catalepsy.

Catalep'tiform (kat-al-ep'tif-orm). Resembling catalepsy.

Catalep'toid. Resembling catalepsy.

Catal'ysis (kat-al'is-is). Chemical decomposition produced by the mere presence of a substance which does not itself enter into the reaction.

Catalyt'ic (kat-al-it'ik). 1. Alterative. 2. An alterative medicine.

Catame'nia. The menstrual discharge; menstruation.

Catame'nial. Pertaining to the menses.

Catamne'sis. The history of a patient after he is first seen by the physician.

Cat'apasm. A powder to be sprinkled upon the surface.

Catapha'sia. Speech-disorder in which the patient constantly repeats a word or phrase.

Cataph'ora. State resembling sleep, with privation of feeling and voice.

Cataphore'sis (kat-af-o-re'sis). Introduction of medicine into the system through the unbroken skin, especially by means of an electric current.

Catapho'ria (kat-af-o're-ah). A downward turning of the visual axis.

Cataphor'ic. Pertaining to cataphora or to cataphoresis.

Cataphre'nia. Mental debility of the dementia type which tends to recovery.

Cataphylax'is. The movement of leukocytes and antibodies to the site of an infection.

Catapla'sia. Atrophy in which the tissues go back to earlier conditions.

Cat'aplasm. A poultice.

Cataplec'tic. Sudden and overwhelming; fulminant.

Cat'aract (kat'ar-akt). Opacity of the lens of the eye. **Capsular c.,** cataract from opacity of the capsule. **Cortical c.,** loss of transparency of the outer layers of the lens. **Diabetic c.,** one associated with diabetes. **Discission of c.,** operation of rupturing the capsule, so that the aqueous humor gains access to the lens. **Extraction of c.,** removal of the cataractous lens by operation. **Fluid c.,** the breaking up of an opaque lens into a milky fluid. **Green c.,** a greenish reflex seen in glaucoma; also seen when the pupil is dilated and the media are not entirely transparent. **Hard c.** See *Senile c.* **Immature c.,** only a part of the lens is cataractous. **Incipient c.,** a cataract in its early stages. **Lacteal c.** See *Fluid c.* **Lamellar c.,** one due to opacity of some of the layers between the cortex and nucleus, the remaining layers being transparent. **Lenticular c.,** one occurring in the lens proper. **Mature c.,** one in which the whole lens-substance is involved. **Morgagnian c.,** when an over-ripe c. shrinks and leaves a nucleus floating in the dissolved outer layers. **Polar c.** (anterior or posterior), the opacity is confined to one pole of the lens. **Pyramidal c.,** the opacity is at the anterior pole and is conoid, the apex extending forward. **Recurrent capsular c.,** or **Secondary c.,** capsular cataract, appearing after the extraction of the lens. **Ripe c.** See *Mature c.* **Senile c.,** the cataract of old persons. **Soft c.,** one in which the lens-

matter is soft and milky. **Unripe c.** Same as *Immature c.* **Zonular c.** Same as *Lamellar c.*

Cataract'ous. Of the nature of cataract.

Cata'ria. Same as *Catnep.*

Catarrh (kat-ahr'). Inflammation of a mucous membrane with free discharge: chiefly used of the nose and pharynx and of the bladder, etc. **Epidemic c.,** influenza. **Gastric c.,** gastritis. **Intestinal c.,** enteritis. **Nasal c.,** coryza. **Pulmonary c.,** bronchitis. **Uterine c.,** endometritis. **Vesical c.,** cystitis

Catar'rhal (kat-ahr'al). Of the nature of a catarrh.

Cat'astate (kat'as-tāt). Any one of a series of catabolic conditions or substances.

Catastat'ic. Pertaining to a catastate.

Catato'nia, Catat'ony. Insanity passing from melancholia to mania and thence to complete mental and physical decay.

Catatricrot'ic. Producing three breaks in the descending line of the sphygmogram.

Catatro'pia. Same as *Cataphoria.*

Catax'ia. The breaking up of bacterial associations.

Cat'echin. A crystalline principle from catechu.

Cat'echu. Astringent extract, chiefly from *Acacia catechu,* of the East Indies.

Catechu'ic acid. Same as *Catechin.*

Catelectrot'onus. Increase of nerve-irritability near the cathode.

Cat'enating ague. See *Ague.*

Cat'gut. Sheep's intestine prepared for use as a ligature.

Cathar'sis (kath-ar'sis). A purgation; a cleansing.

Cathar'tic. 1. Purgative. 2. A purgative medicine. **C. acid,** the purgative principle of senna.

Cathar'tin. A bitter principle from senna and jalap, and another from buckthorn.

Cath'eter (kath'e-ter). A tubular instrument for discharging fluids from a cavity. **Bozeman's c.,** a double current uterine catheter. **Eustachian c.,** an instrument for distending the E. tube. **Female c.,** short catheter for female bladder. **C.-fever,** fever following the introduction of the catheter into the urethra. **Gouley's c.,** a solid, curved instrument grooved on its lower aspect, for passing over a guide, through a stricture into the bladder. **Nélaton's c.,** a catheter of soft rubber. **Schrötter's c.,** catheter of hard rubber and of varying caliber, used for dilating laryngeal strictures. **Self-retaining c.,** one that will hold itself within the bladder.

Cath'eterism, Catheteriza'tion. The employment or passage of a catheter.

Cath'eterostat. A stand for containing catheters.

Cath'odal. Pertaining to a cathode.

Cath'ode. The negative electrode or pole of an electric circuit.

Cathod'ic. 1. Pertaining to a cathode. 2. Efferent, or centrifugal.

Cathod'ograph. An *x*-ray picture.

Cathol'icon. A remedy for all diseases.

Cat'ion (kat'e-on). An electropositive element.

Cat'lin, Cat'ling. A long double-edged amputating knife.

Cat'nep, Cat'nip. The herb *Nepeta cataria:* diaphoretic, carminative.

Catop'tric test. Test for cataract by light reflected from the lens.

Catop'trics. The science of reflected light.

Catottropho'bia (kat-ot-ro-fo'be-ah). A morbid dread of mirrors.

Cat's ear. A deformed ear not unlike that of a cat.

Cat's-eye pupil. A narrow, slit-like pupil.

Cat's purr. Fremissement cataire; a purring heart-sound indicative of a valvular disease.

Cat'tle plague. Contagious typhus in cattle.

Cau'da (kaw'dah). Any tail-like appendage. **C. cerebel'li,** vermiform process of cerebellum. **C. equi'na,** a bundle of nerves at the distal end of the spinal canal. **C. stria'ti,** posterior part of the caudate nucleus.

Cau'dad (kaw'dad). Toward any cauda.

Cau'dal (kaw'dal). Pertaining to the tail.

Cau'date (kaw'dāt). Having a tail.

Cauda'tum. The caudate nucleus.

Caul (kawl). Part of the amnion which sometimes envelops the child's head at birth.

Cau'liflower excrescence. A form of cancer of the cervix uteri.

Caulophyl'lin. A resinoid from *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

Caumesthesia (kaw-mes-the'ze-ah). A condition in which, with a low temperature, a patient experiences a sense of burning heat.

Causal'gia (kaw-sal'je-ah). Neuralgia with a sense of heat.

Caus'tic (kaw'stik). Burning or escharotic. **C. arrows,** sharp points charged with a caustic material. **Lugol's c.** See *Lugol's caustic.* **Lunar c.,** silver nitrate. **Mitigated c.,** silver nitrate diluted with potassium nitrate. **C. potash,** potassium hydrate. **C. soda,** sodium hydrate.

Cau'terant (kaw'ter-ant). A caustic material or application.

Cauteriza'tion. Application of the cautery.

Cau'tery (kaw'ter-e). The application of a caustic, or burning substance or instrument. **Actual c.,** burning by a hot iron, moxa, or lens. **C. battery,** a battery used in galvanocautery. **Cold c.,** cautery produced by the application of carbon dioxid. **Galvanic c.** Same as *Galvanocautery.* **Potential c.,** cauterization by means of an escharotic.

Ca'va (ka'vah). A vena cava.

Ca'val. Pertaining to a vena cava.

Cav'alry bone. Rider's bone; bony formation in the adductor magnus femoris.

Cav'ascope. An instrument for illuminating a cavity.

Cavernil'oquy. Low-pitched pectoriloquy indicative of a cavity.

Caverni'tis. Inflammation of the corpus cavernosum.

Caverno'ma. A vascular tumor with sinuses.

Caverno'sum. Same as *Corpus cavernosum.*

Cav'ernous. Containing caverns or hollow spaces.

Cav'itary. 1. Forming cavities. 2. Any entozoon with a body-space or alimentary canal.

Cavi'tis (ka-vi'tis). Inflammation of a vena cava.

Cav'ity (kav'it-e). A hollow or space; especially a space within the body or one of its organs. In dentistry, a hollow or hole in a tooth produced by caries. **Abdominal c.,** the cavity of the peritoneum. **Amniotic c.,** the cavity of the amnion. **Cotyloid c.** Same as *Acetabulum.* **Glenoid c.,** cavity in head of scapula for articulation with humerus. **Pleuroperitoneal c.,** the body-cavity or celom. **Preperitoneal c.,** the loose subperitoneal tissue in front of the bladder. **Pulp c.,** cavity in a tooth containing the dental pulp. **Rosenmüller's c.,** depression in pharynx on either side of openings of Eustachian tube. **Serous c.,** one of the larger lymph-spaces. **Sigmoid c.,** either of two depressions in head of ulna for articulation with the humerus and the radius.

Cavoval'gus (ka-vo-val'gus). Cavus combined with valgus.

Ca'vum (ka'vum). Any hollow or cavity. **C. Ret'zii.** Same as *Preperitoneal cavity.*

Ca'vus (ka'vus). See *Talipes cavus.*
Cayenne pepper (ki-en'). Same as *Capsicum.*
Cazenave's lupus (kahz-nahvz'). Lupus erythematosus.
C.C. Cubic centimeter.
C.C.C.L. Cathodal closure contraction.
CCl_4. Tetrachlormethane.
CCl_3CHO. Chloral.
$CCl_3CH(OH)_2$. Chloral hydrate.
Cd. Symbol of *Cadmium.*
Ce. Symbol of *Cerium.*
Ceas'mic (se-as'mik). Characterized by the persistence, after birth, of embryonic fissures.
Cebocepha'lia, Ceboceph'aly. Monkey-like deformity of the head, with eyes close together and nose flat.
Ceboceph'alus. A teratism marked by cebocephalia.
Ce'cal (se'kal). Pertaining to the cecum.
Cecec'tomy (se-sek'to-me). Surgical removal of a part of the cecum.
Ceci'tis (se-si'tis). Inflammation of the cecum.
Cecocolopli'copexy. The operation of fixing the cecum and ascending colon.
Ceco-ileos'tomy. The operation of making an opening through the abdominal wall into the ileum at the ileocecal valve.
Ce'copexy (se'ko-peks-e). The operation of suturing the cecum to the abdominal wall.
Cecoplica'tion. The operation of taking a reef or fold in the cecum.
Cecopto'sis. Falling of the cecum.
Cecosigmoidos'tomy. Operation of forming an opening between the cecum and sigmoid.
Cecos'tomy (se-kos'to-me). Formation of artificial anus in the cecum.
Cecot'omy. Operation of cutting into the cecum.
Ce'cum (se'kum). The proximal part of the large intestine.
Ce'dar (se'dar). See *Juniper.* **Oil of c.,** oil of *Juniperus Virginiana:* used in microscopy. See also *Cade, oil of.*
Ced'ron (sed'ron). The *Simaba cedron,* a tree of tropical America; reputed to afford useful remedies.
Cel'andine. Same as *Chelidonium.*
Cela'rium (se-la're-um). The membrane lining the celom.
-cele. An affix indicating a tumor.
Ce'lectome (se'lek-tōm). Instrument for removing a piece of a tumor for examination.
Cel'ery (sel'er-e). The plant *Apium graveolens:* nerve-stimulant.
Ce'liac (se'le-ak). Pertaining to the abdomen. **C. axis.** See *Axis.*
Celiadel'phus. A double monstrosity joined at abdomen.
Celial'gia (se-le-al'je-ah). Pain in the abdomen.
Celiecta'sia. Excessive size of the abdominal cavity.
Celiec'tomy (se-le-ek'to-me). Excision of an abdominal organ.
Celiocente'sis. Puncture of the abdomen.
Celiocolpot'omy. Vaginal celiotomy.
Celio-elytrot'omy. Vaginal celiotomy.
Celio-enterot'omy. Incision into the intestine through the abdominal wall.
Celiogastrot'omy. The opening of the stomach through an abdominal section.
Celiohysterec'tomy (se-le-o-his-ter-ek'to-me). Excision of uterus through an abdominal incision.
Celiohysterot'omy. Cesarean section; opening of the uterus through abdominal incision.
Celiomyomec'tomy, Celiomyomot'omy. Excision of a myoma through an abdominal incision.

Celiomyosi'tis. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.
Celioparacente'sis. Paracentesis of the abdomen.
Celiopyo'sis. Suppuration in the abdominal cavity.
Celior'rhaphy (se-le-or'af-e). Suture of the abdominal wall.
Ce'lioscope (se'le-o-skōp). An instrument for illuminating and examining body-cavities.
Celiot'omy (se-le-ot'o-me). Incision into the abdominal cavity. **Vaginal c.,** incision into the abdominal cavity through the vagina.
Cell'i'tis (se-li'tis). Any abdominal inflammation.
Cell. Any one of the minute protoplasmic masses which make up organized tissue. **Acid c.** Same as *Delomorphous c.* **Adelomorphous c.,** transparent columnar cells lining the glands of the stomach believed to secrete pepsinogen. **Air-c.,** an air-vesicle. **Ameboid c.,** a cell which is able to change its form and to move about. **Apolar c.,** a nerve-cell without processes. **Beaker-c.** Same as *Goblet-c.* **C.-body,** the portion of the cell which encloses the nucleus. **Bristle c's.,** ciliary cells in distribution of the auditory nerve. **C.-capsule,** a thick strong cell-wall. **Central c.** Same as *Adelomorphous c.* **Ciliated c.,** a cell provided with cilia. **C. of Corti,** any one of the hair-cells in outer surface of organ of Corti. **Cylindrical c.,** an epithelial cell of cylindrical shape. **Daughter-c.,** a cell-formed by division of a mother-cell. **C's. of Deiters.** 1. Cells with fine processes on the basilar membrane of the cochlea. 2. Neuroglia-cells. **Delomorphous c's.,** large cells in the glands of the stomach, believed to secrete the acid of the gastric juice. **Demilune c's.,** granular protoplasmic cells in mucous glands between the mucous cells and the basement membrane. **C.-division.** Same as *Karyokinesis.* **Embryonal c's.,** small round cells composing embryonal tissue. **Endothelial c's.,** cells composing endothelium. **Epithelial c's.,** cells composing epithelium. **Fat-c's.,** connective-tissue cells filled with oil. **Fiber-c.,** a cell elongated into a fiber. **Floor-c's.,** cells of the floor of the arch of Corti. **Formative c's.** Same as *Embryonal c's.* **Ganglion-c.,** a large nerve-cell, especially one of those of the spinal ganglia. **Giant c.,** large multinucleated cell. **C's. of Gianuzzi.** Same as *Demilune c's.* **Glia-c's.,** neuroglia-c's. **Goblet-c.,** an epithelial cell bulged out like a goblet by contained mucin. **Guard-c.,** endothelial cells lining stomata of serous membranes. **Gustatory c's.,** taste-cells. **Hair-c's.,** epithelial cells with hair-like processes. **Kupffer's c's.,** large star-shaped or pyramidal cells along the walls of the venous capillaries of the liver. **Langerhan's c's.** 1. Star-shaped cells in the germinative layer of the epidermis. 2. Spindle-shaped cells in the acini of the pancreas. **Leydig's c's.,** the interstitial cells of the testicle which are believed to furnish the internal secretion of that organ. **Lymphoid c's.,** a small connective-tissue cell with a large nucleus. **Marrow-c's.,** large cells characteristic of true marrow. **Mast-c's.** See *Mast-cell.* **Mastoid c's.,** the mastoid sinuses. See *Sinus.* **Mother-c.,** a cell that divides to form new cells. **Mucous c's.,** cells which secrete mucus. **Myeloid c's.,** myeloplaxes. **C.-nests,** a mass of closely packed epithelial cells surrounded by a stroma of connective tissue. **Nuclear c.,** nerve-cell consisting of a nucleus surrounded by a branching protoplasm. **Nussbaum's c's.,** small non-functionating cells of the pyloric glands of the stomach. **Oxyntic c's.** Same as *Delomorphous c's.* **Parietal c's.** Same *Delomorphous c's.* **Peptic c's.** Same as *Adelomorphous c's.* **Pheochrome c's.,** cells of the embryonic suprarenal body staining dark with chromium salts. **Pigment c's.,** cells containing granules of pigment. **Plasma-c's.,** peculiar cells of various mucous membranes

and lymphoid tissue. **Polar c's.**, the polar bodies. See *Bodies*. **Prickle c's.**, a cell provided with delicate radiating processes which connect with similar cells. **Purkinje's c's.**, branched nerve-cells of the middle layer of the brain. **Reticular c's.**, the cells of the reticular tissue which form the framework of lymph-glands, red bone-marrow, and the spleen. **Rieder c.**, a lymphoblast having a nucleus which is divided into two or more lobes. **Sertoli's c's.**, cells developing into spermatoblasts. **Sickle c.**, a crescentic or sickle-shaped red blood-corpuscle. **Sperm c.** 1. A spermatozoon. 2. A spermatoblast. **Squamous c's.**, epithelial cells which are flat, like scales. **Taste-c's.**, cells in taste-buds associated with the nerves of taste. **C.-theory**, the theory that all organic matter consists of cells, and that cell activity is the essential process of life. **Vasofactive c., Vasoformative c.**, a cell that joins with other cells to form blood-vessels. **Visual c's.**, the neuro-epithelial elements of the retina. **C.-wall**, the membranous investment of a cell. **Wandering c's.**, leukocytes. **Yolk-c's.**, the elements composing the yolk.

Celloi'din (sel-loi'din). A collodion prepared for use in microscopic work.

Cel'lula. Latin for *Cell*.

Cell'ular (sel'u-lar). Pertaining to, or composed of, cells. **C. pathology.** See *Pathology*.

Cel'lule (sel'ūl). A minute cell.

Cellulici'dal (sel''u-lis-i'dal). Destroying cells.

Cellulif'ugal. Directed away from a cell-body.

Cel'lulin (sel'u-lin). An animal principle resembling cellulose.

Cellulip'etal (sel-u-lip'et-al). Directed toward a cell-body.

Celluli'tis (sel-u-lī'tis). Inflammation of cellular or subperitoneal tissue. **Pelvic c.**, parametritis.

Cellulocuta'neous (sel-u-lo-ku-ta'ne-us). Pertaining to cellular tissue and the skin.

Cellulofi'brous. Partly cellular and partly fibrous.

Cel'luloid (sel'u-loid). A substance made up of pyroxylin and camphor.

Celluloneuri'tis. Inflammation of nerve-cells.

Cel'lulose (sel'u-lōs). A carbohydrate forming the framework of plant structures.

Cellulotox'ic. 1. Toxic to cells. 2. Produced by cell toxins.

Celol'ogy. The study of hernias.

Ce'lom (se'lom), **Celo'ma** (se-lo'mah). The body-cavity, especially of the embryo or of a simple animal organism.

Celos'chisis. Fissure of the abdominal wall.

Ce'loscope (se'los-kōp). An instrument for lighting up a cavity.

Celoso'mia (se-lo-so'me-ah). Protrusion of fetal viscera.

Celot'omy (se-lot'o-me). Same as *Kelotomy*.

Celozo'ic. Inhabiting the intestinal canal of the body: said of parasites.

Cement (se-ment', sem'ent). Bony crust of the roots of teeth.

Cemen'ticle. Same as *Cemento-exostosis*.

Cemen'tine (se-men'tin). The material that sometimes unites the margins of squamous endothelial cells.

Cementi'tis. Inflammation of the cementum of a tooth.

Cemen'toblast (se-men'to-blast). An osteoblast developing into tooth cement.

Cementocla'sia. Destruction by disease of the cementum of a tooth root.

Cemento-exosto'sis. A rounded formation of cementum tissue on the periodontal membrane and cementum of a tooth.

Cemento'ma. A tumor made up of the cementum of a tooth.

Cementoperiosti'tis. Same as *Pyorrhea alveolaris*.

Cenesthe'sia (sen-es-the'zē-ah). The sense or feeling of consciousness.

Cenesthe'sic, Cenesthet'ic. Pertaining to cenesthesia.

Cenesthopath'ia. Any morbid perversion of the consciousness.

Ceno'bium, Cœno'bium. A colony of cells or organisms held together by a common investment.

Cenopsy'chic. Of recent appearance in mental development.

Ceno'sis (se-no'sis). A morbid discharge.

Ce'nosite (se'no-sīt). A parasite able to live separate from its host.

Cenot'ic (se-not'ik). Pertaining to a morbid discharge.

Cen'otype (sen'o-tīp). The original type from which other forms have arisen.

Cent. Abbreviation for *Centimeter* and *Centigrade*.

Centaure'a (sen-taw-re'ah). Same as *Carduus benedictus*, *Chicus benedictus*.

Centau'rium, Cen'taury. *Erythræa centaurium*, a plant resembling gentian.

Cen'ter (sen'ter). The plexus or ganglion giving off nerves which control a function. **Accelerating c.**, a center in the medulla sending accelerating fibers to the heart. **Arm c.**, cerebral center controlling arm movements. **Association c.**, nerve-center controlling associated movements. **Auditory c.**, a center in the first temporosphenoidal convolution. **Broca's c.** See *Speech c.* **Budge's c.** The genitospinal center. **Cardio-inhibitory c.**, in the medulla, efferent impulses being carried by the vagus. **Ciliospinal c.**, a center in the lower cervical part of the cord connected with the dilatation of the pupil. **Deglutition c.**, nerve-center controlling swallowing. **Diabetic c.**, in the posterior part of the anterior half of the floor of the fourth ventricle, in the median line. **Epiotic c.**, the ossification-center of mastoid portion of the temporal bone. **Erection c.** is in the lumbar region of the spinal cord, but is controlled from the oblongata. **Gustatory c.**, cerebral center controling taste. **Health c.**, a community health organization for creating health work and co-ordinating the efforts of all health agencies. **Heat-regulating** or **Temperature c.**, the center for the control of body temperature. **Leg-c.**, in the upper portion of the ascending frontal convolution. **Motor c.**, nerve-center controlling motion. **Nerve c.**, a group of ganglion cells acting together in the performance of some function. **C. of ossification**, the place in bones at which ossification begins. **Reflex c.**, brain-center at which afferent sensory impressions are converted into efferent motor ones. **Respiratory c.**, in the medulla, between the nuclei of the vagus and accessorius. **Setschenow's c's.**, reflex inhibitory centers in oblongata and cord. **Spasm c.**, in the medulla, at its junction with the pons. **Speech c.**, in the third left frontal convolution in right-handed people. **Swallowing c.**, on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **Sweat c.**, the dominating center is in the oblongata, with subordinate centers in the spinal cord. **Trophic c.**, nerve-center regulating nutrition. **Vasodilator c.**, in the medulla. **Vasomotor c.**, in the medulla. **Visual c.**, in the occipital lobe, especially in the cuneus. **Wernicke's c.**, the speech center in the cortex of the left temporo-occipital convolution. **Word c.**, brain-center controlling the perception of the meanings of words.

Centes'imal (sen-tes'im-al). In the proportion of 1 to 100.

Cente'sis (sen-te'sis). Perforation, as by the trocar and cannula.

Cen'tigrade thermometer (sen'tig-rād). A thermometer which is marked off into 100° between the boiling and freezing points of water.

Cen'tigram (sen'tig-ram). One-hundredth part of a gram; one-sixth of a grain.

Cen'tiliter (sen'til-e-ter). One-hundredth part of a liter; 0.6102 of a cubic inch.

Cen'timeter (sen'tim-e-ter). One-hundredth part of a meter; two-fifths of a linear inch.

Centinor'mal (sen-tin-or'mal). Of one-hundredth part of the standard strength.

Cen'trad (sen'trad). Toward a center.

Cen'tral (sen'tral). Situated at, or pertaining to, a center.

Cen'traphose (sen'tra-fōz). A subjective sensation of darkness originating in the optic centers.

Cen'tre. Same as *Center*.

Cen'tric (sen'trik). Pertaining to a nerve-center.

Centric'iput (sen-tris'ip-ut). The head, excluding the occiput and sinciput.

Centrif'ugal (sen-trif'yu-gal). Moving away from a center.

Cen'trifuge (sen'trif-ūj). A machine for freeing solids from liquids by rotation.

Centrip'etal (sen-trip'e-tal). Tending toward a center.

Centrocine'sia. Movement originating from central stimulation.

Centrodes'mus. The matter connecting the centrosomes of a cell and forming the beginning of the central spindle.

Centrolec'ithal (sen-tro-les'ith-al). Having the yoke in the center.

Centrosclero'sis, Centrosteosclero'sis. Osteosclerosis or ossification of a bone-cavity.

Cen'trosome (sen'tro-sōm). The pole-corpuscle or attraction-sphere of a sexual cell.

Cen'trosphere (sen'tro-sfēr). The central mass of the aster.

Centrostal'tic (sen-tro-stal'tik). Pertaining to a center of motion.

Centrother'apy. Local treatment designed to act upon the nerve-centers.

Cen'trum (sen'trum). Any center; body of a vertebra. **C. commu'ne,** the solar plexus.

Cephae'lin (sef-a-e'lin). Alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{22}NO_2$, from ipecacuanha; nearly twice as strong as emetin.

Ceph'alad (sef'al-ad). Toward the head; not caudad.

Cephalal'gia (sef-al-al'je-ah). Headache.

Cephale'a (sef-al-e'ah). Same as *Cephalagia*.

Cephalede'ma (sef-al-e-de'mah). Edema of the head.

Cephalemat'ocele (sef''al-e-mat'o-sēl). A bloody tumor under the pericardium communicating with the dural sinuses.

Cephalemato'ma (sef-al-em-at-o'mah). Sanguineous tumor of the head of a new-born child.

Cephale'mia. Congestion of the head or brain.

Cephalemom'eter (sef-al-e-mom'et-er). Instrument for measuring blood-pressure in the head.

Cephalhy'drocele (sef-al-hī'dro-sēl). Same as *Hydrencephalocele*.

Cepbal'ic (sef-al'ik). Pertaining to the head.

Ceph'alin (sef'al-in). A substance analogous to lecithin from brain-substance.

Ceph'aline (sef'al-in). A proprietary headache remedy.

Cephali'tis (sef-al-ī'tis). Same as *Encephalitis*.

Cephal'ocele (sef-al'o-sēl). Protrusion of a part of the cranial contents.

Cephalocente'sis (sef-al-o-sen-te'sis). Surgical puncture of the head.

Cephalodyn'ia (sef-al-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the head.

Cephalogas'ter. The anterior portion of the enteric canal of the embryo.

Cephalo'ma (sef-al-o'mah). A soft or encephaloid tumor.

Cephalom'elus (sef-al-om'el-us) A double monster with a limb attached to the head.

Cephalome'nia (sef-al-o-me'ne-ah). Metastasis of the menses to the head.

Cephalomeningi'tis (sef-al-o-men-in-ji'tis). Inflammation of the meninges of the brain.

Cephalom'eter (sef-al-om'et-er). An instrument for measuring the head.

Cephalom'etry (sef-al-om'et-re). Measurement of the head.

Cephalomo'tor. Moving the head: pertaining to motions of the head.

Ceph'alone (sef'al-ōn). An idiot with a large head and sclerosis of the brain.

Ceph'alont. A stage in a developing protozoon in which it is attached to the individual host-cell.

Cephalopa'gia (sef-al-o-pa'je-ah). Union of fetuses by their heads.

Cephalop'athy (sef-al-op'ath-e). Any disease of the head.

Cephalorhachid'ian (sef-al-o-ra-kid'e-an). Pertaining to the head and spinal column.

Ceph'alotome (sef'al-o-tōm). Instrument for cutting the fetal head.

Cephalot'omy (sef-al-ot'o-me). Dissection of the fetal head.

Cephalotrac'tor (sef-al-o-trak'tor). Obstetrical forceps.

Ceph'alotribe (sef'al-o-trīb). Instrument for crushing fetal head.

Ceph'alotripsy (sef'al-o-trip-se). The crushing of the fetal head.

Cephalotrype'sis (sef-al-o-tri-pe'sis). Trephination of the skull.

Cep'tor (sep'tor). 1. A receptor or intermediary body. 2. A nervous mechanism for receiving sensations. **Chemical c.,** a c. which transforms stimuli into chemical reactions in the body. **Contact c.,** one which receives stimuli of direct physical contact. **Distance c.,** one which perceives stimuli located at a distance from the body.

Ce'ra al'ba. Bleached beeswax. **C. fla'va,** unbleached beeswax.

Ceram'ic dentistry. See under *Dentistry*.

Ceram'ics, dental. The art of employing porcelain and similar materials in dental work.

Ceramodon'tia. Ceramic dentistry or dental ceramics.

Ceramu'ria (ser-am-u're-ah). Same as *Phosphaturia*.

Cera'sein (se-ra'se-in). Sedative and diuretic resin from the cherry tree.

Cer'asin (ser'as-in). Substance from cherry and plum tree gums, said to be a carbohydrate charged with a lime-salt.

Cer'asus (ser-as-us). See *Cherry*.

Ce'rate (se'rāt). A salve with a basis of wax and fat. **Goulard's c.,** cerate of lead subacetate.

Cer'atin (ser'at-in). Same as *Keratin*.

Cerati'tis (ser-at-i'tis). Same as *Keratitis*.

Cerat'ocele (ser-at'o-sēl). Protrusion of Descemet's membrane through the cornea.

Ceratocri'coid muscle (ser-at-o-kri'koid). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Ceratoglos'sus. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Ceraton'osus (ser-at-on'o-sus). Any disease of the cornea.

Cer'atoplasty (ser'at-o-plas-te). Same as *Keratoplasty*.

Cer'atoscope (ser'at-o-skōp). Same as *Keratoscope*.

Cerat'otome (se-rat'o-tōm). A knife for dividing the cornea.

Ceratot'omy (ser-at-ot'o-me). Same as *Keratotomy*.

Cera'tum (se-ra'tum). L. for *Cerate.*

Cer'berin (ser'ber-in). A poison obtained from *Cerbera odollam,* an Asiatic tree.

Cerca'ria (ser-ka're-ah). The larva of certain trematode worms.

Cerclage (sâr-klazh'). The binding of the ends of a fractured bone by a metal ring or wire.

Cercom'onas intestinal'is. A protozoan parasitic in the human intestine.

Cercomoni'asis. Infestation with *Cercomonas.*

Cer'cus (ser'kus). A bristle-like structure.

Ce'real (se're-al). Any edible graminaceous seed.

Cerebel'lar (ser-e-bel'lar). Pertaining to the cerebellum.

Cerebellif'ugal. Proceeding from the cerebellum.

Cerebellip'etal. Moving toward the cerebellum.

Cerebelli'tis (ser-e-bel-li'tis). Inflammation of the cerebellum.

Cerebellospi'nal (ser-e-bel-lo-spi'nal). Pertaining to cerebellum and spinal cord.

Cerebel'lum (ser-e-bel'lum). Main portion of the brain below and behind the cerebellum.

Cer'ebral (ser'e-bral). Pertaining to the cerebrum.

Cerebral'gia (ser-e-bral'je-ah). Pain in the head.

Cerebrasthe'nia (ser-e-bras-the'ne-ah). Asthenia complicated with brain-disorders.

Cerebra'tion (ser-e-bra'shun). Functional activity of the brain.
Unconscious c., mental action, of which the subject is unconscious.

Cerebrif'ugal. Conveying impulses away from the brain.

Cer'ebrin (ser'e-brin). A fatty principle from brain-tissue; also, a remedy from brain-tissue.

Cerebrip'etal. Proceeding toward the cerebrum.

Cerebri'tis (ser-e-bri'tis). Inflammation of the cerebrum.

Cer'ebroid (ser'e-broid). Resembling the brain-substance.

Cerebrol'ogy (ser-e-brol'o-je). Treatise on, or science of, the brain.

Cerebro'ma (ser-e-bro'mah). Abnormal mass of brain-tissue outside the cranium.

Cerebromala'cia (ser-e-bro-mal-a'se-ah). Abnormal softness of the brain.

Cerebromeningi'tis. Inflammation of the brain and its membrane.

Cerebrom'eter (ser-e-brom'et-er). Instrument for registering brain movements.

Cerebrop'athy (ser-e-brop'ath-e). Any brain-disease.

Cerebrophysiol'ogy (ser-e-bro-fiz-e-ol'o-je). Physiology of the brain.

Cerebropon'tile (ser-e-bro-pon'til). Pertaining to the cerebrum and pons.

Cerebropsycho'sis. Any cerebral disorder characterized by mental aberration.

Cerebrosclero'sis. Abnormal hardness of the brain.

Cere'broscope (ser-e'bro-skōp). Ophthalmoscope used in diagnosing brain-disease.

Cerebroscop'ic (ser-e-bro-skop'ik). Pertaining to cerebroscopy.

Cerebros'copy (ser-e-bros'ko-pe). Diagnostic use of the cerebroscope.

Cer'ebrose (ser'e-brōs). Brain sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, a compound derived from brain-substance.

Cer'ebrosid (ser'eb-ro-sid). Any one of a class of compounds existing in the brain.

Cerebro'sis (ser-e-bro'sis). Any brain-disease.

Cerebrospi'nal. Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord.

Cerebrospi'nant. Any agent which affects the brain and cord.

Cerebrosu'ria. Presence of cerebrose in the urine.

Cerebrot'omy. Anatomy or dissection of the brain.

Cer'ebrum (ser'e-brum). The anterior and larger part of the brain.

Ce'reus (se're-us). A genus of cacti affording cardiant medicines.

Cerevis'ia (ser-e-vis'e-ah). Beer, ale, or porter.

Ce'rium (se're-um). A metal whose oxalate and nitrate are used as medicines.

Cerol'ysin. A lysin which decomposes wax.

Cero'ma (se-ro'ma). A tumor that has undergone waxy degeneration.

Ce'roplasty. The making of anatomic models in wax.

Cero'sis (se-ro'sis). A waxy degeneration.

Cer'tifiable. Said of infectious diseases which must be reported to the health officer.

Ceru'men (se-ru'men). Ear-wax, a secretion of the meatus of the ear.

Ceru'minal, Ceru'minous. Pertaining to the cerumen.

Cerumino'sis (se-ru-min-o'sis). Excessive secretion of cerumen.

Ce'ruse (se'rūs). Basic carbonate and hydrate of lead.

Cer'vical (ser'vik-al). Pertaining to the neck or to a cervix.

Cervica'lis ascen'dens. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Cervicec'tomy. Excision of the cervix uteri.

Cervic'iplex (ser-vis'ip-leks). The cervical plexus.

Cervici'tis (ser-vis-i'tis). Inflammation of the cervix uteri.

Cervicofa'cial (ser-vik-o-fa'shal). Pertaining to the neck and face.

Cervicoves'ical. Relating to the cervix uteri and the bladder.

Cer'vix (ser'vix). The neck; any neck-like part. **C. u'teri,** the narrow lower end of the uterus. **C. ves'icæ,** the neck of the bladder.

Cesa'rean (Cæsa'rean) section. Delivery of fetus by abdominal incision.

Cesarot'omy. Same as *Cesarean section.*

Ce'sium, Cæ'sium. A rare metallic element: its binary compounds have a limited medicinal use.

Ces'tode, Ces'toid (ses'tōd, ses'toid). Resembling a tape-worm.

Cestoi'dea (ses-toi'de-ah). An order of platyhelmians, including the tape-worms.

Ceta'ceum (se-ta'se-um). L. for *Spermaceti.*

Cetra'ria Islan'dica. The Iceland moss: nutritious and medicinal.

Cetra'rin. A crystalline principle, $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$, from Iceland moss. It stimulates secretions of the intestinal tract.

Cev'adin (sev'a-din). An alkaloid from sabadilla.

CH_2. Ethylene.

CH_4. Methane.

C_2H_2. Acetylene.

C_6H_6. Benzene.

Chæroma'nia (ke-ro-ma'ne-ah). Mania characterized by exaltation and cheerfulness.

Cha'gres fever (tshah'gres). A malarial fever endemic near Chagres in Colombia.

Chala'ra. A genus of fungi causing an infection known as *Chalarosis.*

Chalaro'sis. Infection with *Chalara,* producing nodules beneath the skin which break down to form ulcers.

Chala'za (kal-a'zah). The spiral cord which connects each end of the yolk of a bird's egg with the outer wall.

Chala'zion (ka-la'ze-on). A tumor on the eyelid, formed by the distention of a Meibomian gland.

Chalco'sis (kal-ko'sis). The presence of copper deposits in tissue.

Chal'ice-cells (tshal'is). Same as *Goblet-cells.*

Chalico'sis (kal-lik-o'sis). Lung-disease from the inhalation of stony particles.

Chalin'oplasty (kal-in'o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the angle of the mouth.

Chalk (chawk). Non-crystalline form of calcium carbonate. **C.-stone,** gouty concretion of the hands and feet.

Chal'one (kal'ōn). Same as *Colyone.*

Chalyb'eate (ka-lib'e-āt). Impregnated with iron.

Cham'berland filter. See under *Filter.*

Cham'bers (chām'berz). The spaces of the eye. **Anterior c.,** the space between the cornea and iris. **Aqueous c.,** space between cornea and lens of eye. **Posterior c.,** the space between the iris and the lens.

Cham'ois skin (sham'me, sham'wah). A soft leather, usually of sheepskin; used in surgery.

Cham'omile (kam'o-mil). Flower-heads of *Anthemis nobilis:* a tonic refrigerant.

Chan'cre (shang'ker). Primary lesion of syphilis. **Hard, Hunterian,** or **True c.,** venereal chancre followed by constitutional syphilis. **Non-infecting, Simple,** or **Soft c.** Same as *Chancroid.*

Chan'croid (shang'kroid). A soft, non-syphilitic venereal sore. **Phagedenic c.,** chancroid with a tendency to slough. **Serpiginous c.,** phagedenic c. spreading in curved lines.

Chan'crous (shang'krus). Of the nature of chancre.

Change of life. The menopause.

Chap'arrin. A proprietary preparation of *Chap'paro amargo'so,* a plant of Mexico: used in parasitic skin diseases.

Chap'pa. A disease of South Africa resembling syphilis or yaws.

Char'bon (shar'bon). Anthrax or malignant pustule.

Char'coal (char'kōl). Carbon prepared by burning organic material.

Charcot'-Neu'mann crystals (shar-ko'noi'mahn). Crystals of spermin-phosphate.

Charcot pains (shar-ko'). Rheumatism of a testicle.

Charcot'-Robin crystals (shar-ko'-ro-bang'). Crystals seen on leukemic blood.

Charcot's arthropathy (shar-koz'). Joint-effusion in locomotor ataxia. **C.'s crystals.** Same as *Charcot-Neumann crystals.* **C.'s disease,** multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis.

Char'latan (shar'lat-an). A quack, a medicaster.

Char'latanry (shar'lat-an-re). Quackery.

Charles's law. The volume of a gas at a constant pressure varies directly with the temperature.

Char'leyhorse. Stiffness of arms and legs in baseball players.

Char'pie (shar'pē). Lint; also a preparation of spun linen used like lint.

Char'ta (kar'tah). L. for *Paper;* also medicated paper.

Char'tula (kar'tu-lah). Paper packet containing a dose of powder.

Chassaignac's tubercle (shahs-sān-yaks'). The carotid tubercle.

Chaude-pisse' (shōd-pēs'). A burning sensation during micturition.

Chauffage' (sho-fazh'). Application of a low heated cautery over a part at a distance of ¼ inch from it.

Chauffard's syndrome (sho-farz'). Polyarthritis with fever and enlargement of the spleen and lymph nodes.

Chaulmes'trol. The ethyl esters of chaulmugra oil: used in treating leprosy and tuberculosis.

Chaulmu'gra oil (tshawl-moo'grah). Oil from Asiatic tree, *Gynocardia odorata:* used in syphilis and leprosy.

Chaussier's areola (sho-se-āz'). The indurated areola around a malignant pustule.

Chautard's test (sho-tarz'). A test for acetone.

Chauvel's operation (sho-velz'). Plastic surgery of the upper lip.

Chaw'stick. Twigs and bark of *Gouania dominguensis:* tonic and dentifrice.

C_2H_5Br. Ethyl bromid.

$CHCl_3$. Chloroform.

$C_2HCl_3(OH)_2$. Chloral hydrate.

CH_3COOH. Acetic acid.

Check-experiment. Same as *Control-experiment.*

Cheek. Side of face below the eye. **C.-bone,** the malar bone.

Chee'sy (che'ze). Cheese-like; caseous.

Cheilec'tomy. The operation of chiseling off the irregular bony edges of a joint cavity.

Cheilectro'pion. Eversion of the lip.

Cheili'tis (ki-li'tis). Inflammation of a lip.

Cheilo-angios'copy. Microscopic observation of the circulation in the blood-vessels of the lip.

Cheilognathopalatos'chisis. Cleft of the lip, upper jaw, and hard and soft palates.

Chellopalatogna'thus. Cleft-palate combined with fissure of the alveolar process of the jaw.

Chei'loplasty (ki'lo-plas-te). Plastic surgery of a lip.

Cheilopodi'asis. The presence of a centipede of the genus *Cheilopoda* in the body.

Cheilos'chisis. Hare-lip.

Cheilostomat'oplasty (ki-los-to-mat'o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of lip and mouth.

Cheilot'omy. 1. Excision of a part of the lip. 2. Excision of an overgrowth of bone at the articular end of the bone.

Cheirocinesthe'sia. Same as *Cheirokinesthesia.*

Cheirognos'tic. Able to distinguish the right from the left.

Cheirokinesthe'sia. Perception of movements of the hand.

Cheiromeg'aly. Pseudo-acromegaly in which the swelling affects the hands, wrists, and ankles.

Cheiropom'pholyx (ki-ro-pom'fo-lix). A skin disease with peculiar vesicles on the palms and soles.

Cheiroprac'tic, Cheiroprax'is. Same as *Chiropractic.*

Chei'rospasm (ki'ro-spasm). Same as *Writers' cramp.*

Che'ken (che'ken). Leaves of *Myrtus cheken:* used like eucalyptus.

Che'lene (ke'lēn). Proprietary local anesthetic, containing ethyl chlorid.

Cheler'ythrin. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{17}NO_4$, from chelidonium.

Chelido'nin. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_3 + 2H_2O$, from chelidonium. Its salts are narcotic.

Chelido'nium ma'jus. Celandine; a narcotic, expectorant, and cathartic plant.

Che'loid (ke'loid). Skin-disease with growths like crab's claws.

Chelo'ne gla'bra. Balmony, a plant with tonic and aperient properties.

Chelo'nin (ke-lo'nin). A preparation from chelone: aperient, anthelmintic.

Chem'ic, Chem'ical. Pertaining to chemistry.

Chemicocau'tery (kem-ik-o-kau'ter-e). Cauterization by chemical means.

Chemicogen'esis. Fertilization of an ovum by chemical means.

Chemino'sis. Any disease due to chemical agents.

Chemiotax'is. Same as *Chemotaxis.*

Chemise (she-meez'). A muslin dressing for use in rectal and vesical surgery.

Chem'ism. Chemical activity.
Chem'ist (kem'ist). An expert in chemistry.
Chem'istry (kem'is-tre). The science of the composition of matter.
Chemokine'sis. Increased activity of an organism caused by a chemical substance.
Chemol'ysis (ke-mol'is-is). Chemical decomposition.
Chemomorpho'sis. Change of form from chemical action.
Chemophysiol'ogy. Physiologic chemistry.
Chemorecep'tor. 1. A nervous receptor adapted for excitation by chemical substances. 2. A supposed group of atoms in cell protoplasm which fixes chemicals.
Chemore'flex. Reflex and resulting from chemical action.
Chemo'sis (ke-mo'sis). Edema of conjunctiva of the eye.
Chemotac'tic (kem-o-tak'tik). Pertaining to *Chemotaxis.*
Chemotax'is (kem-o-taks'is). The movement of certain cells toward or from other cells.
Chemother'apy. Treatment by chemical compounds which have a specific effect on the micro-organisms causing the disease without injuring the tissues of the patient.
Chemot'ic (ke-mot'ik). Pertaining to chemosis.
Chemot'ropism (ke-mot'ro-pizm). Same as *Chemotaxis.*
Chenopo'dium ambrosio'ides. The plant which produces American wormseed and its oil; anthelmintic.
Cheropho'bia. Morbid dread of gaiety.
Cher'ry. See *Prunus virginiana.* **C.-lau'rel,** *Prunus laurocerasus,* an old-world cherry tree: its preparations contain hydrocyanic acid.
Chest. Same as *Thorax.*
Chest'nut. The tree *Castanea vesca;* the leaves are used in whooping-cough.
Chev'adol. Terpin iodohydrate: used as an antiseptic dressing powder.
CHI_3. Iodoform.
Chi'an turpentine (ki'an). A turpentine from *Pistacia terebinthinus.*
Chi'asm (ki'azm). A crossing or decussation; especially the crossing of the fibers of the optic nerve.
Chiastom'eter (ki-as-tom'et-er). An instrument for ascertaining the deviation of optic axes.
Chick'en-breast. Undue prominence of the sternum.
Chick'en-fat clot. A yellowish blood-clot.
Chick'en-pox. Same as *Varicella.*
Chignon fungoid (shēn-yong'). A nodular growth on the hair.
Chigo, Chigre (tshe'gō, tshe'grā). A tropical sand-flea which often burrows in the toes and feet.
Chil'blain. Inflammation and swelling of toes and feet from cold.
Child'bed. The puerperal state or season.
Child crowing. Same as *Laryngismus stridulus.*
Chill. A rigor; cold stage, as of intermittent fever.
Chills and fever. Intermittent fever.
Chi'lodon. A genus of parasitic ciliates.
Chilomas'tix mesnil'i. Same as *Tetramitus mesnili.*
Chi'loplasty. See *Cheiloplasty.*
Chilosto'moplasty. Plastic operation on the mouth and lips.
Chilot'omy. 1. Removal of a portion of the lip. 2. Removal of the bony lip at the articular end of bones in arthritis.
Chimaph'ila umbella'ta. The plant pipsissewa: diuretic and astringent.
Chim'ney-sweeps' cancer. Scrotal epithelioma.

Chi'na (ki'nah). Same as *Cinchona*.

Chinaphe'nin. Quinin carbonic acid ester of phenetidin: antineuralgic and antipyretic.

Chinaph'tol. A bitter, yellow, crystalline substance: an intestinal antiseptic and tonic.

Chin'-cough. Pertussis or whooping-cough.

Chin'-jerk. Reflex closure of the mouth on depressing the jaw.

Chi'noform (ki'no-form). A cinchotannic acid and formaldehyd compound: used in enteritis and typhoid fever.

Chinoi'din (ke-noi'din). An amorphous alkaloidal precipitate from cinchona: antiperiodic.

Chi'nol (ki'nol). An antipyretic and analgesic coal-tar derivative.

Chin'olin (kin'o-lin). An alkaloid, C_9H_7N: antipyretic and antiseptic.

Chi'non (ki'non). Same as *Quinone*.

Chinopy'rin. A combination of quinin and antipyrin compound: used in malarial disorders.

Chino'ral. An antiseptic and hypnotic compound of quinin and chloral.

Chi'nosol (ki'no-sol). A yellow powder, $C_9H_6NO.SO_3KH_2O$; antiseptic, antipyretic, and astringent.

Chinotox'in (ki-no-toks'in). An artificial substance with the poisonous properties of curare.

Chinot'ropin. Quinate of urotropin: urinary disinfectant and uric acid solvent.

Chionablep'sia (ki-o-na-blep'se-ah). Snow-blindness.

Chionan'thin (ki-o-nan'thin). Resinoid from *Chionanthus virginica*, or fringe-tree: narcotic and aperient.

Chira'ta, Chiret'ta (ki-ra'tah, ki-ret'tah). The plant *Swertia chirata* of India: a bitter tonic.

Chirog'nomy. Study of the hand as a guide to character.

Chirognos'tic. Able to distinguish right from left.

Chi'rol (ki'rol). A proprietary preparation of resins and fatty oils for sterilizing the hands.

Chi'roplasty. A plastic operation on the hand.

Chiropodal'gia. Pain in the hands and feet.

Chirop'odist (ki-rop'o-dist). One who treats corns, bunions, etc.

Chirop'ody (ki-rop'o-de). The art or practice of a chiropodist.

Chiroprac'tic, Chiroprax'is. A system of treating disease by manipulation of the spinal column.

Chiroprac'tor. One who practises chiropractic.

Chi'rospasm (ki'ro-spazm). Writers' cramp.

Chirur'gery (ki-rur'je-re). Same as *Surgery*.

Chirur'gia (ki-rur'je-ah). L. for *Surgery*.

Chirur'gical (ki-rur'jik-al). Same as *Surgical*.

Chi'tin (ki'tin). The horny substance of the shells of crabs and lobsters, and of the shards of beetles.

Chit'inous degeneration. Amyloid degeneration.

Chloas'ma (klo-az'mah). Discoloration of the skin: sometimes due to a microsporon. **C. calor'icum**, chloasma caused by exposure to the sun or to heat. **C. gravida'rum**, chloasma occurring in pregnant women. **C. hepat'icum**, a kind following dyspepsia; liver spots. **C. uteri'num**, chloasma occurring during pregnancy.

Chlorace'tic acid. See *Acid*.

Chloracetiza'tion (klo-ras-set-iz-a'shun). Induction of anesthesia by chloroform and acetic acid.

Chlo'ral (klo'ral). A liquid, C_2HCl_3O; also, chloral hydrate. **C. hydrate**, hydrate of chloral; hypnotic and anodyne.

Chloralam'id (klo-ral-am'id). A hypnotic, said to be safer, but slower, than chloral hydrate.

Chloralantipy'rin (klo-ral-an-tip-ī'rin). Same as *Hypnol.*

Chloralbac'id (klo-ral-bas'id). A chlorin and albumin compound, used in stomach disorders.

Chloralcarbam'id. A mildly hypnotic preparation.

Chloralim'id. A compound which has been used as a chloral-hydrate substitute.

Chlo'ralism (klo'ral-izm). The habitual use of chloral; also, the poisonous effect of chloral.

Chlo'ralize (klo'ral-īz). To put under the influence of chloral.

Chlo'ralose (klo'ral-ōs). A substance said to be safer and more efficient than chloral.

Chloralox'im. Any one of a series of compounds of chloral hydrate and oxims.

Chloralu'rethane (klo-ral-u'reth-ān). Same as *Ural.*

Chloram'id (klo-ram'id). Same as *Chloralamid.*

Chloramine-T. Dakin's new antiseptic; para-toluene, sulphochloramin: used as an irrigation or as a spray for the treatment of wounds.

Chlorane'mia (klo-ra-ne'me-ah). Same as *Chlorosis.*

Chloran'odyne. A proprietary anodyne.

Chlorar'senol. An arsenic preparation used in anemia, chlorosis, malaria, etc.

Chlo'rate (klo'rāt). Any salt of chloric acid.

Chlo'razene (klo'raz-ēn). Same as *Chloramine-T.*

Chlo'razol. A poisonous oily liquid formed by treating albumin or glutin with nitric and hydrochloric acids.

Chlorbu'tanol. A compound, $CCl_3(CH_3)_2C.OH$; hypnotic, antiseptic, and local anesthetic.

Chlorcam'phor (klor-kam'for). Any chlorin and camphor compound: some have been used in medicine.

Chlore'mia (klo-re'me-ah). Decrease of hemoglobin and red corpuscles of the blood.

Chlorephidro'sis. Green perspiration.

Chlo'retone. A white crystalline compound, $CCl_3(CH_3)_2C.OH$, hypnotic and anesthetic.

Chlo'ric acid. See *Acid.*

Chlo'rid (klo'rid). Any binary compound of chlorin.

Chloride'mia. The presence of chlorids in the blood.

Chloridim'eter. An instrument for measuring the chlorid content of a fluid.

Chloridim'etry. Measurement of the chlorid content of a fluid.

Chloridrom'eter. An instrument for measuring the chlorids of the urine.

Chloridu'ria. Excess of chlorids in the urine.

Chlo'rin (klo'rin). A yellowish gaseous element: disinfectant and decolorizer.

Chlo'rinated (klo'rin-a-ted). Charged with chlorin.

Chlo'rite (klo'rīt). Any salt of chlorous acid: all are disinfectants and bleaching agents.

Chloro-ane'mia (klo-ro-a-ne'me-ah). Same as *Chlorosis.*

Chlo'robrom (klo'ro-brōm). A hypnotic mixture of potassium bromid and chloramid.

Chlo'rodyne (klo'ro-dīn). A proprietary anodyne and narcotic.

Chlo'roform (klo'ro-form). A volatile liquid, $CHCl_3$: anesthetic, soporific, and counterirritant.

Chloroformin. A poison extracted by chloroform from tubercle-bacilli.

Chlo'roformism (klo'ro-form-izm). Excessive use of chloroform or ill effects thereof.

Chlo'rol (klo'rol). A non-official antiseptic solution.

Chloroleuke'mia. Chloromatous leukemia.

Chloro'ma (klo-ro'mah). A disease marked by the multiple greenish growths on the periosteum of the bones of the skull and by lymphocytes in the blood.

Chloromyelo'ma. Chloroma with multiple growths in bone-marrow.

Chlo'rophane (klo'ro-fān). A green-yellow pigment from the retina.

Chlorophe'nol. A disinfectant combination of chlorin and phenol.

Chlo'rophyl. The green coloring matter of plants.

Chloro'pia, Chlorop'sia. Visual defect in which everything appears green.

Chloroplas'tid. One of the chlorophyl bodies of plant and animal cells.

Chlorosal'ol. Chlorophenol salicylate: used as an external antiseptic.

Chlorosarco'ma. Same as *Chloroma.*

Chloro'sin. An antiseptic chlorin and albumin compound.

Chloro'sis. Green-sickness; anemia of young women about the time of puberty.

Chlorot'ic (klo-rot'ik). Affected with chlorosis.

Chlo'rous acid (klo'rus). See *Acid.*

Chlo'rozone (klo'ro-zōn). A yellow disinfectant fluid.

Chlorphe'nol (klōr-fe'nol). A chlorin and phenol compound antiseptic and antituberculous.

Chlorsal'ol. A salol and chlorin compound.

Chlo'rum (klo'rum). L. for *Chlorin.*

Chlorure'mia. Presence of urinary chlorids in the blood.

Chloru'ria. The presence of chlorids in the urine.

Chlo'ryl. Anesthetic containing chlorids or ethyl and methyl.

Ch.M. Abbreviation for *Chirurgiæ magister,* Master of Surgery.

$C_5H_4N_4O_3$. Uric acid.

C_8H_9NO. Acetanilid.

CH_2O. Formaldehyd.

$C_2H_2O_4$. Oxalic acid.

$C_2H_4O_2$. Acetic acid.

C_3H_6O. Acetone.

$C_3H_6O_3$. Lactic acid.

$C_4H_6O_6$. Tartaric acid.

$C_5H_{10}O_2$. Valerianic acid.

C_6H_6O. Carbolic acid.

$C_6H_8O_7$. Citric acid.

$C_6H_{10}O_5$. Starch.

$C_6H_{12}O_6$. Grape-sugar.

$C_7H_6O_3$. Salicylic acid.

Choa'næ (ko-a'ne). The posterior nares.

Choc'olate (chok'o-let). Paste from the seeds of *Theobroma cacao.*

Choke. An obstruction of the pharynx or esophagus of horses or cattle.

Choked disk. Congested and inflamed state of the optic disk.

Cholago'gia. Expulsion of bile from the gall-bladder.

Cho'lagogue (ko'lag-og). A medicine which promotes the discharge of bile.

Cholal'ic acid. See *Acid.*

Cholaligen'ic. Forming cholalic acid from cholesterol.

Cholangei'tis. Inflammation of the bile-ducts.

Cholangiogastros'tomy. Formation of an opening between a bile-duct and the stomach.

Cholangios'tomy. Formation of a fistula into the gall-bladder.

Cholangiot'omy. Incision of an intrahepatic bile-duct for the removal of a gall-stone.

Cholangi'tis (ko-lan-ji'tis). Inflammation of a bile-duct.

Cholas'cos. Effusion of bile into the peritoneal cavity.

Cho'late (ko'lāt). A salt or ester of cholic acid.

Cholecy'anin (ko-le-si'an-in). Same as *Bilicyanin.*

Cho'lecyst, Cholecys'tis. See *Gall-bladder.*

Cholecys'tic. Pertaining to the gall-bladder.

Cholecystal'gia. Biliary colic.

Cholecystecta'sia (ko-le-sis-tek-ta'ze-ah). Distention of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystec'tomy (ko-le-sis-tek'to-me). Excision of the gall-bladder.

Cholecysten'disis. Excision of a gall-stone from the gall-bladder, followed by anchoring of the opening in the gall-bladder to the abdominal incision, which is closed over it.

Cholecystenteror'rhaphy. Suturing together of the gall-bladder and small intestine for biliary fistula.

Cholecystenteros'tomy (ko-le-sis-ten-ter-os'to-me). Surgical formation of a passage from the gall-bladder to the intestine.

Cholecys'tic. Pertaining to the gall-bladder.

Cholecysti'tis (ko-le-sis-ti'tis). Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Cho'lecyst-nephros'tomy. The operation of forming an anastomosis of the gall-bladder into the pelvis of the kidney.

Cholecystocolos'tomy (ko-le-sis-to-ko-los'to-me). Surgical formation of a passage from gall-bladder to colon.

Cholecystocolot'omy (ko-le-sis-to-ko-lot'o-me). Incision of the gall-bladder and colon.

Cholecystoduodenos'tomy. Formation of a communication between gall-bladder and duodenum.

Cholecystogastros'tomy. Formation of a communication between the gall-bladder and stomach.

Cholecys'togram. A roentgen-ray film of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystog'raphy. Roentgen-ray examination of the gall-bladder.

Cholecysto-ileos'tomy. Formation of an opening between the gall-bladder and ileum.

Cholecystojejunos'tomy. Formation of an opening between the gall-bladder and jejunum.

Cholecystokin'in. A hypothetical hormone which excites the gall-bladder to movement.

Cholecystolithi'asis. Presence of stones in the gall-bladder.

Cholecystolith'otripsy (ko-le-sis-to-lith'o-trip-se). Crushing of a gall-stone in the cholecyst.

Cholecys'tomy. Same as *Cholecystotomy.*

Cholecystonephros'tomy. Same as *Cholecyst-nephrostomy.*

Cholecys'topexy. The operation of fixing the gall-bladder to the abdominal wall.

Cholecystor'rhaphy (ko-le-sis-tor'raf-e). Suturing of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystos'tomy (ko-le-sis-tos'to-me). Surgical formation of an opening into the cholecyst.

Cholecystot'omy. Incision of the gall-bladder.

Choledochec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the common bile duct.

Choledochi'tis. Inflammation of the common bile-duct.

Choledochoduodenos'tomy. Surgical formation of an opening between the bile-duct and duodenum.

Choledocho-enteros'tomy. Surgical creation of a passage from gall-duct to intestine.

Choledocholithi'asis. Presence of calculi in the bile-ducts.

Choledocholithot'omy. Incision of the common dile-duct for the removal of stone.

Choledocholith'otripsy. Crushing of a gall-stone in the bile-duct.

Choledo'choplasty. Plastic operation upon a bile-duct.

Choledochor'rhaphy. Suturing of the incised common bile-duct.

Choledochos'tomy. Formation of an opening into bile-duct.

Choledochot'omy. Surgical incision of the bile-duct.

Cholehe'mia (ko-le-he'me-ah). Presence of bile in the blood.

Chole'ic (ko-le'ik). Pertaining to the bile.

Cholelithi'asis. The formation of gall-stones.

Cholelith'ic. Pertaining to or caused by gall-stones.

Cholelithot'omy (ko-le-lith-ot'o-me). Surgical incision for the removal of a gall-stone.

Cholelithot'rity (ko-le-lith-ot'rit-e). Crushing of a gall-stone.

Cholelithu'rin. A preparation of bile used in cholelithiasis.

Chole'mia (ko-le'me-ah). Presence of bile or bile-pigment in the blood.

Choleperitone'um. The presence of bile in the peritoneum.

Cholepyr'rhin (ko-le-pir'in). Same as *Biliphein.*

Chol'era (kol'e-rah). A disease characterized by vomiting, purging, spasms, and griping pains. **Asiatic c.,** epidemic and markedly severe form of cholera. **Chicken-c.,** fatal epidemic disease of fowls, with inflammation of lymphatic glands and digestive organs. **Hog-c.,** infectious disease of swine, with ulceration of bowels, congestion of lungs, and red patches on the skin. **C. infan'tum,** a summer-cholera of young children. **Malignant c.,** Asiatic c. **C. mor'bus,** acute gastro-enteritis, with diarrhea, cramp, and vomiting. **C. nos'tras.** Same as *C. morbus.* **C.-red,** a red pigment obtainable from cholera spirillum. **C.-spirillum,** the comma bacillus, the pathogenic organism of epidemic cholera. **Summer c.,** cholera morbus.

Cholera'ic (kol-er-a'ik). Pertaining to cholera.

Chol'erase (kol'er-ās). An enzyme formed by the cholera spirillum.

Cholere'sis. The excretion of bile by the liver.

Choleret'ic. Stimulating excretion of bile by the liver.

Choler'iform (ko-ler'if-orm). Resembling cholera.

Cholerig'enous (kol-er-ij'en-us). Causing cholera.

Chol'erine (kol'er-ēn). A relatively mild form of cholera.

Choleriza'tion. Protective inoculation with cholera.

Choleropho'bia (kol-er-o-fo'be-ah). Morbid fear of cholera.

Cholerrha'gia. A flow of bile.

Choler'ythrin (ko-ler'ith-rin). Same as *Bilirubin.*

Cholesteato'ma. Tumor containing fat-like materials.

Choles'terase. A ferment which splits up cholesterol.

Cholestere'mia (ko-les-ter-e'me-ah). Excess of cholesterol in the blood.

Choles'terin (ko-les'ter-in). Same as *Cholesterol.*

Cholesterinu'ria. Presence of cholesterol in the urine.

Choles'terol. A crystalline fat-like substance, $C_{27}H_{45}OH$, found in all animal fats and oils.

Cholesterole'mia. The presence of cholesterol in the blood.

Cholesterolo'sis. Same as *Cholesterosis.*

Cholesterolu'ria. The presence of cholesterol in the urine.

Cholestero'sis. Deposition of cholesterol in abnormal quantities.

Cholete'lin (ko-let-e'lin). A yellow coloring-matter from bilirubin.

Cholether'apy. Use of bile as a medicine.

Choleu'ria (ko-lu're-ah). Presence of bile in urine.

Cholever'din (ko-le-ver'din). The same as *Biliverdin.*

Cho'lic acid (ko'lik). See *Acid.*

Cho'lin (ko'lin). A poisonous ptomain, $C_5H_{15}NO_2$, from brain-substance, bile, etc.

Cho'logen (ko'lo-jen). A proprietary remedy for gall-stones.

Cholohemotho'rax. Presence of bile and blood in the thorax.

Chol'olith (kol'o-lith). A gall-stone.

Chololithia'sis. Same as *Cholelithiasis.*

Cholorrhe'a. Profuse secretion of bile.

Cholos'copy. Examination of the biliary system or testing of the biliary function.

Cholu'ria (ko-lu're-ah). Presence of bile in the urine.

Chon'dral (kon'dral). Pertaining to cartilage.

Chondral'gia (kon-dral'je-ah). Pain in a cartilage.

Chondrallopla'sia. Chondrodysplasia.

Chondrec'tomy (kon-drek'to-me). Surgical removal of a cartilage.

Chon'dric (kon'drik). Pertaining to cartilage; cartilaginous.

Chondrifica'tion (kon-drif-ik-a'shun). Development of cartilage.

Chon'drin (kon'drin). A cartilage proteid.

Chon'driosome. One of the minute bodies found in the cytoplasm of cells of embryonic tissue.

Chondri'tis (kon-dri'tis). Inflammation of a cartilage.

Chondro-adeno'ma. An adenoma containing cartilaginous tissue.

Chondro-angio'ma. An angioma containing cartilaginous elements.

Chon'droblast (kon'dro-blast). Cell forming cartilage.

Chon'droclast (kon'dro-klast). A giant cell concerned in the absorption and removal of cartilage.

Chondroco'nia. Reddish granules found in myelocytes.

Chondrocos'tal (kon-dro-kos'tal). Pertaining to ribs and costal cartilages.

Chondrocra'nium (kon-dro-kra'ne-um). The cartilaginous embryonic cranium.

Chon'drocyte (kon'dro-sīt). A cartilage cell.

Chondrodyn'ia (kon-dro-din'i-a). Pain in a cartilage.

Chondrodyspla'sia. Abnormality of cartilage growth, with formation of cartilaginous growths in the bones.

Chondrodystro'phia. Rickets in the fetus. See *Achondroplasia.*

Chondro-endothelio'ma. An endothelioma containing cartilage tissue.

Chondrofibro'ma (kon-dro-fib-ro'mah). Chondroma with fibrous elements.

Chon'droform. An antiseptic lubricant prepared from chondrus.

Chon'drogen (kon'dro-jen). The base of cartilage.

Chondrogen'esis (kon-dro-jen'es-is). Formation of cartilage.

Chon'droid (kon'droid). Resembling cartilage.

Chondroitu'ria. Presence of chondroitic acid in the urine.

Chondrolipo'ma. A tumor containing cartilaginous and fatty tissue.

Chondrol'ogy (kon-drol'o-je). The science or study of cartilages.

Chondro'ma (kon-dro'mah). A cartilaginous tumor.

Chondromala'cia (kon-dro-mal-a'she-ah). Preternatural softness of cartilage.

Chondromalaco'sis (kon-dro-mal-ak-o'sis). Same as *Chondromalacia.*

Chondrom'itome. Same as *Paranucleus.*

Chondromu'cin. A compound of chondroitic acid and mucin forming the intercellular substance of cartilage.

Chondromu'coid. A derivative from cartilage.

Chondromyo'ma (kon-dro-mi'o-mah). Myoma with cartilaginous elements.

Chondromyxo'ma (kon-dro-mix-o'mah). Myxoma with cartilaginous elements.

Chondromyxosarco'ma. A sarcoma containing cartilaginous and mucous tissue.

Chon'drophyte (kon'dro-fīt). A cartilaginous growth at the extremity of a bone.

Chon'droplast. Chondroblast.

Chondroplas'tic. Pertaining to plastic operations on cartilage.

Chon'droplasty. Plastic surgery on cartilage.

Chondroporo'sis (kon-dro-po-ro'sis). The formation of sinuses or spaces in cartilage.

Chondropro'tein. A protein occurring in cartilage.

Chondrosarco'ma (kon-dro-sar-ko'ma). Sarcoma with cartilaginous elements.

Chondro'sis. The formation of cartilage.

Chondroster'nal. Pertaining to sternal cartilage.

Chon'drotome (kon'dro-tōm). An instrument for dividing cartilage.

Chondrot'omy (kon-drot'o-me). The surgical division of a cartilage.

Chondroxi'phoid (kon-dro-zi'phoid). Pertaining to the ensiform cartilage.

Chon'drus (kon'drus). Pharmacopeial name for carageheen.

Chopart's amputation (sho-parz'). Removal of the foot at the mediotarsal articulation.

Chor'da (kor'dah). Any cord or sinew. **C. dorsa'lis.** Same as *Notochord.* **C. saliva,** saliva produced by stimulation of the chorda tympani. **C. tym'pani,** a branch of the facial nerve going to the tongue and submaxillary gland. **C. umbilica'lis,** the umbilical cord. **C. vertebra'lis.** Same as *Notochord.* **C. voca'lis,** vocal cord.

Chor'dæ tendin'eæ (kor'de ten-din'e-e). The tendinous strings joining the papillary muscles of the heart with the valves.

Chor'dæ Willis'ii (kor'de wil-lis'e-i). See *Willis's cords.*

Chor'dal (kor'dal). Pertaining to a chorda.

Chor'date (kor'dāt). An animal which possesses a notochord.

Chor'dee (kor'de). Painful deflection of the penis in gonorrhea.

Chordi'tis (kor-dī'tis). Inflammation of the vocal or spermatic cords.

Chordoskel'eton (kor-do-skel'et-on). That part of the skeleton which is formed about the notochord.

Chordot'omy. Surgical division of the anterolateral columns of the spinal cord.

Chordurethri'tis (kor-du-re-thrī'tis). Same as *Chordee.*

Chore'a (ko-re'ah). A nervous disease with involuntary and irregular movements; St. Vitus's dance. **Chronic c.** See *Huntingdon's c.* **Electric c.** See *Dubini's disease.* **Epidemic c.,** dancing mania. **C. gravida'rum,** a rare form of chorea seen in pregnancy. **Habit c.** See *Spasm.* **Hereditary c.** See *Huntingdon's c.* **Huntington's c.,** an hereditary affection of adult life, marked by irregular movements, speech disturbance, and dementia. **Hysteric c.** See *C. major.* **C. insan'iens,** a grave form of chorea, associated with mania, and usually ending fatally. **C. ma'jor,** hysteria in which there are continual regular oscillatory movements. **Maniacal c.** See *C. insantens.* **Mimetic c.,** that which is caused by imitation. **C. mi'nor,** simple chorea. **Posthemiplegic c., Postparalytic c.,** involuntary movement seen in patients after an attack of hemiplegia. **Rhythmical c.,** chorea in which the movements occur at regular intervals. **School-**

made c., chorea from overstimulation of children at school. **Senile c.,** a choreiform affection coming on in old age. **Sydenham's c.,** ordinary chorea.

Chore'al (ko-re'al). Pertaining to chorea.

Chore'ic (ko-re'ik). Of the nature of chorea.

Chore'iform (ko-re'if-orm). Resembling chorea.

Choreoma'nia (ko-re-o-ma'ne-ah). Dancing mania.

Chorio-adeno'ma. Adenoma of the chorion.

Chorio-angio'ma. An angiomatous tumor of the chorion.

Choriocapilla'ris. The second or capillary layer of the choroid coat.

Choriocarcino'ma. Carcinoma developed from the chorionic epithelium.

Cho'riocele (ko're-o-sēl). Protrusion of the chorion through an aperture.

Chorio-epithelio'ma. Same as *Syncytioma malignum.*

Cho'rioid (ko're-oid). Same as *Choroid.*

Chorioidi'tis (ko-re-oid-i'tis). Same as *Choroiditis.*

Chorio'ma. A tumor developed from the chorion.

Cho'rion (ko're-on). The outermost of the fetal membranes. **C. frondo'sum,** the part of c. covered by villi. **C. læ've,** the smooth, membranous part of the chorion. **Shaggy c.** Same as *C. frondosum.*

Chorion'ic villi (ko-re-on'ik). The vascular tufts which cover the chorion in early pregnancy.

Chorioni'tis (ko-re-on-i'tis). Same as *Scleroderma.*

Choriop'tes (ko-re-op'tēz). A genus of mites infesting domestic animals and causing a kind of mange.

Chorioretini'tis. Inflammation of the choroid and retina.

Choris'ta. An error of development characterized by separation.

Choristo'ma. A tumor due to overdevelopment of an aberrant anlage.

Cho'roid (ko'roid). The vascular coat of the eye, between the sclerotic and retina.

Choroi'dea. Same as *Choroid.*

Choroidere'mia (ko-roi-de-re'me-ah). Absence of the choroid.

Choroidi'tis (ko-roi-di'tis). Inflammation of the choroid. It may be **anterior,** when the points of exudation are at the periphery of the choroid; **areolar,** when it starts around the macula lutea and spreads toward the periphery; **central,** when in the region of the macula lutea; **diffuse** or **disseminated,** characterized by spots scattered over the fundus; **exudative,** when there are patches of inflammation scattered over the choroid; **metastatic,** when due to embolism; and **suppurative,** when proceeding to suppuration. **C. sero'sa.** Same as *Glaucoma.*

Choroidocycli'tis. Inflammation of the choroid and ciliary processes.

Choroido-iri'tis (ko-roi-do-i-ri'tis). Inflammation of the choroid and iris.

Choroidoretini'tis. Inflammation of the choroid and the retina.

Choroma'nia (ko-ro-mā'ne-ah). Epidemic dancing mania.

Chris'tison's formula. See *Trapp's formula.*

Chro'atol (kro'a-tol). Green, oily liquid used in skin diseases.

Chro'maffin. Staining strongly with chrome salts: said of certain cells and tissues occurring in the adrenal, coccygeal, and carotid glands, along the sympathetic nerves, and in various organs of the body.

Chromaffinop'athy. Any disease of the chromaffin system.

Chro'maphil (kro'maf-il). Same as *Chromaffin.*

Chro'mate (kro'māt). Any salt of chromic acid.

Chromatelop'sia. Imperfect perception of colors.
Chromat'ic (kro-mat'ik). Pertaining to color.
Chro'matin (kro'mat-in). The more stainable portion of a cell-nucleus.
Chromatinol'ysis. Chromatolysis.
Chromatinor'rhexis. Splitting up of chromatin.
Chro'matism. Abnormal pigmentation.
Chromatodyso'pia (kro-mat-o-dis-o'pē-ah). Color-blindness.
Chromatog'enous (kro-mat-oj'en-us). Producing color or coloring matter.
Chromatol'ysis (kro-mat-ol'is-is). The solution and disintegration of the chromatin of cell-nuclei.
Chromatom'eter (kro-mat-om'et-er). Instrument for measuring color or color-perception.
Chromatop'athy (kro-mat-op'ath-e). Any skin disease marked by pigmentation.
Chromat'ophil, Chromatophil'ic. Staining easily.
Chromat'ophore (kro-mat'o-fōr). A pigmentary cell of the cutis.
Chromatop'sia (kro-mat-op'se-ah). Colored vision.
Chromatoptom'etry (kro-mat-op-tom'et-re). Measurement of the power of color-perception.
Chromato'sis (kro-mat-o'sis). Abnormal pigmentation of the skin.
Chromatu'ria (kro-mat-u're-ah). Abnormal coloration of the urine.
Chromesthe'sia (kro-mes-the'zhe-ah). Association of color-sensations with sensations of taste, hearing, and smell.
Chro'mic ac'id (kro'mik). See *Acid*. **C. anhydrid,** chromium trioxid, CrO_3: caustic.
Chro'micized. Treated with a chromium compound.
Chromidio'sis. Outflow of chromatin from the nucleus to the cytoplasm of a cell.
Chromid'ium, pl. **Chromid'ia.** A grain of extranuclear chromatin in the cytoplasm of a cell.
Chromidro'sis (kro-mid-ro'sis). Coloration of the sweat.
Chro'mium (kro'me-um). A metal whose compounds have a limited use in medicine.
Chro'moblast. An embryonic cell which develops into a pigment cell.
Chromocholos'copy. The testing of the biliary function by a pigment extraction test (methylene-blue).
Chromocrin'ia. The secretion or excretion of coloring-matter.
Chromocystos'copy. Cystoscopy after the ingestion of colored matters which are excreted by the kidneys.
Chro'mocyte (kro'mo-sit). Any colored cell.
Chromocytom'eter (kro-mo-si-tom'et-er). An instrument for measuring the hemoglobin of the red blood-corpuscles.
Chromodermato'sis. Any skin disease with pigmentation.
Chromodiagno'sis. 1. Diagnosis by change of color. 2. Diagnostic examination through colored glass.
Chro'mogen (kro'mo-jen). Any principle which may give origin to a coloring-matter.
Chromogen'esis. The formation of colors or pigments.
Chromogen'ic (kro-mo-jen'ik). Producing color or pigment.
Chromol'ysis (kro-mol'is-is). Same as *Chromatolysis*.
Chro'momere (kro'mo-mēr). Any one of the granules of a chromosome.
Chromom'eter (kro-mom'et-er). Instrument for measuring coloring matter present.
Chromom'etry (kro-mom'et-re). The measurement of coloring matter.

Chromopar'ic. Producing color.
Chromopex'ic. Fixing pigment: a term applied to the function of the liver to fix bilirubin.
Chro'mophage (kro'mo-fāj). Same as *Pigmentophage.*
Chro'mophane (kro'mo-fān). Any retinal pigment.
Chro'mophil (kro'mo-fil). Any easily stainable structure; used also adjectively.
Chromophil'ic (kro-mo-fil'ik), **Chromoph'ilous** (kro-mof'il-us). Readily stained.
Chromophor'ic. Bearing color.
Chro'mophose (kro'mo-fōz). A subjective sensation of color.
Chromophyto'sis. Skin-discoloration due to a vegetable parasite.
Chro'moplasm. The easily staining portion of a cell nucleus.
Chromoplas'tid. A protoplasmic pigment granule.
Chromopro'tein. A colored conjugated protein.
Chromop'sia. Same as *Chromatopsia.*
Chromoptom'eter (kro-mop-tom'e-ter). Instrument for measuring color perception.
Chromoradiom'eter. An instrument for measuring *x*-ray dosage.
Chromos'copy. Diagnosis of renal function by the color of the urine after administering dyes.
Chro'mosome (kro'mo-sōm). One of the small bodies into which the chromatin of a cell-nucleus divides at the time of the mitotic division of the cell. **accessory c.,** an unpaired chromosome which passes entire into one of the daughter-cells instead of being divided between the two; such a chromosome is thought to carry sexual characters; called also *monosome, heterochromosome, x-chromosome, allosome,* and *sex chromosome.* **bivalent c.,** a pair of chromosomes temporarily united. **heterotypical c.** See *Allosome.* **x-c.** See *Accessory c.* **y-c.,** an accessory chromosome sometimes occurring along with the x-chromosome in male cells, and supposed to represent the male determining factor in fertilization.
Chromother'apy. Treatment by colored light.
Chromotox'ic. Due to toxic action on the hemoglobin.
Chromo-ureteros'copy. Ureteroscopy after giving a coloring-matter that will stain the ureter tissue.
Chronax'ia. The minimum time at which an electric current just double the rheobase will excite contraction.
Chronaxim'eter. An instrument for measuring chronaxia.
Chron'axy. Same as *Chronaxia.*
Chron'ic (kron'ik). Not acute; long continued.
Chronic'ity (kro-nis'it-e). Quality of being chronic.
Chronobiol'ogy. The study of the duration of life.
Chron'ograph (kron'o-graf). An instrument for recording small intervals of time.
Chron'oscope. An instrument for measuring small intervals of time.
Chronotrop'ic fibers. Nerve-fibers that control the rate of cardiac contraction.
Chronot'ropism. Interference with the regularity of the heart's action.
Chro'toplast (kro'to-plast). A dermal cell; a skin cell.
Chrysaro'bin (kris-ar-o'bin). A principle derived from Goa powder: used in skin diseases.
Chrysi'asis. The deposition of gold in living tissue.
Chry'soform. An antiseptic dressing powder.
Chrysokreat'inin (kris-o-kre-at'in-in). A leucomain from muscle.
Chrysomy'ia (kris-o-mi'e-ah). A genus of flies frequently found

Chrysophan'ic acid. See *Acid.*

Chrys'ops. A genus of flies. *C. disca'lis* is the deer fly which is one of the transmitters of tularemia.

Chthonopha'gia (thon-o-fa'je-ah). The eating of clay or earth; geophagy.

Chvos'tek's sign (kvos'teks). Spasm of one cheek following a tap in cases of tetany.

Chylangio'ma (ki-lan-je-o'mah). Tumor made up of intestinal lymph-vessels filled with chyle.

Chyle (kīl). The milky liquid found in the lacteals after digestion.

Chyle'mia (ki-le'me-ah). The presence of chylous material in the blood.

Chylifa'cient (ki-lif-a'shent). Forming chyle.

Chylifac'tion (ki-lif-ak'shun). The formation of chyle.

Chylifac'tive (ki-lif-ak'tiv). Forming chyle.

Chylif'erous (ki-lif'er-us). Conveying the chyle.

Chylifica'tion (ki-lif-ik-a'shun). The formation of chyle.

Chy'locele (ki'lo-sēl). Chylous effusion in the tunica vaginalis of the testis.

Chylopericar'dium (ki-lo-per-e-kar'de-um). The presence of chyle in the pericardium.

Chyloperitone'um. Presence of effused chyle in the peritoneal cavity.

Chylophor'ic (ki-lo-for'ik). Conveying chyle.

Chylopoie'sis (ki-lo-poi-e'sis). Same as *Chylification.*

Chylopoiet'ic (ki-lo-poi-et'ik). Pertaining to the formation of chyle.

Chylo'sis. Conversion of food into chyle and the absorption of the latter into the tissues.

Chylotho'rax. Presence of chyle in pleural cavities.

Chy'lous (kī'lus). Of the nature of chyle.

Chylu'ria (ki-lu're-ah). The presence of fat in the urine.

Chy'mase (kī'mās). A ferment of the gastric juice which hastens the action of the pancreatic juice.

Chyme (kīm). Food which has undergone gastric digestion.

Chymifica'tion. Conversion of food into chyme.

Chy'mosin. A ferment of the gastric juice which coagulates casein.

Chymosin'ogen. A substance in the gastric juice which develops into chymosin.

C.I. Abbreviation for *Color index.*

Cibis'itome (sib-is'it-ōm). Instrument for incising the capsule of the lens.

Cicatri'cial (sik-at-rish'al). Pertaining to a cicatrix.

Cicatricot'omy (sik-at-rik-ot'o-me). Incision of a cicatrix.

Cicat'rix (sik-at'rix). A scar; mark left by a sore or wound.

Cicat'rizant (sik-kat'riz-ant). Promoting or causing cicatrization.

Cicatriza'tion. Healing process which leaves a cicatrix.

Cic'atrize (sik'at-riz). To heal and be replaced by a cicatrix.

Cicu'ta (si-ku'tah). A genus of poisonous plants; water parsnip; cowbane.

Cicutox'in. A poisonous principle from cicuta.

Cil'ia (sil'e-ah). 1. Eyelashes. 2. Minute lash-like processes.

Ciliar'iscope. Instrument for examining ciliary region of eye.

Ciliarot'omy. Surgical division of the ciliary zone.

Cil'iary (sil'e-a-re). Pertaining to or like the eyelashes.

Cil'iated (sil'e-a-ted). Provided with cilia.

Ciliec'tomy (sil-e-ek'to-me). Excision from the eyelids of the tissue containing the roots of the lashes.

Ciliospi'nal center (sil-e-o-spī'nal). The center in the spinal cord which controls movements of the iris.

Ciliot'omy. Division of the ciliary nerves.
Cil'ium (sil'e-um). 1. An eyelash. 2. A minute lash-like process.
Cillo'sis. Spasmodic quivering of the eyelid.
Cim'bia (sim'be-ah). A white band running across the ventral surface of the crus cerebri.
Ci'mex lectula'rius (si'mex lek-tyu-la're-us). The bedbug: used homeopathically.
Cimicif'uga racemo'sa. Black snakeroot; a valuable antispasmodic and tonic.
Ci'na (si'nah). The plant *Artemisia santonica* and its seed; wormseed.
Cincham'idin (sin-kam'id-in). A cinchona alkaloid.
Cincho'na (sin-ko'nah). Genus of trees furnishing Peruvian bark, which yields quinin.
Cinchonam'in (sin-ko-nam'in). A powerful alkaloid from cuprea bark.
Cinchon'icin (sin-kon'is-in). An alkaloid from cinchona.
Cinchon'idin (sin-kon'id-in). One of the cinchona alkaloids.
Cincho'nin (sin-ko'nin). One of the cinchona alkaloids.
Cin'chonism (sin'ko-nizm). Morbid effect of injudicious use of cinchona bark or its alkaloids.
Cin'chonize (sin'ko-niz). To bring under the influence of cinchona alkaloids.
Cin'chophen (sin'ko-fen). Phenylcinchoninic acid; a remedy for gout and rheumatism.
Cin'clisis (sin'klis-is). Rapid winking.
Cine'ture feeling or **sensation** (sink'tūr). Same as *Zonesthesia*.
Cinemat'ics. Kinematics.
Cinematiza'tion. Kineplasty.
Cineplas'tics, Cin'eplasty. Kineplasty.
Cine'rea (sin-e're-ah). The gray matter of the nervous system.
Cinerit'ious (sin-e-rish'us). Ash-colored, as the gray nervous matter.
Cinesi-. See under *Kinesi-*.
Cinesial'gia (sin-e-se-al'je-ah). Pain in a muscle on movement.
Cin'gulum (sin'gu-lum). Part of gyrus fornicatus near the corpus callosum.
Cin'nabar (sin'nab-ar). Red bisulphid of mercury.
Cinnal'dehyd. Cinnamic aldehyd.
Cin'namene (sin'nam-ēn). Same as *Styrol*.
Cinnam'ic al'dehyd. An oil nearly identical with oil of cinnamon.
Cinnamo'mum, Cin'namon. Bark of various species of *Cinnamomum*: carminative and stimulant.
Cionec'tomy (si-o-nek'to-me). Removal of the uvula.
Cioni'tis, Cion'otome, Cionot'omy. See *Uvulitis, Uvulotome, Uvulotomy*.
Cir'cle of diffusion. Same as *Diffusion circle*.
Cir'cle of Willis. A loop of vessels near the base of the brain.
Cir'cles of Haller. Venous and arterial circles of the eye.
Cir'cuit (ser'kit). The course of an electric current.
Cir'cular amputation. See *Amputation*. **C. insanity.** See *Insanity*.
Cir'culating albu'min. See *Albumin*.
Circula'tion (ser-ku-la'shun). Movement in a circle, as c. of the blood. **Allantoic c.,** circulation in fetus through the umbilical vessels. **Collateral c.,** that carried on through secondary channels after stoppage of the principal course. **Fetal c.,** that of the fetus, through the placenta and umbilical cord. **First** or **Primitive c.,** that carrying nutriment and oxygen to the embryo. **Placental c.,** the fetal circulation. **Portal c.,** the passage of

the blood from the gastro-intestinal tract and spleen through the liver, and out by the hepatic vein. **Pulmonary c.**, the circulation of blood through the lungs for purpose of oxygenation. **Systemic c.**, the general circulation, as distinguished from the pulmonary circulation. **Vitelline c.**, first or primitive circulation.

Cir'culatory. Pertaining to circulation.

Circum-. A prefix signifying around.

Circumcis'ion (ser-kum-sizh'un). Removal of a part or all of the foreskin.

Circumclu'sion (ser-kum-klu'zhun). Compression of an artery by a wire and pin.

Circumduc'tion (sur-kum-duk'shun). Circular movement of a limb.

Cir'cumflex (ser'kum-flex). Having winding course or direction.

Circumin'sular. Surrounding the island of Reil.

Circumintes'tinal. Surrounding the intestine.

Circumlen'tal. Surrounding the lens.

Circumnu'clear. Around or near the nucleus.

Circumoc'ular. Surrounding the eye.

Circumpolariza'tion. The rotation of polarized light.

Circumre'nal. Around the kidney.

Cir'cumscribed. Confined to a limited space.

Circumstantial'ity. A mental symptom marked by the introduction into the conversation of unimportant and unrelated details.

Circumval'late papillæ. Papillæ near the base of tongue, arranged in a V-shaped row.

Cir'cus movements (ser'kus). Certain involuntary movements due to nervous lesions.

Cirrhol'ysis. A thiosinamin and bismuth triiodid preparation for ankylosed joints, adhesions, etc.

Cirrhori'osus. A fetal disease marked by a golden-yellow color of the pleura.

Cirrho'sis (sir-ro'sis). Interstitial inflammation of an organ, particularly the liver. **Atrophic c.** is marked by shrivelling and shrinkage in size. **Bil'iary c.**, c. of liver from chronic retention of bile. **Budd's c.**, chronic enlargement of the liver from intestinal intoxication. **Fatty c.**, form in which liver-cells becomes infiltrated with fat. **Hypertrophic c.** is marked by enlargment. **Portal c.**, a degenerative and inflammatory disease of the liver leading to obstruction of the portal circulation.

Cirrhot'ic (sir-rot'ik). Of the nature of cirrhosis.

Cirsec'tomy. Excision of a portion of a varicose vein.

Cir'socele (sir'so-sēl). The same as *Varicocele*.

Cir'soid (ser'soid). Resembling a varix.

Cirsom'phalos (ser-som'fal-os). Varicose state of navel.

Cir'sotome (ser'so-tōm). Cutting instrument for operations on varicose veins.

Cirsot'omy (ser-sot'o-me). Excision of a varicosity.

Cissam'pelos (sis-sam'pe-los). See *Paretra*.

Cis'tern (sis'tern). A name of various lymph-spaces, etc. **C. of Pecquet** (pek-ka'). The receptaculum chyli.

Cit'arin (sit'ar-in). A proprietary uric acid solvent.

Cit'ral (sit'ral). An aldehyd, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, from oil of lemon and other essential oils.

Cit'rate (sit'rāt). Any salt of citric acid.

Cit'ric acid (sit'rik). See *Acid*.

Cit'rine ointment (sit'rin). Ointment of mercuric nitrate.

Cit'rocoll (sit'ro-kol). Phenocol citrate: antineuralgic.

Cit'rol (sit'rol). Citrate of itrol; a silver preparation used in gonorrhea.

Citronel'la oil. Fragrant oil of *Andropogon nardus:* antirheumatic.

Cit'rophene (sit'ro-fēn). An antipyretic containing phenetidin and citric acid.

Cl. Symbol of chlorin.

Cladosporio'sis. Infection with *Cladospo'rium*, a genus of fungi.

Cladothrico'sis. Infection with Cladothrix.

Clad'othrix Fœr'steri. A schizomycete from lacrimal canaliculi.

Clamp. Surgical device for compression.

Clang-tint. A delicate quality of tone.

Clap. Same as *Gonorrhea*. **C.-threads,** slimy, stringy matter in gonorrheal urine.

Clapotement (klah-pōt-maw'). Any splashing sound, as in succussion.

Clap'ton's lines. Green lines on the gums or teeth in lead-poisoning.

Clar'et-stain. Same as *Nævus*.

Clarif'icant (klar-if'ik-ant). A substance which clears a liquid of turbidity.

Clar'ifying agent. See *Clearing agent*.

Clarke's bodies. Certain intranuclear bodies from alveolar sarcoma of breast. **C.'s column.** 1. The anterior pyramidal tract of the spinal cord. 2. Same as *Vesicular column*.

Clasmat'oblast (klaz-mat'o-blast). A mast-cell.

Clasmat'ocyte (klaz-mat'o-sīt). A large cell tending to break up into fragments.

Clasmatocyto'sis (klaz-mat-o-si-to'sis). The division of a clasmatocyte.

Clasmato'sis. Extension of projections from the ruptured blood-cell.

Clasp-knife rigidity. Spastic extension of leg with a spring like that of a clasp-knife.

Clas'tic (klas'tik). Undergoing, or causing, a division into parts.

Clathrocys'tis (klath-ro-sis'tis). A genus of schizomycetes: some are found on fish.

Claudica'tion (klaw-dik-a'shun). Limping; lameness. **Intermittent c.** Same as *Angina cruris*.

Claudius' cells (klaw'de-us). Large cells near the organ of Corti.

Claustropho'bia (klaw-stro-fo'be-ah). Dread of being in an enclosed place.

Claus'trum (klaw'strum). A thin gray or cinereous layer outside the external capsule of the brain.

Cla'va (kla'vah). An enlargement of the funiculus gracilis in the oblongata.

Cla'vate nucleus (kla'vāt). A double group of cells within the clava.

Clav'iceps purpu'rea. The fungus which produces ergot.

Clav'icle (klav'ik-el). The collar-bone.

Clavic'ular (kla-vik'u-lar). Pertaining to the clavicle.

Cla'vus (kla'vus). A corn; any tubercle of the skin. **C. hyster'icus,** a sensation as if a nail were being driven into the head.

Claw-foot. Atrophy and distortion of foot.

Claw-hand. Flexion and atrophy of hand and fingers.

Clay-pipe cancer. Epithelioma of the lip.

Clear'ing agent. Agent for rendering microscopic objects more transparent.

Clea'vage-nucleus (kle'vej). Segmentation-nucleus.

Cleft palate. Congenital fissure of palate and roof of the mouth. **C. sternum,** congenital fissure of the sternum.

Cleido-. A prefix indicating connection with the clavicle.

Cleidocraniali'asis, Cleidocra'nial dysosto'sis. See *Dysostosis*.

Cleidomastoide'us. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Cleidorrhex'is. Fracture of the clavicle of the fetus to facilitate delivery.

Cleidot'omy (kli-dot'o-me). Division of the clavicle of the child in difficult labor.

Cle'oid. A dental instrument, shaped like a claw, for excavating cavities.

Cleptoma'nia (klep-to-ma'ne-ah). Insane desire to steal.

Cler'gyman's sore throat. Pharyngitis with dysphonia.

Clev'enger's fissure. The inferior occipital fissure.

Cli'er (kli'er). A glandular swelling in cattle.

Climacter'ic (kli-mak-ter'ik). The turn of life; especially the menopause. **Grand c.,** the 63d year.

Climatol'ogy (kli-mat-ol'o-je). The science or study of climates.

Climatother'apy (kli-mat-o-ther'ap-e). Treatment of disease by change of climate.

Cli'max. The acme, or period of greatest intensity, in the course of a disease.

Cli'mograph. A diagram representing the effect of climate on man.

Clin'ic (klin'ik). Instruction at the bedside.

Clin'ical (klin'ik-al). Pertaining to a clinic, or to the bedside.

Clinic'ian, Clin'icist. An expert clinical teacher, or practitioner.

Clinog'raphy. A system of recording clinical findings by written symbols.

Cli'noid (kli'noid). Bed-shaped. **C. processes,** three pairs of processes of the sphenoid bone.

Clinostat'ism. The lying down position of the body.

Cliseom'eter (klis-e-om'et-er). Instrument for measuring the angles between the axis of the body and that of the pelvis.

Clithropho'bia. Intense dread of being locked in.

Clit'ion (klit'e-on). The mid-point of the anterior border of the clivus.

Clitoridaux'e (klit-o-rid-awk'se). Hypertrophy of the clitoris.

Clitoridec'tomy (klit-or-id-ek'to-me). Surgical removal of the clitoris.

Clitoridi'tis. Inflammation of the clitoris.

Clitoridot'omy. Circumcision of the female.

Clit'oris (klit'o-ris). A female organ homologous with the penis. **C. crises.** See *Crisis.*

Clit'orism (klit'o-rizm). Hypertrophy of the clitoris.

Clitori'tis (klit-o-ri'tis). Inflammation of the clitoris.

Cli'vus Blumenbach'ii. The bony surface sloping down from the pituitary fossa.

Cloa'ca (klo-a'kah). 1. Common fetal opening of urogenital tract and anus. 2. Opening in the involucrum of necrosed bone.

Clon'ic (klon'ik). Of the nature of clonus.

Clonic'ity. The condition of being clonic.

Clonicoton'ic. Both clonic and tonic.

Clon'ism, Clonis'mus. A succession of clonic spasms.

Clon'ograph. An instrument for recording spasmodic movements.

Clonorchi'asis, Clonorchio'sis. Infestation with Clonorchis.

Clonor'chis. A genus of Asiatic liver flukes.

Clo'nus (klo'nus). Spasm in which rigidity and relaxation succeed each other. Varieties are named from the parts affected, as *ankle, foot, jaw,* etc.

Close skein. A knot of chromatin fibrils in indirect cell-division.

Clostrid'ium (klos-trid'e-um). A genus of microbes.

Clot. A soft mass of semisolidified liquid: coagulum.

Clothes-louse. The body-louse, *Pediculus corporis.*

Clou'dy swelling. Degeneration in which the tissues swell and become cloudy.

Clove. The aromatic dried flower-bud of the tree *Eugenia aromatica*. **C. hitch,** a knot formed by a double loop; used in forcible extension and traction.

Clo'ven spine. The *Spina bifida*.

Clown'ism. The hysterical performance of grotesque actions.

Club'bed fingers. Deformed fingers with knotty ends.

Club-foot. See *Talipes*. **C.-hand,** deformity of the hand like club-foot.

Clump'ing. Aggregation of bacilli into groups produced by agglutinins.

Clupe'in (klu-pe'in). A ptomain from the spermatozoa of the herring.

Cly'sis (kli'sis). A clyster, or the administration of a clyster.

Clys'ter (klis'ter). Enema; rectal injection.

C. M. Abbreviation for *chirurgiæ magister*, master in surgery.

Cm. Abbreviation for *Centimeter*.

Cne'mial (ne'me-al). Pertaining to the tibia, or shin.

CNOH. Cyanic acid.

CO. Carbonic acid.

CO_2. Carbon dioxid.

Co. Symbol for cobalt.

Coaduna'tion. Union of dissimilar substances in one mass.

Coagglutina'tion. Agglutination by an antigen and the homologous antibody of the corpuscles of another animal.

Coagglu'tinin. An agglutinin which acts on two or more organisms.

Coag'ula. Plural of *Coagulum*.

Coag'ulant. Causing coagulation; an agent which causes coagulation.

Coag'ulase. An enzyme which causes clotting.

Coagula'tion (ko-ag-u-la'shun). Formation of a clot. **'Electric c.,** the destruction of tissue by the application of a bipolar current delivered by a needle point. **Massive c.,** coagulation of the spinal fluid into an almost solid clot.

Coag'ulative (ko-ag'u-la-tiv). Associated with coagulation. **C. necrosis.** See *Necrosis*.

Coag'ulen. A proprietary preparation from animal blood having the hemostatic properties of the blood-platelets.

Coag'ulin (ko-ag'u-lin). Same as *Precipitin*.

Coag'ulinoid. A coagulin whose activity has been destroyed by heat.

Coagulom'eter. An apparatus for determining the coagulation of the blood.

Coag'ulose. A hemostatic powder obtained by precipitating blood-serum.

Coaguloviscom'eter. An instrument for determining the coagulation time of the blood.

Coag'ulum (ko-ag'u-lum). A clot.

Coales'cence, Coali'tion. Fusion of parts; a growing together.

Coal-tar. Viscid semisolid product of the distillation of coal.

Coapta'tion (ko-ap-ta'shun). A fitting together or adjustment of parts.

Coarc'tate ret'ina (ko-ark'tāt). Funnel-shaped condition of the retina.

Coarcta'tion. Condition of stricture.

Coarctot'omy. The cutting of a stricture.

Coarse lesion. Same as *Macroscopic lesion*.

Coat, buffy. See *Buffy coat*.

Co'balt (ko'bawlt). A metal whose salts afford pigments: very seldom used as medicines.

Co'braism (ko'brah-izm). Poisoning by cobra venom.

Cobra-lec'ithid. A compound of cobra toxin and the lecithin of the blood.

Co'ca (ko'kah). The plant *Erythroxylon coca* and its leaves.

Coca-eth'ylin. A mild local anesthetic, $C_{18}H_{23}NO_4$.

Coca'in (ko-ka'in). An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, from coca: local anesthetic and mydriatic.

Coca'inism (ko-ka'in-izm). Morbid result of the misuse of cocain.

Cocainization, spinal. Injection of a solution of cocain beneath the spinal dura for the production of analgesia.

Coca'inize (ko-ka'in-īz). To treat or affect with cocain.

Cocainoma'nia (ko-ka-in-o-ma'ne-ah). The habit of using cocain as an intoxicant.

Coccidio'sis (kok-sid-e-o'sis). Ill-health caused by coccidia.

Coccid'ium (kok-sid'e-um). A genus of protozoans. **C. ova'le** has been found in the liver and intestinal epithelium. **C. sarkol'ytus,** a supposed parasite of carcinoma.

Coccinel'la (kok-sin-nel'ah). L. for *Cochineal.*

Coccobacte'ria. Spheroidal or rod-like bacteria.

Coccog'enous. Produced by cocci.

Coc'coid (kok'oid). Resembling a micrococcus.

Coc'culus in'dicus. The poisonous berry of *Anamirta cocculus.*

Coc'cus (kok'us). A spheroidal bacterial cell-form, such as micrococcus, micrococcus, streptococcus, gonococcus, etc.

Coccyal'gia (kok-se-al'je-ah). Pain in the coccyx.

Coccydyn'ia (kok-se-din'e-ah). Same as *Coccygodynia.*

Coccyg'eal (kok-sij'e-al). Pertaining to the coccyx. **C. gland,** a small gland near the point of the coccyx; Luschka's gland.

Coccygec'tomy (kok-se-jek'to-me). Excision of the coccyx.

Coccyg'eus (kok-sij'e-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Coccygodyn'ia (kok-sig-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the coccyx.

Coccygot'omy (kok-sig-ot'o-me). Surgical removal of the coccyx.

Coc'cyx (kok'six). Small bone below the sacrum.

Co'chia pills (ko'ke-ah, ko'che-ah). Pills of aloes and colocynth.

Cochineal (coch-in-ēl'). Dried insect, *Coccus cacti,* from tropical America.

Coch'lea (kok'le-ah). Spiral cavity of the internal ear.

Coch'lear (kok'le-ar). Relating to the cochlea. **C. canal,** space between the membrane of Reissner and the basilar membrane.

Cochlea're (kok-le-a're). L. for *Spoonful.*

Cochlea'ria (kok-le-a're-ah). Genus of plants including horseradish and scurvy-grass.

Cochlear'iform (kok-le-ar'if-orm). Spoon-shaped.

Cochlei'tis (kok-le-i'tis). Inflammation of the cochlea.

Cochleovestib'ular. Pertaining to the cochlea and vestibule of the ear.

Cochliomy'ia. A genus of flies whose larvæ, known as screw-worms, burrow into the skin.

Cocilla'na (ko-sil-yah'nah). Bark of *Sycocarpus Rusbyi,* a tree of tropical America: emetic; serviceable in diseases of the air-passages.

Cock'roach. See *Blatta.*

COCL. Abbreviation for cathodal opening contraction.

Co'coa (ko'ko). See *Cacao.* **C.-nut oil,** the oil of cocoa-nut, *Cocos nucifera.*

Coctola'bile. Capable of being altered by heating.

Coctoprecip'itin. A precipitin produced by injecting a heated serum or other antigen.

Coctosta'bile. Incapable of being altered by heating.

Co'dein (ko'de-in). An opium alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{23}NO_3$, milder than morphin.

Codeo'nal. A proprietary sedative and hypnotic preparation.

Cod-liver oil. Oil from the liver of codfish, *Gadus morrhua.*

Coefficient (ko-ef-ish'ent). A figure put before a chemic formula to indicate how many times the formula is to be multiplied. **C. of absorption,** the volume of a gas absorbed by a unit volume of a liquid at 0° C. and a pressure of 760 mm. **Baumann's c.,** the ration of the ethereal to the total sulphates in the urine. **Biologic c.,** the amount of potential energy consumed by the body at rest. **Bouchard's c.,** the ratio between the amount of urine and the total solids of the urine. **C. of conductivity,** the quantity of heat that passes in a unit of time through a unit thickness of a substance when the difference in temperature is 1° C. **C. of expansion,** a number indicating the amount a substance expands when heated 1° C. **Falta's c.,** the percentage of ingested sugar eliminated from the system. **Isotonic c.,** a number showing the quantity of salt which should be added to distilled water to prevent its destroying the erythrocytes when added to blood. **Lethal c.,** that concentration of a disinfectant that will kill bacteria at a temperature of 20°–25° C. in the shortest time. **C. of partage,** the ratio between the amount of an acid absorbed by ether from an aqueous solution of the acid and the amount remaining in solution. **Trapp's c.** See *Trapp's formula,* under *Formula.* **Urotoxic c.,** a number expressing the toxicity of the urine; it is the quantity of toxic matter produced in twenty-four hours by one kilogram of the poison. **Yvon's c.,** the ratio between the quantity of urea and the phosphates of the urine.

Cœliac, Cœliotomy, Cœnesthesis, etc. See *Celiac, Celiotomy, Cenesthesis,* etc.

Cœnuro'sis (se-nu-ro'sis). Infection of sheep with *Cœnurus cerebralis,* the larva of *Tœ'nia cœnu'rus,* producing the disease called staggers.

Co-en'zyme. A substance which combines with an inactive enzyme to produce activation.

Coeta'neous (ko-e-ta'ne-us). Having the same age.

Coexcita'tion (ko-ex-si-ta'shun). Simultaneous excitation.

Cofer'ment (ko-fer'ment). Co-enzyme.

Cof'fee. The dried seeds of *Coffea Arabica* and the decoction of the same. **C.-ground vomit,** vomits of gastric juice mixed with blood and stomach-contents in cancer of stomach.

Coffe'inism (kof-fe'in-izm). Habitual excess in the use of coffee.

Coffeu'rin (kof-fe-u'rin). A substance said to exist in urine after free use of coffee.

Cof'fin bone. The third phalanx of the horse's hoof.

Cognac (kon'yahk). A variety of French brandy.

Cog-wheel respiration. A variety of interrupted respiration.

Cohe'sion. The force which holds together the particles of a body.

Cohn'heim's theory (kōn'hīmz). Theory that true tumors are due to faulty development in embryo.

Cohoba'tion (ko-ho-ba'shun). Repeated distillation of a fluid from the same material.

Co'hosh (ko'hosh). See *Actœa, Caulophyllum, Cimicifuga.*

Coil. A spiral. **C.-gland.** See convoluted portion of sweat-gland. **Induction-c.,** coil for producing electricity by induction. **Leiter's c.** See *Leiter's coil.* **Resistance c.,** coil of wire placed in electric circuit to produce additional resistance.

Coin-test. See *Bell-metal resonance.*

Coit'ion (ko-ish'un). See *Coitus.*

Coitopho'bia (ko-it-o-fo'be-ah). Morbid fear of coitus.

Co'itus (ko'it-us). Sexual connection or intercourse.

Co'ko disease. A kind of yaws in Fiji Islands.

Co'la (ko'lah). Same as *Kola.*

Colal'in. A preparation of bile, used as a digestive, intestinal antiseptic, and for gall-stone colic.

Cola'tion (ko-la'shun). The process of straining.

Colaux'e. Dilatation of the colon.

Col'chicin (kol'kis-in). Alkaloid from colchicum.

Colchicum autumna'le (kol'ki-kum, kol'tschi-cum). Plant useful in gout and rheumatism; poisonous.

Cold. Catarrhal disorder from exposure. **C. abscess.** See *Abscess.* **Rose c.,** hay fever occurring at the time of roses.

Colec'tomy (ko-lek'to-me). Excision of a part of the colon.

Coleocysti'tis. Inflammation of the vagina and bladder.

Coleop'tera. An order of insects comprising the beetles.

Coleot'omy. Incision into the vagina.

Colibacille'mia. The presence of colon bacillus in the blood.

Colibacillo'sis. Infection with colon bacillus.

Colibacillu'ria. Presence of colon bacillus in the urine.

Colibacil'lus. The *Bacillus coli.*

Col'ic (kol'ik). Acute abdominal pain. **Appendicular c.,** pain in the vermiform appendix. **Biliary c., Hepatic c.,** that caused by gall-stones. **Devonshire c.,** lead colic. **Lead c.,** intestinal colic from lead-poisoning. **Menstrual c.,** the pain of menstruation. **Ovarian c.,** pain in the ovaries. **Renal c.,** colic caused by calculus. **Salivary c.,** attacks of pain in the salivary duct and gland with swelling. **Sand c.,** indigestion in horses and cattle from the presence of sand taken in with food or drink. **Uterine c.,** colicky pains of a paroxysmal character at the menstrual period.

Col'ica pic'tonum. Lead colic.

Colicoli'tis. Colitis caused by *Bacillus coli.*

Colicople'gia (kol-ik-o-ple'je-ah). Combined lead-colic and lead-paralysis.

Colicysti'tis (ko''le-sis-ti'tis). Cystitis due to the presence of the colon bacillus.

Colicystopyeli'tis. Inflammation of the bladder and renal pelvis due to the colon bacillus.

Col'iform. Resembling the *Bacillus coli.*

Co'li-infection. Infection with *Bacillus coli communis.*

Colil'ysin. A lysin formed by *Bacillus coli.*

Colinephri'tis. Nephritis due to colon bacillus.

Coliplica'tion. Coloplication.

Co'lipuncture (ko'lip-unk-tūr). Colocentesis.

Colipyeli'tis. Pyelitis caused by the *Bacillus coli.*

Colipyu'ria. Pus in the urine due to colon bacillus infection.

Colisep'sis. Infection with colon bacillus.

Coli'tis (ko-li'tis). Inflammation of the colon. **Amebic c.,** colitis caused by ameba. **Mucous c.,** a disease of the mucous membrane of the colon, with colic, diarrhea, and passage of membranous threads in stools.

Colitoxe'mia. Toxemia due to the colon bacillus.

Coliu'ria. Presence of Bacillus coli in the urine.

Col'lagen (kol'laj-en). A leading constituent of the bones and flesh.

Collapse (kol-laps'). State of extreme depression or prostration.

Collap'sing pulse. Corrigan's pulse.

Col'lar-bone. See *Clavicle.*

Collar'gol. Colloidal silver: used as a germicide and antiseptic, especially in gonorrheal ophthalmia.

Collat'eral circulation. See *Circulation.*

Collec'ting plates. The electronegative element of a galvanic battery. **C. tubes,** direct uriniferous tubules of the kidney.

Colle'mia. A glutinous condition of the blood.

Col'les's fascia (kol'lēz). Superficial perineal fascia. **C.'s fracture**, fracture near distal end of radius.

Colliculec'tomy. Excision of the colliculus seminalis.

Colliculi'tis. Inflammation about the verumontanum.

Collic'ulus semina'lis. The verumontanum.

Col'lidin (kol'lid-in). A ptomain, $C_8H_{11}N$, from decaying flesh.

Col'lier's lung. Same as *Anthracosis*.

Collilon'gus. The longus coli muscle.

Colliqua'tion (kol-lik-wa'shun). Liquefactive degeneration of tissue.

Colliq'uative. Characterized by excessive liquid discharge, or by liquefaction of tissue.

Collo'dion (kol-lo'de-on). Solution of gun-cotton in ether and alcohol: useful in burns and wounds. **Cantharidal c.** See *Collodium cantharidatum*. **Styptic c.**, a preparation of tannic acid, alcohol, ether, and collodion.

Collo'dium. L. for *Collodion*. **C. cantharida'tum,** a blistering varnish of collodion and cantharides.

Col'loid. 1. Resembling glue. 2. A state of matter in which a substance finely divided into particles larger than one molecule is suspended in another substance. **C. cancer,** carcinoma in which the cells assume a glue-like aspect. **C. cyst,** cyst with jelly-like contents. **C. degeneration.** See *Degeneration*.

Colloi'din (kol-loi'din). A jelly-like principle produced in colloid degeneration.

Colloidocla'sia. A breaking up of the physical equilibrium of the colloid of the body, producing anaphylactic crises (*colloidoclastic shock*).

Colloi'dopexy. Metabolic fixation of colloids within the organism.

Collo'ma (kol-o'mah). Colloid cancer.

Collone'ma. Myxoma.

Collopex'ia. Fixation of the neck of the uterus.

Col'losin. A compound of collodion and traumaticin: used in skin-diseases.

Collox'ylin (kol-lox'il-in). A variety of soluble gun-cotton.

Col'lum. Neck or neck-like organ. **C. distor'tum.** Same as *Torticollis*.

Col'lutory (kol'lu-to-re). Mouth-wash or gargle.

Collyr'ium (ko-lir'e-um). An eye-lotion.

Colobo'ma. A fissure or gap in the eyeball.

Colocente'sis (kol-o-sen-te'sis). Surgical puncture of the colon.

Colocholecystos'tomy. Same as *Cholecystocolotomy*.

Coloc'lysis (ko-lok'lis-is). Irrigation of the colon.

Colo'clys'ter. An enema thrown into the rectum.

Colocolos'tomy. Formation of an opening between two portions of the colon.

Col'ocynth (kol'o-sinth). The fruit of *Citrullus colocynthis*: cathartic.

Colocyn'thin (kol-o-sin'thin). Strongly purgative principle from colocynth.

Colo-enteri'tis. Inflammation of small and large intestines.

Colom'ba (ko-lom'bah). Same as *Calumba*.

Co'lon (ko'lon). That part of the large intestine which extends from the cecum to the rectum.

Colonal'gia (ko-lon-al'je-ah). Pain in the colon.

Colon'ic (ko-lon'ik). Pertaining to the colon.

Coloni'tis (ko-lon-i'tis). Inflammation of the colon.

Colonom'eter. An instrument for counting colonies of bacteria.

Colonop'athy. Any disease or disorder of the colon.

Colon'oscope. Speculum for the lower part of the intestine.

Colonos'copy. Examination of lower intestine with colonoscope.
Col'ony. A collection of bacteria in a culture.
Colopexos'tomy. Resection of the colon with cecostomy.
Colopexot'omy. Fixation and incision of the colon.
Col'opexy (kol'o-peks-e). Fixation of the sigmoid flexure to the abdominal wall.
Coloph'ony (ko-lof'o-ne). Rosin; ordinary resin of pine.
Coloplica'tion. Operation of taking a reef in the colon.
Coloprocti'tis. Inflammation of the colon and rectum.
Coloproctos'tomy. Colorectostomy.
Colopto'sis (ko-lop-to'sis). Prolapse of the colon.
Col'or-blindness. Inability to perceive differences of color. **C.-gustation.** Same as *Pseudogeusesthesia*. **C.-hearing.** Same as *Pseudochromesthesia*.
Colorecti'tis. Inflammation of the colon and rectum.
Colorectos'tomy (ko-lo-rek-tos'to-me). Surgical formation of passage between the colon and rectum.
Colorim'eter. An instrument for measuring pigments present.
Colos'tomy. Formation of a permanent colonic fistula.
Colos'trum (ko-los'trum). First milk after childbirth. **C.-corpuscles,** large cells found in colostrum.
Colot'omy (ko-lot'o-me). Surgical incision of the colon. It is termed *abdominal*, *lateral*, *lumbar*, *iliac*, or *inguinal*, according to the region of incision. **Littré's c.,** inguinal colotomy.
Coloty'phoid. Typhoid with follicular ulceration of the colon.
Colpatre'sia. Atresia of the vagina.
Col'peurynter (kol'pu-rin-ter). A form of vaginal dilator.
Colpeu'rysis (kol-pu'ris-is). Operative dilatation of vagina.
Colpi'tis (kol-pi'tis). Inflammation of the vagina.
Col'pocele (kol'po-sēl). Vaginal hernia.
Colpoceliot'omy. Incision into the abdomen through the vagina.
Colpoclei'sis (kol-po-kli'sis). Surgical closure of vagina.
Colpocysti'tis. Inflammation of the vagina and bladder.
Colpocys'tocele (kol-po-sis'to-sēl). Protrusion of a fold of the vagina into the bladder.
Colpocys'toplasty. Plastic repair of the vesico-vaginal wall.
Colpocystot'omy. Incision of the bladder through the vagina.
Colpocysto-ureterocystot'omy. Exposure of the ureteral orifices by cutting the walls of the bladder and vagina.
Colpodesmorrha'phia. The suturing of a vaginal sphincter.
Colpodyn'ia (kol-po-din'e-ah). Pain in the vagina.
Colpohyperpla'sia. Excessive growth of the mucous membrane of the vagina.
Colpohysterec'tomy. Removal of the uterus through a vaginal incision.
Colpohys'teropexy. Vaginal hysteropexy.
Colpohysterot'omy. Surgical incision of the vagina and uterus.
Colpomyomec'tomy. Removal of a myoma through a vaginal incision.
Colpomyomot'omy. Same as *Colpomyomectomy*.
Colpomyot'omy. Same as *Colpomyomectomy*.
Colpoperine'oplasty (kol-po-per-in-e'o-plas-te). Plastic surgery upon the vagina and perineum.
Colpoperineor'rhaphy (kol''po-per-in-e-or'af-e). Suturing of the vagina and perineum.
Col'popexy. Suture of a relaxed vagina to the abdominal wall.
Col'poplasty (kol'po-plas-te). Plastic surgery upon the vagina.
Colpopto'sis (kol-pop'to-sis). Prolapse of the vagina.
Colpor'rhaphy. Narrowing of the vagina by a suture.

Colporrhex'is (kol-por-reks'is). Laceration of the vagina.

Col'poscope (kol'po-skōp). A sort of speculum for examining the vagina.

Colpospas'mus. Vaginal spasm.

Colposteno'sis. Narrowing of the vagina.

Colpostenot'omy. A cutting operation for stricture of the vagina.

Col'potherm. Electric apparatus for applying heat within the vagina.

Colpot'omy. Surgical cutting operation upon the vagina.

Colpo-ureterocystot'omy. Exposure of the orifices of the ureters by cutting through the walls of the vagina and bladder.

Colpo-ureterot'omy. Incision of the ureter through the vagina.

Colpoxero'sis. Abnormal dryness of the vulva and vagina.

Colt-ill. Infectious catarrhal fever of young horses. See *Strangles*.

Colt's-foot. See *Tussilago*.

Colum'bin (ko-lum'bin). Active principle of calumba.

Colum'bo (ko-lum'bo). Same as *Calumba*.

Columel'la. Central axis of the cochlea of the ear. **C. na'si,** the septum of the nose.

Col'umn (kol'um). A supporting part. **Anterior c.,** layer of white matter in either half of spinal cord between the anterior horn and the anterior median fissure. **C. of Burdach.** See *Postero-external c.* **C. of Clarke,** a column of gray matter to the outer and posterior side of the central canal of the spinal cord, at the base of the posterior cornu. **Direct cerebellar c.,** a tract outside of the lateral pyramidal tract. **C. of Goll,** postero-median column of the spinal cord. **C. of Gowers,** a mass of fibers in front of the direct cerebellar tract. **Lateral c.,** layer of white matter in either half of the spinal cord between the posterior horn and nerve-roots and the anterior horn and nerve-roots. **C. of Lissauer,** a column of white matter between the posterior cornu and the periphery of the spinal cord. **C. of Morgagni,** folds of mucous membrane seen at the junction of the rectum with the anus. **Posterior c.,** a mass of white matter in the spinal cord on either side between the posterior horns and the posterior median fissure. **Postero-external c.,** the outer wider portion of the posterior column of the cord. **Postero-median c.,** the middle portion of the posterior column of the cord. **Posterovesicular c.** See *C. of Clarke*. **Respiratory c.,** the solitary fasciculus. **C. of Sertoli,** an elongated cell in the seminiferous tubule supporting spermatogenic cells. **C. of Spitzka-Lissauer,** a group of nerve-fibers of cord in front of and behind the posterior horns. **C. of Türck,** the anterior or direct pyramidal tract. **Vesicular c.,** column of nerve-cells in posterior gray horn of cord.

Colum'na (ko-lum'nah) A pillar or column. **C. adipo'sa.** Same as *Fat-column*. **C. Berti'ni,** cortical part of kidney separating any two pyramids. **C. car'nea,** any one of the muscular projections within the ventricles of the heart. **C. na'si,** the septum of the nose.

Colum'næ papilla'res. Same as *Musculi papillares*. **C. vagi'næ,** rugosities within the vagina.

Colum'nar layer. The rod-and-cone layer of the retina.

Col'umning (kol'um-ing). Support of the prolapsed uterus by means of tampons.

Co'lyone (ko'le-ōn). A substance formed in one organ which, when carried by the blood to another organ, excites in the latter functional activity.

Colyon'ic. Having the inhibitory effect of a colyone.

Co'ma (ko'mah). Profound stupor in sickness or after severe injury. **Alcoholic c.,** coma from alcoholism. **Apoplectic c.,** that due to apoplexy. **Diabetic c.,** peculiar coma seen in fatal

diabetes. **Kussmaul's c.**, coma with acetone in urine from diabetes. **Uremic c.**, that due to uremia. **C. vigil**, stupor with wakefulness, low delirium, and semi-consciousness.

Co'matose (ko'mat-ōs). Pertaining to, or affected with, coma.

Combus'tion. Burning; rapid oxidation, with emission of heat.

Com'edo (kom'e-do). 1. Disease due to the presence of comedones. 2. Singular of comedones; a blackhead.

Comedo'nes (kom-e-do'nēz). Blackheads; plugs of dried sebum in the excretory ducts of the skin.

Co'mes (ko'mēz). An artery which accompanies a nerve-trunk.

Com'ma bacillus. The spirillum of epidemic cholera. **C. tract**, a comma-shaped tract in the dorso-external column of the cord.

Commen'sal. An organism living on or within another, but not as a parasite; used also adjectively.

Com'minuted frac'ture. A crushed bone.

Comminu'tion. A breaking into small fragments.

Commissu'ra bre'vis. The posterior part of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum. **C. mag'na.** Same as *Corpus callosum*. **C. sim'plex**, a lobule on the superior cerebellar vermiform process.

Com'missure (kom'mis-ūr). Tissue linking corresponding right and left parts of brain or cord. **Anterior c.**, a cord of white fibers in front of crura of fornix. **Arcuate c.**, the posterior optic c. **Gray c.**, band of gray matter joining the lateral masses of gray matter of the spinal cord. **Meynert's c.**, c. of nerve-fibers extending from floor of third ventricle through optic tracts to subthalamic body. **Middle c.**, band of gray matter joining optic thalami. **Optic c.**, the crossing of the two optic nerves. **Posterior c.**, a white band joining the optic thalami posteriorly.

Commu'nicans. A communicating nerve. **C. hypoglos'si. C. no'ni**, nerves joining the cervical plexus to the descendens noni. **C. perone'i**, a nerve which joins the external popliteal and short saphenous nerves. **C. Willis'ii**, the posterior communicans artery of the brain.

Com'mutator (kom'mū-ta-ter). A device for reversing electric currents.

Compact' tissue. The hard, external portion of bone.

Compar'ative anat'omy. See *Anatomy*.

Compatibil'ity. Suitableness for administration with another specified medicine.

Com'pensating operation. Tenotomy of an ocular muscle when its antagonist is paralyzed.

Compensa'tion. The counterbalancing of defect of structure or function.

Com'plement. A body which, by means of the amboceptor, is joined to an animal or bacterial cell, producing bacteriolysis or hemolysis. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.

Complement'al air. See *Air*.

Complemen'tary colors. Those which when blended produce a white.

Complemen'toid. A complement whose activity has been destroyed by heating.

Complemen'tophile. Having an affinity for a complement.

Com'plex of symptoms. The sum of signs of any morbid condition.

Complex'us. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Com'plicated fracture. See *Fracture*.

Complica'tion (kom-ple-ka'shun). A disease or diseases concurrent with another disease.

Com'pos men'tis. Of sound mind.

Com'pound astigmatism. See *Astigmatism*. **C. cathartic pills**, pills of colocynth, jalap, calomel, and gamboge. **C. frac-**

ture. See *Fracture.* **C. microscope,** one with two lenses, the eye-piece, and objective.

Com'press. Folded cloth for applying pressure. **Graduated c.,** a compress consisting of layers of gradually decreasing size.

Compres'sion (kom-presh'un). Act of pressing together; state of being pressed together. **C.-atrophy.** See *Atrophy.* **C. of the brain,** abnormal pressure upon the brain, as by abscess, tumor, fracture, congestion, or effusion. **Digital c.,** compression of an artery by the fingers. **C.-myelitis.** See *Myelitis.*

Compres'sor. Instrument or muscle for compressing. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Compsomy'ia macella'ria. A fly whose larvæ are screw-worms.

Compul'sory movements. Co-ordinated movements due to injury of a nerve-center.

Cona'rium (ko-na're-um). The pineal gland.

Concassa'tion. The act of breaking up into small pieces.

Conca'to's disease (kon-kah'tōz). Progressive inflammation of serous membranes.

Con'cave (kon'kāv). Having a depressed or hollow surface.

Concav'ity. A depression or hollowed surface.

Concavocon'cave. Concave on either side.

Concavocon'vex. Having one concave and one convex side.

Concentra'tion (kon-sen-tra'shun). 1. Increase in strength by evaporation. 2. Medicine which has been strengthened by evaporating its non-active parts.

Concep'tion (kon-sep'shun). The fecundation of the ovum. **Imperative c.,** a false idea dominating a person's actions.

Con'cha (kong'kah). The hollow of the external ear. **C. labyrin'thi.** Same as *Cochlea.*

Conchi'nin. Same as *Quinidin.*

Conchi'tis (kong-ki'tis). Inflammation of the concha.

Con'choscope (kong'ko-skōp). A nasal speculum.

Con'chotome (kong'ko-tōm). An instrument for removing the turbinated bones.

Concom'itant squint. See under *Strabismus.* **C. symptoms.** See *Symptoms.*

Concres'ence. A growing together of parts originally separate.

Con'crete (kon'krēt). Condensed or solidified.

Concre'tion. 1. Calculus. 2. Abnormal union of parts adjacent.

Concus'sion. Violent shock or jarring. **C. of the brain,** effect of severe head-injury. **C. of the labyrinth,** deafness, vertigo, and tinnitus from head-injury. **C.-myelitis.** See *Myelitis.* **Spinal c.,** result of shocks or blows affecting the myelon.

Condensa'tion. Pathologic hardening of a part, with or without shrinkage.

Conden'ser. 1. Device for illuminating microscopic objects. 2. Worm, or corresponding part, of apparatus for distillation.

Conden'sing ostei'tis. Same as *Osteosclerosis.*

Con'dom. A capote or sheath for the penis.

Conduc'tion (kon-duk'shun). Transference of heat, sound, nerve-impulse, or electricity. **Aerial c.,** conduction of sound-waves to the ear through the air. **Aerotympanal c.,** conduction of sound to the ear through the air and the tympanum. **C.-aphasia.** See *Aphasia.* **Bone-c.,** conduction of sound through the bones of the skull.

Conductiv'ity. Capacity for conduction; ability to convey.

Conduc'tor. 1. A substance or part which possesses conductivity. 2. A guide for the surgeon's knife.

Conduran'go (kon-du-rang'go). Bark of *Gonolobus condurango* of Peru; a bitter stimulant and reputed alterative.

Con'dylar (kon'dil-ar). Pertaining to a condyle.

Condylarthro'sis. Articulation in which a bony eminence is lodged in a joint-cavity.

Con'dyle (kon'dil). Rounded eminence at articular end of bone.

Condylec'tomy (kon-dil-ek'to-me). Removal of a condyle.

Condyl'ion (kon-dil'e-on). Point at lateral tip of the mandibular condyle.

Con'dyloid (kon'dil-oid). Resembling a condyle or knuckle.

Condylo'ma (kon-dil-o'mah). Wart-like growth about the vulva or anus. **C. la'tum,** a wide, flat condyloma with yellowish discharge.

Condylo'matous (kon-dil-o'mat-us). Of the nature of a condyloma.

Condylot'omy (kon-dil-ot'o-me). Excision, or division, of a condyle.

Cone of light. Triangular light-reflex on the membrana tympani. **Retinal c's.,** minute percipient organs near the outermost layer of the retina.

Coneph'rin (ko-nef'rin). A proprietary local anesthetic preparation.

Cones'sin. A poisonous paralyzant alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{40}N_2$, from the bark of *Wright'ia dysenter'ica.*

Confec'tion. A medicated sweetmeat, conserve, or electuary.

Confec'tioners' disease. Finger-nail disease peculiar to confectioners.

Confine'ment (kon-fin'ment). Childbirth; the puerperal state or condition.

Con'fluent. Running together; becoming merged in one. **C. articulation.** See *Articulation.* **C. smallpox,** smallpox in which the pustules become more or less blended.

Con'formator. Instrument for determining outlines of skull.

Confronta'tion (kon-frun-ta'shun). The bringing of two patients together for diagnostic purposes.

Congela'tion (kon-je-la'shun). Frostbite or freezing.

Congen'erous muscles (kon-jen'er-us). Those which act together as one organ.

Congen'ital (kon-jen'it-al). Existing at or before birth.

Conges'ted (kon-jes'ted). Hyperemic; overloaded with blood.

Conges'tion (kon-jes'chun). Abnormal accumulation of blood in a part.

Conges'tive (kon-jes'tiv). Associated with congestion. **C. fever,** a form of malarial fever.

Con'gius (kon'je-us). L. for *Gallon.*

Conglom'erate gland. A gland made up of several lobes.

Conglu'tin (kon-glu'tin). A proteid from the lupines, peas, beans, and almonds.

Conglu'tinant. Promoting union, as of the lips of a wound.

Conglutina'tion. Abnormal adherence of parts to each other.

Con'go-red. Red pigment, turned blue by HCl: used in the study of gastric juice.

Co'ni vasculo'si. Conical masses in globus major of epididymis.

Coni'asis. Presence of dust-like calculi in the gall-bladder and bile-ducts.

Con'ical cor'nea. See *Keratoconus.*

Co'nin, Con'in. Liquid alkaloid of conium, $C_8H_{17}N$.

Coniol'ogy. The study of dust, its influence and effects.

Conio'sis. A diseased state due to the inhalation of dust.

Coni'um (ko-ni'um). Fruit of *Conium maculatum,* poison hemlock: sedative and narcotic.

Con'jugal diabetes. See *Diabetes.*

Conjuga'ta. The conjugate diameter of the pelvis. **C. ve'ra,** the diameter of the pelvis from the upper posterior part of the symphysis to the second sacral ligament.

Con'jugate deviation. Deviation of both eyes to right or left. **C. diameter,** sacro-pubic diameter of superior strait of pelvis.

Conjuga'tion (kon-ju-ga'shun). Reproduction by the union of one organism with another. **C.-nucleus.** Same as *Segmentation nucleus.*

Conjuncti'va (kon-junk-ti'vah). Delicate membrane which lines the lids and covers the eyeball.

Conjunctivi'tis (kon-junk-tiv-i'tis). Inflammation of the conjunctiva. **Catarrhal c.,** mild form resulting from cold or irritation. **Croupous c.,** associated with the formation of a whitish-gray membrane. **Diphtheric c.,** purulent form due to the Klebs-Löffler bacillus. **Egyptian c.** See *Trachoma.* **Follicular c.,** a form marked by round, pinkish bodies in the retro tarsal fold. **Gonorrheal c.,** a severe form caused by infection with gonococci. **Granular c.,** trachoma. **Phlyctenular c.,** one marked by small vesicles surrounded by a reddened zone. **Purulent c.,** one characterized by a creamy discharge. **Spring c., Vernal c.,** c. coming on with the spring.

Conjunctivo'ma. A tumor made up of conjunctival tissue.

Conjuncti'voplasty. Repairing of corneal defect by flaps from the bulbar conjunctiva.

Connec'tive tissue. The tissue which binds together and is the basis of the various parts and organs of the body.

Co'noid. Cone-shaped or conical. **C. ligament,** inner portion of the coracoclavicular ligament. **C. tubercle,** eminence on lower surface of clavicle for attachment of conoid ligament.

Conomyoi'din. A protoplasmic material within the rods of the retina which expands and contracts under the influence of light.

Consanguin'ity. Blood-relationship; kinship.

Consen'sual motion. That excited by reflex stimulation.

Conser'vancy. The sum of hygienic and preservative legislation; care of things which restore and maintain public health.

Conserv'ative. Aiming at a preservation and repair of parts.

Con'serve. A confection, electuary, or medicated sweetmeat.

Consolida'tion. Solidification, as of a lung in pneumonia.

Con'stant battery. C. cell. A galvanic battery or cell which affords a fairly constant and uniform current. **C. current,** unbroken or uninterrupted electric current.

Con'stipated. Affected with constipation; costive.

Constipa'tion. Infrequent and difficult evacuation of the feces.

Constitu'tion. The make-up or functional habit of the body.

Constitu'tional. Affecting the whole body; not local.

Constric'tor muscles. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Construct'ive metabolism. Anabolic change or process.

Consult'ant. A consulting physician or surgeon.

Consulta'tion. A deliberation of two or more physicians with respect to the diagnosis or treatment of a particular case.

Consump'tion. Wasting of the body; pulmonary tuberculosis.

Con'tact. 1. Mutual touching of two bodies. 2. The completion of an electric current. 3. An individual who is known to have been sufficiently near to an infected individual to have been exposed to the transfer of infectious material. **Balancing c.,** the contact of the distobuccal cusp of a lower second molar with the mesiolingual cusp of an upper second molar when the jaw is moved laterally. **Complete c.,** contact of the entire proximal surface of one tooth with the entire proximal surface of the adjoining tooth. **Direct c., Immediate c.,** the touching by a healthy person of a diseased body, whereby a contagious disease may be communicated. **Indirect c., Mediate c.,** the propagation of a contagious disease by the air, by fomites, or by some other medium, with no direct touch of the sick by the infected person. **Proximal c., Proximate c.,** touching of the adjoining surfaces of

two teeth. **Weak c.,** contact in which one tooth barely touches its neighbor.

Con'tact breaker. Instrument for breaking a galvanic current.

Conta'gion (kon-ta'jun). 1. The communication of disease by mediate or immediate contact or by effluvia. See *infection*. 2. A contagious disease. 3. A contagium. **Direct c., Immediate c.,** contagion from direct contact with a sick person. **Mediate c.,** contagion conveyed by a person or object from the sick to the well. **Psychic c.,** contagion of a nervous disorder through mental influence, as of imitation.

Contagios'ity. The quality of being contagious.

Contagious (kon-ta'jus). Communicable by direct or indirect contact.

Conta'gium (kon-ta'je-um). Virus or morbific matter which may spread disease. **C. vi'vum,** a living organism that causes disease.

Contigu'ity (kon-tig-u'it-e). Contact or proximity. **Amputation in the c.,** amputation at a joint. **Solution of c.,** dislocation, luxation, or displacement.

Contin'ued current. See *Current*. **C. fever.** See *Fever*.

Continu'ity (kon-tin-u'it-e). The quality of being continuous. **Amputation in the c.,** amputation by cutting through a bone. **Solution of c.,** fracture, rupture, or division of a bone or other tissue.

Contra-ap'erture. A second opening made in an abscess to facilitate the discharge of matter.

Contracep'tion. The prevention of conception.

Contracep'tive. Anything for the prevention of conception.

Contrac'tile. Contracting under the proper stimulus.

Contractil'ity. Ability to contract with a suitable stimulus.

Contrac'tion (kon-trak'shun). A drawing together; a shortening or shrinkage. **Anodal, Closing** or **Opening c.,** the contraction at the anode on closing or opening the circuit. **Carpopedal c.,** a kind of tetany in infants, with flexing of the fingers, toes, elbows, and knees, and a general tendency to convulsions. **Closing c.,** muscular contraction at the instant that the electric current is closed. **Dupuytren's c.,** a contraction of palmar fascia causing flexing of the fingers. **Front-tap c.,** contraction of gastrocnemius on tapping muscles of front of leg. The foot is placed at a right angle to the leg, and the muscles of the front of the leg are tapped, the foot is extended. **Hour-glass c.,** contraction of an organ, as the stomach or uterus, at the middle. **Idiomuscular c.,** contraction produced by direct stimulation of the muscle. **Opening c.,** muscular contraction produced by opening or breaking the circuit. **Paradoxic c.,** contraction of a muscle, caused by the passive approximation of its extremities. **C.-remainder,** the contraction persisting in a muscle after withdrawal of the stimulus. **C.-ring,** the boundary between the upper and lower segments of the parturient uterus. **Tonic c.,** tonic spasm. **Volkmann's c.,** contraction of fingers, and sometimes of wrist, developing after injury in elbow region.

Contrac'ture (kon-trak'tūr). Shortening and distortion; *permanent*, as from the shrinkage of muscles, or *spasmodic*, as from electric or sudden stimulus. **Volkmann's c.,** a deformity consisting of pronation and flexion of the hand with shrinking and hardening of the muscles of the forearm.

Contrado'lin. An antiseptic and analgesic combination of acetamid, phenol, and salicylic acid.

Contrafissu'ra. A fracture in a part opposite from that in which the blow was received.

Contraindica'tion. A condition which forbids any particular course of treatment.

Contralat'eral muscle. A muscle which acts in harmony with a muscle on the other side of the body.

Contratus'sin. A proprietary whooping-cough preparation.

Contravolit'ional. Done in opposition to the will; involuntary.

Contrayer'va. The root of *Dorste'nia brasilien'sis:* tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic.

Contrecoup' (kon-ter-koo'). Injury resulting from a blow on a remote part.

Contrecta'tion. The fondling of a person of the opposite sex; spooning.

Control' (kon-trōl'). An experiment, or other standard, by which to test the correctness of observations. **C.-animal,** an animal not immune which is exposed to the effects of a virus, an immune animal being submitted to the same treatment at the same time. **C.-experiment,** any experiment made under standard conditions by which to test the correctness of other observations.

Contrude' (kon-trūd'). To crowd or push together: said of teeth.

Contru'sion. A condition in which teeth are crowded.

Contun'ding. Producing a contusion.

Contuse' (kon-tūz'). To bruise; to wound by beating.

Contu'sion (kon-tū'zhun). A bruise; the act of bruising. **C.-pneumonia,** pneumonia from traumatism.

Co'nus (ko'nus). 1. A cone. 2. Posterior staphyloma of the myopic eye. **C. arterio'sus,** the upper anterior angle of the right ventricle of the heart. **C. medulla'ris,** the lower and conical end of the spinal cord. **C. termina'lis,** same as *Conus medullaris.*

Convales'cence. The stage of recovery following an illness.

Convallam'arin. A glucosid from convallaria: emetic, diuretic.

Convalla'ria maja'lis. Lily of the valley: cardiac stimulant, diuretic.

Convalla'rin. A purgative glucosid from convallaria.

Conver'gence (kon-ver'jens). The fact or point of converging.

Conver'gent (kon-ver'jent). Tending toward the same point. **C. strabismus.** See *Strabismus.*

Con'vex. Having a rounded and somewhat elevated surface.

Convexocon'cave. Same as *Concavoconvex.*

Convexocon'vex. Convex on each of the two faces.

Convolu'tion (kon-vo-lu'shun). The elevated part of the brain-surface more or less marked off by fissures. **Angular c.,** the posterior part of a convolution between the intraparietal fissure and the horizontal limb of the Sylvian fissure. **Annectant c.,** small convolutions connecting the occipital with the temporosphenoidal and parietal lobes. **Ascending frontal c.,** convolution in front of fissure of Rolando. **Ascending parietal c.,** convolution just behind fissure of Rolando. **Broca's c.,** the inferior or third frontal convolution. **Callosal c.** Same as *Gyrus fornicatus.* **Dentate c.,** a cerebral c. in the hippocampal fissure. **Fornicate c.,** a long convolution on mesial surface of the brain, above corpus callosum. **Frontal c.,** the convolutions of the frontal lobe. **Hippocampal c.,** the part of the fornicate convolution winding around the splenium of the corpus callosum. **Inframarginal c.,** the superior temporal c. **Insular c.,** small convolutions composing the island of Reil. **Marginal c.,** mesial surface of the first frontal convolution. **Occipital c.,** the convolutions making up the occipital lobe. **Paracentral c.,** a convolution on mesial surface of the brain, representing the junction of the upper ends of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions. **Parietal c.,** the convolutions of the parietal lobe. **Supramarginal c.** See

Angular c. **Temporal c.**, the convolutions of the temporal lobe. **Temporosphenoidal c.**, the three convolutions of the temporosphenoidal lobe of the brain. **Uncinate c.**, the hook-like end of the fornicate convolution. **Wernicke's c.**, the first temporosphenoidal convolution.

Convol'vulin. Purgative glucosid, $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$, from jalap.

Convul'sion. An involuntary spasm or contraction of muscle. **Epileptiform c.**, convulsion marked by loss of consciousness. **Hysteric c.**, one due to hysteria. **Mimetic c.**, c. of facial muscles. **Puerperal c.**, c. just before or after childbirth. **Tetanic c.**, tonic convulsion without loss of consciousness. **Uremic c.**, one due to retention in the blood of matters that should be eliminated by the kidney.

Convul'sive. Pertaining to a convulsion; of the nature of a convulsion. **C. tic**, spasm of those parts of the face supplied by the seventh nerve.

COOH. Carboxyl.

Coo'lidge tube. An *x*-ray tube the cathode of which consists of a spiral tungsten wire surrounded by a tube of molybdenum.

Coör'dinate cramps. Same as *Circus movements*.

Coördina'tion. Harmonious working together of parts and normal sequence of functions.

Copa'iba (ko-pa'ib-ah). Resinous and diuretic juice of various trees, as *Copaifera officinalis*: used in gonorrhea and catarrhal diseases.

Copal'chi (ko-pal'che). The febrifugal bark of *Strych'nos pseudoqui'na* of South America, and of *Cro'ton niv'eus* of Mexico.

Copio'pia (ko-pe-o'pe-ah). Eye-strain; worn-out state of the eyes.

Copodyskine'sia. Difficulty of movement due to fatigue from the habitual performance of some particular action.

Cop'per. A metal with poisonous salts. **C. acetate**, verdigris; now sparingly used, mainly in ointments. **C. aceto-arsenite**, Paris-green: highly poisonous. **C. sulphate**, blue vitriol; blue stone: astringent, emetic.

Cop'peras. Ferrous sulphate: deodorizer, tonic, and astringent.

Coprecip'itin. A precipitin which acts on two or more organisms.

Copre'mia (ko-pre'me-ah). General blood-poisoning from chronic constipation.

Coprola'lia. Insane utterance of obscene words.

Cop'rolith (kop'ro-lith). Hard fecal concretion in the intestine.

Coproph'agy (kop-rof'aj-e). The eating of ordure.

Cop'rophil, Cop'rophile, Coproph'ilous. Living in dung.

Copros'tasis (kop-ros'tas-is). The impaction of feces in scybalous masses.

Coprozo'a. Protozoa which are found in fecal matter outside the body, but which do not inhabit the intestines.

Coprozo'ic. Living in fecal matter.

Cop'tis trifolia'ta. Gold thread, a plant: bitter tonic.

Cop'ula (kop'u-lah). Same as *Amboceptor*.

Copula'tion (kop-u-la'shun). Sexual congress.

Cor. L. for *Heart*. **C. adipo'sum**, fatty heart. **C. bovi'num**, "ox-heart"; greatly enlarged heart. **C. hirsu'tum.** Same as *Hairy heart*. **C. ju'venum**, irregularity of the heart seen in orthostatic albuminuria. **C. tomento'sum, C. villo'sum.** Same as *Hairy heart*.

Coraco-acro'mial. Pertaining to acromion and coracoid process.

Coracobrachia'lis. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Cor'acoid (kor'ak-oid). Like a crow's beak. **C. ligament** extends across the coracoid notch. **C. notch**, a notch in upper

border of the shoulder-blade. **C. process,** a projection from the anterior and superior edge of shoulder-blade.

Co'ramin. A proprietary preparation: used by injection in shock and collapse.

Corasth'ma. Hay-fever.

Cor'date (kor'dāt). Heart shaped.

Corde'in (kor-de'in). Methyltribromsalol: an antiseptic and analgesic agent.

Cor'dial (kor'jal). A strong aromatic alcoholic liqueur.

Cor'diform. Heart-shaped.

Cordi'tis (kor-di'tis). Inflammation of the spermatic cord.

Cor'dol. Tribromsalol, $C_6H_4(OH)COO.C_2H_2Br_3$, a crystalline antiseptic and hemostatic.

Cor'dopexy. The operation of displacing outward the vocal cord for laryngeal stenosis.

Cor'dyl (kor'dil). Acetyltribromsalol, a crystalline analgesic and antispasmodic.

Cordylo'bia. The tumbu fly; an African fly whose larvæ burrow under the skin.

Core. 1. A disease of sheep caused by worms in the liver. 2. A disease of cows marked by lumps in the udder.

Coreclei'sis. Obliteration and closure of the pupil.

Corec'tasis. Morbid dilatation of the pupil.

Corec'tome (ko-rek'tōm). Cutting instrument for iridectomy.

Corectomedial'ysis. Same as *Coredialysis.*

Corec'tomy (ko-rek'to-me). Same as *Iridectomy.*

Corecto'pia (kor-ek-to'pe-ah). Displacement of pupil.

Coredial'ysis (ko-re-di-al'is-is). Artificial detachment of the iris from the ciliary ligament for new pupil.

Coredias'tasis. Dilatation of the pupil.

Corel'ysis (ko-rel'is-is). Detachment of adhesions of iris to cornea or lens.

Coremorpho'sis. Creation of an artificial pupil.

Corencli'sis. Same as *Iridencleisis.*

Coreom'eter (ko-re-om'et-er). Device for use in measuring the pupil.

Coreom'etry. Measurement of the pupil.

Co'reoplasty (ko're-o-plas-te). Creation of an artificial pupil.

Coresteno'ma congen'itum. Partial occlusion of the pupil with excrescences: a congenital condition.

Coretomedial'ysis. Formation of an artificial pupil by a cutting and tearing operation on the iris.

Coret'omy (ko-ret'o-me). Same as *Iridotomy.*

Coriamyr'tin. A glucosid, $C_{30}H_{36}O_{10}$, from *Coria'ria myrtifo'lia:* circulatory and respiratory stimulant.

Corian'der. The *Coriandrum sativum:* a plant whose fruit is aromatic and stimulant.

Co'rium (ko're-um). The true skin; derma or cutis vera.

Corn. Horny induration of skin from pressure; clavus. **C. silk.** See *Stigmata maydis.*

Cor'nea (kor'ne-ah). The transparent anterior part of the eye. **Conic c.** Same as *Keratoglobus.*

Cor'neal. Pertaining to the cornea. **C. corpuscles.** See *Corpuscles.* **C. spaces,** star-shaped lacunæ between the *laminæ* of the cornea.

Cornei'tis (kor-ne-i'tis). Inflammation of the cornea.

Corneo-iri'tis. Inflammation of the cornea and iris.

Corneoscle'ra. The cornea and sclera regarded as one organ.

Cor'neous (kor'ne-us). Horny; horn-like. **C. layer.** Same as *Stratum corneum.*

Cor'niculum laryn'gis. Cartilaginous nodule on the arytenoid cartilage.

Cornifica'tion. The process of becoming horny.
Cor'nu. L. for *Horn.* **C. ammo'nis.** Same as *Hippocampus major.* **C. cer'vi,** deer's or stag's horn. **C. cuta'neum, C. huma'num,** horny excrescence on the skin.
Cor'nual. Pertaining to the horns of the spinal cord. **C. myeli'tis.** See *Myelitis.*
Cor'nus. The tree *Cornus florida;* dogwood: root-bark is antiperiodic and tonic.
Cornu'tin (kor-nu'tin). An alkaloid of ergot.
Cor'ona. A crown. **C. den'tis,** the crown of a tooth. **C. glan'dis,** rim around proximal part of glans penis. **C. radia'ta,** fibers which radiate from the optic thalamus. **C. vene'ris,** zone of syphilitic sores on the forehead.
Cor'onal suture. The suture between parietal and frontal bones.
Corona'men. The coronet of a horse.
Cor'onary. Encircling in the manner of a crown. **C. band** or **cushion,** the band of vascular tissue at the upper edge of the wall of a horse's hoof.
Cor'oner. Officer who holds inquests over violent and sudden deaths.
Cor'onet. The lower part of the pastern of a horse, where the horn joins the skin.
Coronil'lin (kor-o-nil'lin). A yellow glucosid, $C_7H_2O_5$, from seeds of *Coronil'la scorpioi'des:* diuretic and heart stimulant.
Coroni'tis. Inflammation of the coronary cushion of a horse.
Cor'onoid fossa. Hollow in the humerus which receives coronoid process of the ulna. **C. process,** a process of the ulna; also one of the lower jaw.
Coroparel'cysis (ko''ro-par-el'sis-is). The drawing aside of the pupil in partial corneal opacity in order to bring it over a transparent portion of the cornea.
Coros'copy (ko-ros'ko-pe). Same as *Skiascopy.*
Corot'omy. Any cutting operation on the cornea.
Cor'pora. Pl. of *Corpus.* **C. albican'tia,** two small protuberances at the base of the brain. **C. amyla'cea,** masses like starch in neuroglia, prostate, etc. **C. fla'va,** waxy bodies found in the central nervous system. **C. oliva'ria,** two oval masses behind the pyramid of the medulla.
Cor'pulency (korp'u-len-se). Undue fatness; obesity.
Cor'pus. Pl. *cor'pora.* L. for *Body.* **C. alie'num,** a foreign body. **C. annula're.** Same as *Pons Varolii.* **C. Aran'tii.** Same as *Arantius' body.* **C. bigem'inum.** Same as *Optic lobe.* **C. callo'sum,** the great commissure of the cerebrum. **C. caverno'sum,** either one of the two erectile columns of the dorsum of the penis or clitoris. **C. cilia're.** Same as *Ciliary body.* **C. denta'le.** Same as *Corpus dentatum.* **C. denta'tum,** a layer of gray substance in the white matter of the cerebellum. **C. fimbria'tum,** band of white matter bordering the lateral edge of the lower cornu of the lateral ventricle. **C. genicula'tum,** one of a pair of tubercles on the lower part of the optic thalami. **C. Highmoria'num.** Same as *Mediastinum testis.* **C. interpeduncula're,** a small mass of gray matter just in front of the pons Varolii, between the peduncles. **C. lu'teum,** yellow mass in the ovary in the place of an ovisac which has discharged its ovum. **C. pyramida'le,** pyramid of the medulla. **C. quadrigem'inum,** organ made up of four oval bodies behind the third ventricle. **C. restifor'me,** either of the two columns of the oblongata extending to the cerebrum and the cord. **C. spongio'sum,** erectile rod in the lower part of the penis. **C. stria'tum,** a gray mass on the floor of either lateral ventricle. **C. subthalam'icum.** Same as *Subthalamus.* **C. vit'reum,** the vitreous body of the eye. **C. Wolffia'num.** Same as *Wolffian body.*

Cor'puscle (kor'pus-l). Any small mass, organ, or body. **Amylaceous c's.** See *Corpora amylacea.* **Bizzozero's c's.** See *Blood-platelets.* **Burckhardt's c's.,** yellowish bodies found in trachoma secretion. **Calcareous c.,** a dentinal cell containing calcium. **Cancroid c's.,** the small nodules of epithelioma of the skin. **Cartilage-c's.** See *Cartilage.* **Chorea c's.,** round hyaline bodies in the sheaths of the vessels of the corpora striata in chorea. **Colostrum-c's.,** large granular cells in colostrum. **Corneal c's.,** star-shaped c's. within the corneal spaces. **C. of Donne.** See *Colostrom corpuscles.* **Drysdale's c's.,** transparent microscopic cells in the fluid of ovarian cysts. **Educated c.,** a cell derived from a mother cell which has successfully battled with the bacteria or toxin of a disease **Genital c's.,** special nerve-endings in the external genitals. **Gluge's c's.,** granular corpuscles in diseased nervous matter. **Hassall's c's.,** nucleated cells in the thymus gland. **Krause's c's.,** round bodies constituting nerve-endings in mucous membrane of mouth, nose, eyes, and genitals. **Lostorfer's c's.,** granular bodies from the blood in syphilis. **Lymph-c's.,** corpuscular matter of lymph. **Malpighian c's.** 1. The lymphoid nodules of the spleen. 2. The tuft of blood-vessels surrounded by the expanded portion of the uriniferous tubule of the kidney. **Meissner's c's.,** tactile corpuscles. **Miescher's c's.** Same as *Rainey's c's.* **Munn's c's.,** epithelial cells in ovarian cysts that have undergone fatty degeneration. **Norris's c's.,** colorless, transparent disks, invisible in the blood-serum. **Pacinian c's.,** small corpuscles in the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the fingers and toes, surrounding the termination of a sensory nerve. **Phantom c.,** a decolorized red blood-corpuscle. **Rainey's c's.,** encapsulated spore-bearing bodies found in the muscles of various animals. **Red blood-c's.,** biconcave circular disks containing hemoglobin. The red corpuscles of man are about $\frac{1}{3200}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{1}{12500}$ in. thick, and their number is about five millions to each cubic millimeter of blood. **Tactile c.'s of Wagner,** the small, oval bodies in the papillæ of the skin, surrounded by nerve-fibers. **Traube's c's.,** decolorized red blood-corpuscles. **C's. of Vater.** Same as *Pacinian c's.* **White** or **colorless blood-c's.,** flattened cells, about $\frac{1}{2500}$ in. in diameter.

Corpus'cular. Pertaining to corpuscles.

Correc'tant, Correc'tive. An ingredient which modifies the action of another.

Cor'rigan's disease. Incompetence of aortic valves. **C's. pulse.** Same as *Water-hammer pulse.*

Corro'sion-anatomy. The removal of tissue by a corrosive process.

Corro'sive (kor-ro'siv). Having a caustic and locally destructive effect. **C. sublimate,** Mercuric chlorid, $HgCl_2$: disinfectant, poisonous.

Cor'rosol. A mercurial preparation for hypodermic use.

Corruga'tor supercil'ii. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Cor'tex. Outer layer or bark. 1. The bark of a tree or root. 2. The rind of a fruit. 3. The outer layers of an organ as distinguished from its inner substance. **Cerebellar c.,** the superficial gray matter of the cerebellum. **Cerebral c., c. cer'ebri,** the cortex of the brain, composed mainly of gray or cineritious substance. Called also *Pallium* and *Mantle.* **C. re'nis,** the cortical substance of the kidney, made up of urinary tubes and blood-vessels, supported by a stroma or matrix. **Somatic c.,** the neopallium.

Cortiadre'nal (kor-te-ad-re'nal). Pertaining to the cortex of the adrenal gland.

Cor'tical (kor'tik-al). Pertaining to the cortex. **C. cataract,** opacity in the cortex of the lens. **C. paralysis,** paralysis from lesion of cerebral cortex.

Corticif'ugal (kor-tis-if'u-gal). Proceeding, conducting, or moving away from the cortex.

Corticip'etal (kor-tis-ip'et-al). Moving, progressing, or conducting toward the cortex.

Cortico-af'ferent. Conveying impressions from the lower levels inward and upward to the cerebral cortex.

Cortico-ef'ferent. Carrying impressions outward and downward from the cerebral cortex: said of certain nerve-fibers.

Corticof'ugal (kor-tik-of'u-gal). Passing away from the cortex.

Corticopedun'cular. Pertaining to the cortex and the peduncles of the brain.

Corticospi'nal. Pertaining to the cortex of the brain and the spinal cord.

Corti's arches (kor'tēz). Arches made up of Corti's rods. **C.'s canal,** passage made by the arches of Corti. **C.'s cells,** hair-cells in Corti's organ. **C.'s membrane,** lamina which covers Corti's organ. **C.'s rods,** double row of pillars which form Corti's arches. **C.'s teeth.** See *Auditory teeth.* **C.'s tunnel.** Same as *Corti's canal.*

Cor'tin. A substance from the cortex of the suprarenal gland said to be the hormone of this structure.

Corun'dum. Native aluminum oxide: used as an abrasive in dentistry.

Cor'yfin. Menthol ester of ethylglycolic acid: anesthetic and analgesic.

Co'ryl (ko'ril). Mixture of ethyl and methyl chlorids: used as local anesthetic.

Coryleur (ko-ril-er'). Apparatus for applying a spray of coryl.

Corynebacte'rium (ko-ri''ne-bak-te're-um). A genus of bacteria of which *C. diphthe'riæ,* the organism of diphtheria, is the type.

Cory'za (ko-ri'zah). Acute nasal catarrh or cold in the head.

Cos'aprin (kos'ap-rin). A white crystalline derivative of acetanilid: antipyretic and antirheumatic.

Cosen'sitize. To sensitize to two or more infections.

Cosmet'ic (koz-met'ik). A substance used for improving the complexion. **C. operation,** operation for correcting an unsightly defect.

Cos'molin (koz'mo-lin). Petrolatum or vaselin.

Cos'ta. L. for *Rib.*

Cos'tal (kos'tal). Pertaining to a rib. **C. arch,** the arch of the ribs. **C. cartilages,** cartilages which prolong the ribs anteriorly. **C. respiration.** See *Respiration.*

Costec'tomy. Excision of a rib.

Cos'tive. Affected with constipation; constipated.

Cos'tiveness. Constipation of the bowels.

Costochon'dral. Pertaining to a rib and its cartilage.

Costoclavicu'lar. Pertaining to ribs and clavicle.

Costocor'acoid. Pertaining to the ribs and coracoid process.

Costogen'ic (kos-to-jen'ik). Arising from defect of the bone-marrow of the ribs.

Costopneu'mopexy (kos''to-nu'mo-pek-se). The operaton of anchoring the lung to a rib.

Costoscapula'ris. The serratus magnus muscle.

Costoster'nal. Pertaining to a rib and the sternum.

Cos'totome (kos'to-tōm). Knife for dividing costal cartilages.

Costotransverse'. Lying between the ribs and the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

Costover'tebral. Pertaining to a rib and a vertebra.

Cotar'git. A hemostatic salt of cotarnin hydrochlorate and ferric chlorid.

Cotar'nin. A bitter base, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3 + H_2O$, from narcotin: astringent and sedative.

Co'to (ko'to). An aromatic astringent bark from Bolivia.

Coto'in (ko-to'in). Active principle, $C_{29}H_{18}O_6$, from coto.

Cot'ton. Hair of seeds of various species of *Gossypium*. **Absorbent c.,** cotton so prepared as to absorb liquids. **C.-root,** bark of root of cotton-plant; emmenagogue and oxytocic. **Styptic c.,** cotton impregnated with styptic.

Cot'tonseed oil. Fixed oil from seeds of cotton-plant.

Cotun'nius's fluid or **liquor.** Same as *Perilymph*. **C.'s nerve.** The nasopalatine nerve.

Cotyle'don. Any subdivision of the uterine surface of the placenta.

Cot'yloid (kot'il-oid). Cup-shaped. **C. cavity,** the acetabulum. **C. foramen.** See *Foramen*. **C. ligament,** the fibrocartilaginous rim of the acetabulum. **C. notch,** notch on lower border of the acetabulum.

Couch-grass. See *Triticum*.

Couch'ing (kow'ching). Displacement of the lens in cataract.

Cough. Sudden noisy expulsion of air from lungs. It is **dry,** when without expectoration; or **wet,** when attended by expectoration. **Ear-c.,** reflex cough produced by disease of the ear. **Reflex c.,** cough due to irritation of some remote organ. **Stomach-c.,** cough caused by reflex irritation from stomach disorder.

Cough'ing taxis (kawf'ing). Manipulation for reduction of hernia while the patient coughs.

Cou'lomb (koo'lom). The unit of electrical quantity.

Cou'marin (koo'ma-rin). An aromatic principle, $C_9H.O_2$, from sweet clover, Tonka bean, etc.

Counterexten'sion (kown-ter-ex-ten'shun). Traction in a proximal direction coincident with traction in opposition to it.

Counterir'ritant. Producing a counterirritation; an agent which produces a counterirritation.

Counterirrita'tion. Superficial irritation which is intended to relieve some other irritation.

Countero'pening. A second opening, as in an abscess, sometimes made to facilitate drainage.

Coun'terpoison. A poison given to counteract another poison.

Coun'terpuncture. A second puncture made opposite to another.

Coup de soleil (koo-da-so'lāl). Sunstroke.

Cour'ses (kōr-siz). Menses, or woman's monthly illness.

Court'-plaster. Silken plaster spread with isinglass.

Cous'so. Same as *Kousso*.

Couveuse (koo-vuhz). Same as *Incubator*.

Cov'er-glass. Thin glass plate to cover a mounted microscopical object.

Cow'age. See *Mucuna pruriens*.

Cowperi'tis. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Cow'per's glands. Two glands below membranous urethra, near bulb of spongy body.

Cow'pox. Same as *Vaccinia*.

Cox'a. The hip or hip-joint. **C. val'ga,** upward bending of the neck of the femur. **C. va'ra,** downward bending of neck of femur without hip-joint disease.

Cox'algia (koks'al-je-ah). Hip-joint disease.

Coxarthrop'athy. Hip-joint disease.

Coxi'tis (koks-i'tis). Inflammation of the hip-joint.

Coxofem'oral. Pertaining to the hip and thigh.

Coxotuberculo'sis. Tuberculosis of the hip-joint.
C. P. Abbreviation for *Chemically pure.*
Crab's eyes, C's. stones, concretions from the stomach of crawfish.
Crab-louse. A louse that infests the pubic region, *Phthirius inguinalis.*
Crachotement (krah-shŏt-maw'). Inability to spit, even with a strong desire to do so.
Cracked-pot sound. Percussion sound indicative of a pulmonary cavity into which the breath may pass.
Cra'din. Peptic ferment from twigs and leaves of the fig-tree.
Cra'dle. Frame for keeping bed-clothes from a wounded limb.
Craigia (krāg'e-ah). A genus of ameboid protozoans parasitic in the intestine and causing dysentery.
Craigi'asis. Infection with Craigia.
Cramp. A painful spasmodic muscular contraction. **Heat-c.,** spasms accompanied by pain, weak pulse, and dilated pupils: seen in workers in intense heat. **Intermittent c.,** tetany. **Professional c.,** spasm of a group of muscles from excessive use in one's daily occupation. **Seamstresses' c.,** neurosis of seamstresses resembling writers' cramp. **Telegraphers' c.,** neurosis resembling writers' cramp, seen in telegraphers. **Watchmakers' c.,** spasm of finger-muscles in watchmakers. **Writers' c.,** spasm and neuralgia of fingers, hand, and forearm due to excessive writing.
Cram-stunt. Mental defect from overstudy.
Cra'nial (kra'ne-al). Pertaining to the cranium.
Craniec'tomy. Surgical removal of strips of cranial bone.
Cra'niocele (kra'ne-o-sēl). Protrusion of any part of the brain from the cranial cavity.
Craniocer'ebral. Pertaining to skull and brain.
Cra'nioclast. Instrument for crushing fetal skull.
Cra'nioclasty. The crushing of the fetal head.
Craniocleidodysosto'sis. *Cleidocranial dysostosis.* See under *Dysostosis.*
Craniodid'ymus. A monster-fetus with two heads.
Cra'niograph. An instrument for cutting the skull.
Craniol'ogy (kra-ne-ol'o-je). The scientific study of skulls.
Craniom'ęter. Instrument for measuring the head.
Craniomet'rical points. Any one of a set of points established for use in craniometry.
Craniom'etry (kra-ne-om'et-re). Measurement of skull or head.
Craniop'agus (kra-ne-op'ag-us). Twin monster joined by the head.
Craniop'athy. Any disease of the skull.
Cra'nioplasty (kra'ne-o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the skull.
Cra'niopuncture. Exploratory puncture of the brain.
Craniorrhachis'chisis (kra-ne-o-rak-is'kis-is). Congenital fissure of skull and spinal column.
Craniosto'sis (kra-ne-os-to'sis). Congenital ossification of the cranial sutures.
Craniota'bes (kra-ne-o-ta'bēz). Thinning in spots of the infantile skull in rickets.
Cra'niotome. Cutting instrument used in craniotomy.
Craniot'omy. The cutting up of the fetal head to effect delivery.
Craniotonos'copy. An auscultatory percussion of the cranium.
Craniotympan'ic. Pertaining to skull and tympanum.
Cra'nium (kra'ne-um). The skull or brain-pan.
Crap'ulent. Due to excess in eating and drinking.
Crassamen'tum. A clot, as of blood.
Craunol'ogy. Same as *Crenology.*

Craunother'apy. Same as *Crenotherapy.*
Cravat' (krav-at'). A form of triangular handkerchief dressing.
Craw-craw. An African sore, perhaps same as Bulam boil.
Cream. The oily and lightest ingredient of milk. **C. of tartar,** potassium bitartrate.
Crease (krēs). A fold. **Gluteofemoral c., Ileofemoral c.,** the crease that bounds the buttocks below.
Cre'asol (kre'as-ol). See *Creosol.*
Cre'asote (kre'as-ōt). Same as *Creosote.*
Cre'atin (kre'at-in). A crystallizable nitrogenous principle from muscle-juice, etc.
Creat'inase (kre-at'in-ās). A ferment which decomposes creatinin.
Creatine'mia (kre-a-tin-e'me-ah). Excess of creatin in the blood.
Creat'inin (kre-at'in-in). A basic principle, creatin anhydrid, from urine.
Creatorrhe'a (kre"at-o-re'ah). The presence of muscle-tissue in the feces.
Creatotox'ism (kre"at-o-tok'sism). Meat poisoning.
Creche (krāsh). A day-nursery for infants.
Crede's method (krēdz). Method of expelling placenta by kneading and pressing down the uterus.
Cremas'ter (krę-mas'ter). The muscle by which the testicle is supported.
Cremaster'ic. Pertaining to the cremaster. **C. fascia,** thin envelop of the spermatic cord. **C. reflex.** See *Reflex.*
Crema'tion (kre-ma'shun). The burning of dead bodies; incineration.
Cre'mor. L. for *Cream.* **C. tar'tari,** cream of tartar.
Cre'nate (kre'nāt). Notched or scalloped.
Crena'tion (kre-na'shun). Notched appearance of the margins of red blood-corpuscles.
Crenol'ogy. The science of therapeutic springs.
Crenother'apy. Treatment by the water of mineral springs.
Cren'othrix (kren'o-thrix). A genus of schizomycete fungi.
Cre'olin (kre'o-lin). Antiseptic and hemostatic coal-tar product.
Cre'osal. Tannosal; an antiseptic and astringent preparation of tannic acid and creosote.
Creos'oform (kre-os'o-form). A greenish antiseptic powder of formic aldehyd and creosote.
Cre'osol (kre'o-sol). An oily liquid, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, from creosote.
Creosol'id. Magnesium creosotate; a non-irritant antiseptic.
Creosomagne'sol. An antiseptic preparation of creosote, magnesia, and potassium hydroxid.
Creoso'tal. Creosote carbonate; milder than creosote.
Creo'sote (kre'o-sōt). An oily distillate from wood-tar: antiseptic, anesthetic, and escharotic.
Crep'itant râle. Dry crackling sound which marks the early stage of pneumonia. See *Rdles, Table of.*
Crepita'tion (krep-it-a'shun). 1. The grating of the ends of fractured bones. 2. Crepitant râle.
Crep'itus (krep'it-us). Crepitation; a crepitant râle. **C. re'dux,** the return of crepitus which announces the approach of recovery in pneumonia.
Crepus'cular. Pertaining to twilight, as a twilight state.
Cresal'ol. Cresol salicylate, an internal antiseptic.
Cres'atin. An oily liquid used as an antiseptic and analgesic in diseases of the ear, nose, and throat.
Crescen'tic (kres-en'tik). Shaped like the new moon.
Cres'cents of Gianuzzi. See *Gianuzzi's crescents.* **Myopic c.** Same as *Conus,* second definition.

Cres'in (kres'in). Compound of cresol with sodium cresoxylacetate: antiseptic.

Cres'ochin. Disinfectant compound of tricresol sulphate and quinolin with tricresol.

Cre'sol (kre'sol). A compound, C_7H_8O, from coal-tar or wood-tar.

Cresolsulphur'ic acid. See *Acid.*

Crest. A ridge upon a bone. **Frontal c.,** a ridge in the middle line of internal surface of the frontal bone. **C. of ilium,** the thickened upper border of the ilium. **Lacrimal c.,** a vertical ridge on the external surface of the lacrimal bone. **Nasal c.,** a crest on the internal border of the nasal bone. **Occipital c.,** a vertical ridge on the external surface of the occipital bone. **C. of pubes,** a crest from the spine to the inner extremity. **Supramastoid c.,** ridge on temporal bone above auditory meatus. **Temporal c.,** a ridge on the frontal bone. **C. of tibia,** the prominent ridge on the front of the tibia. **Turbinated c.,** a horizontal ridge on the internal surface of the palate bone.

Cresyl'ic acid. Same as *Cresol.*

Cre'ta. L. for *Chalk.* **C. præpara'ta,** prepared chalk, U. S. P.; chalk powdered and washed.

Cre'tin (kre'tin). One who is affected with cretinism.

Cre'tinism. Endemic idiocy, with deformity, stunted growth, and often with goiter. **Sporadic c.,** congenital form of myxedema.

Cre'tinoid (kre'tin-oid). Resembling a cretin.

Cre'tinous (kre'tin-us). Affected with cretinism.

Crev'ice, gin'gival. The space normally existing between the cervical enamel of a tooth and the underlying unattached gingiva; the subgingival space.

Crevic'ular (krev-ik'u-lar). Pertaining to the gingival crevice.

Cribra'tion (kri-bra'shun). The quality of being cribriform.

Crib'riform (krib'rif-orm). Perforated like a sieve. **C. fascia,** part of deep superficial fascia of the thigh which closes the saphenous opening. **C. plate,** the upper perforated plate of the ethmoid bone.

Cri'co-aryte'noid. Pertaining to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages. **C.-arytenoid'eus.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Cri'coid cartilage. The lowest cartilage of the larynx.

Cricoidec'tomy. Excision of the cricoid cartilage.

Cricoder'ma. A skin disease marked by ring-shaped infiltrations surrounding central indurations.

Cricoidyn'ia. Pain in the cricoid cartilage.

Cricopharyn'geal. Pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and the pharynx.

Cricothyreot'omy. Incision through the cricoid and thyroid cartilage.

Cricothy'roid membrane. Ligamentous membrane between cricoid and thyroid cartilages. **C. muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Cricot'omy. The cutting of the cricoid cartilage.

Cricotracheot'omy. Incision through the cricoid and trachea.

Crim'inal abortion. See under *Abortion.*

Crin'in. A substance which stimulates glandular secretion.

Crinogen'ic. Causing secretion in a gland.

Cri'nosin (kri'no-sin). A substance in hair-like filaments, derived from brain-tissue.

Cri'sis (kri'sis). Pl. *cri'ses.* The turning point of a disease. **Blood c.,** a sudden temporary appearance of great numbers of nucleated red cells in the blood. **Bronchial c.,** paroxysms of dyspnea in locomotor ataxia. **Clitoris c.,** attacks of sexual excitement in women with tabes dorsalis. **Dietl's c.,** an attack of intense lumbar pain with nausea and vomiting from floating kidney. **Gastric c.,** paroxysms of intense pain in abdomen in locomotor ataxia. **Hemoclastic c.,** temporary leukopenia,

with relative lymphocytosis, lowered blood-pressure, and changes in blood coagulability. It is a form of anaphylactic shock. **Nitritoid c.**, redness of the face, dyspnea, and precordial pain following the injection of arsphenamin. **Rectal c.**, severe seizures of pain in rectum in locomotor ataxia. **Vesical c.**, paroxysms of pain in bladder in locomotor ataxia.

Cris'ta. Same as *Crest*. **C. acus'tica,** the ridge on the inner side of the semicircular canals of the ear. **C. gal'li,** a ridge on the ethmoid bone to which the falx cerebri is attached. **C. hel'icis,** a projection on the helix, above the external meatus of the ear. **C. il'ii,** the crest of the ilium. **C. spira'lis,** a ridge on the spiral lamina of the cochlea. **C. vestib'uli,** a ridge on the floor of the vestibule between the vestibular aqueduct and fossa hemisphærica.

Crit'ical (krit'ik-al). Of the nature of a crisis.

Cro'cated. Tinctured with or containing saffron.

Cro'cus. The dried stigmas of *Crocus sativus*, or true saffron.

Crookes's tube. The vacuum tube used in skiagraphy.

Cross-birth. Abnormal presentation of fetus, requiring a version.

Cross-knee. Same as *Genu valgum*.

Crossed amblyopia. See *Amblyopia*. **C. anesthesia.** See *Anesthesia*. **C. hemiplegia.** See *Hemiplegia*. **C.-leg progression,** a gait in which one foot is placed before the other.

Crot'alus (krot'al-us). The rattlesnake; also its virus.

Crota'phion (kro-ta'fe-on). Cranial point at tip of great wing of sphenoid bone.

Crot'chet (krot'chet). A hook used in delivering the fetus after craniotomy.

Cro'ton. A genus of trees which affords cascarilla and croton oil. **C. chloral.** Same as *Butyl chloral*. **C. oil,** drastic purgative oil from *Croton tiglium*.

Cro'tonism. Poisoning by croton oil.

Cro'tonol. Crotonolic acid, $C_9H_{14}O_2$, a purgative principle from croton oil.

Crounother'apy. Treatment by use of mineral waters.

Croup. Disease with laryngeal spasm, dyspnea, difficult respiration, and often with a local membranous deposit. **Catarrhal c.,** simple inflammation of larynx with formation of membrane. **False c., Spasmodic c.,** spasm of laryngeal muscles with slight inflammation.

Crou'pous (kroo'pus). Of the nature of croup. **C. membrane,** the false membrane characteristic of croup.

Crown of a tooth. The exposed or enameled part of a tooth.

Crownwork. The application of artificial crowns to teeth.

Cru'cial (kroo'shal). 1. Cross-shaped; as a crucial incision, or crucial ligament. 2. Decisive; as a crucial test.

Cru'cible. A vessel for melting refractory substances.

Cru'ciform (kroo'sif-orm). Shaped like a cross.

Crude (krood). Raw or unrefined.

Crup'per. The rump of a horse.

Cru'ra. The plural of *crus*, q. v. **C. cerebel'li,** peduncles of cerebellum. **C. cer'ebri,** pair of bands which join the pons and medulla with the cerebrum. **C. of diaphragm,** two pillars which connect the diaphragm to the spinal column. **C. of the fornix,** arches formed by division of the extremities of the fornix.

Cruræ'us (kroo-re'us). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Cru'ral (kroo'ral). Pertaining to the leg. **C. arch,** the femoral arch. **C. canal.** See *Canal*. **C. hernia,** femoral hernia. **C. sheath.** Same as *Femoral sheath*.

Crure'us (kroo-re'us). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Cru'rin. Quinolin-bismuth sulphocyanate: used as a dusting-powder for ulcers.

Crus. Pl. *cru'ra.* A leg or structure like a leg.

Crusocreat'inin. Same as *Chrysokreatinin.*

Crus'ta. 1. Any crust. 2. Part of crus cerebri below the substantia nigra. **C. lac'tea,** seborrhea of the scalp of a nursing infant. **C. petro'sa,** the cement of a tooth. **C. phlogis'tica.** Same as *Buffy coat.*

Crusta'cea. A class of animals including the lobsters, crabs, shrimps, wood-lice, water-fleas.

Cryalge'sia (kri-al-je'zhe-ah). Pain on application of cold.

Cryanesthe'sia. Loss of power of perceiving cold.

Cryesthe'sia (kri-es-the'zhe-ah). Abnormal sensitiveness to chill.

Crymother'apy. The therapeutic use of cold.

Cryocau'tery. See *Cold cautery* under *Cautery.*

Cry'ogen. A freezing mixture.

Cryoge'nin (kri-o-je'nin). An antipyretic preparation of benzamidosemicarbazid.

Cryos'copy (kri-os'ko-pe). Examination of fluids based on the principle that the freezing-point of a solution varies according to the amount and nature of the substance contained in it in solution.

Cry'ostase. Antiseptic mixture of camphor, carbolic acid, and saponin with minute quantity of oil of turpentine.

Cryother'apy (kri-o-ther'ap-e). The therapeutic use of cold.

Crypt (kript). A follicle or pit. **Dental c.,** the space occupied by a developing tooth. **Enamel c.,** a space bounded by the dental ledges on either side and usually by the enamel organ. It is filled with mesenchyma. **C's of Lieberkühn,** simple tubular glands opening on the surface of the intestinal mucous membrane. **C's of Morgagni,** small recesses or pockets in the mucous surface of the rectum. **Synovial c.,** a pouch in the synovial membrane of a joint.

Cryptesthe'sia. Subconscious perception of occurrences not ordinarily perceptible to the senses.

Cryp'tic (krip'tik). Concealed; hidden.

Crypti'tis (krip-ti'tis). Inflammation of a crypt or crypts.

Cryptoceph'alus. A monster with an inconspicuous head.

Cryptococco'sis. A skin disease of the tropics caused by the fungus *Cryptococcus epidermidis.*

Cryptococ'cus. A genus of fungi causing infections in man and animals.

Cryptodid'ymus. The enclosure of one fetus within another.

Cryp'togam. Any one of the lower plants that have no true flowers, but propagate by spores.

Cryptogen'ic (krip-to-jen'ik). Of obscure or doubtful origin.

Cryptoglio'ma. One of the stages of glioma in which the presence of the growth is masked.

Cryp'tolith (krip'to-lith). A concretion in a crypt.

Cryptomenorrhe'a. Suppression of menstruation.

Cryptomerorachis'chisis (krip''to-me''ro-rak-is'kis-is). Spina bifida occulta.

Cryptomne'sia (krip-tom-ne'ze-ah). Subconscious memory.

Cryptoneu'rous. Having no distinct nervous system.

Cryptophthal'mus. Complete adhesion of eyelids.

Cryp'topin. A hypnotic alkaloid from opium.

Cryptoplas'mic. Occurring in a concealed form.

Cryptopo'dia. Swelling of the lower leg and foot so as to cover up all but the sole of the foot.

Cryptopy'ic (krip-to-pi'ik). Attended by concealed suppuration.

Cryptoradiom'eter. Apparatus for measuring the penetrative power of *x*-rays.

Cryptor'chid (krip-tor'kid). A person with undescended testicles.

Cryptorchidec'tomy. The excision of an undescended testicle.
Cryptor'chidism. Concealment of the testicles.
Cryptor'chis (krip-tor'kis). Same as *Cryptorchid.*
Cryptorhe'ic (krip-to-re'ik). Cryptorhetic.
Cryptorhet'ic. Pertaining to the internal secretions.
Cryptor'rhea (krip-to-re'ah). Abnormal activity of an organ of internal secretion.
Cryp'toscope (krip'to-skōp). The fluoroscope.
Cryptotox'ic. Having hidden toxic properties.
Crys'tal. A naturally-produced angular solid of definite form. **Blood c's.,** hematoidin crystals in the blood. **Böttcher's c's.,** microscopic crystals seen on adding a drop of solution of ammonium phosphate to a drop of prostatic fluid. **Charcot-Leyden c's.,** minute crystals in sputa of asthma and bronchitis. **Charcot-Neumann c's.,** minute crystals of spermin phosphate. **Charcot-Robin c's.,** crystals formed in blood of leukemic patients. **Hedgehog c's.,** wedge-shaped shiny crystals of uric acid. **Knife-rest c's.,** peculiar notched crystals of triple phosphate in urine. **Teichmann's c's.,** hemin crystals.
Crystalbu'min. Albumin found in water extract of the crystalline lens.
Crystalfi'brin. An extractive from the crystalline lens.
Crys'tallin (kris'tal-lin). Globulin from the lens of the eye.
Crys'talline (kris'tal-lēn). Resembling a crystal; clear like crystal. **C. humor, C. lens,** the lens of the eye.
Crystalliza'tion. Formation of crystals.
Crys'talloid. Resembling a crystal; a non-colloid substance.
Crystalloidi'tis (kris-tal-oi-di'tis). Inflammation of the crystalline lens.
Crystallopho'bia. Insane dread of glass or glass objects.
Crys'tallose. A sweetening agent said to be 500 times sweeter than sugar.
Crystalluridro'sis. Crystallization on the skin of urinary elements from the perspiration.
Cs. Symbol for *Cæsium.*
Cu. Symbol for *Copper.*
Cu'beb. Dried fruit of *Piper cubeba:* diuretic and stimulant.
Cube'bic acid. Diuretic and cathartic resin, $C_{18}H_{14}O_7$, from cubebs.
Cu'bital (ku'bit-al). Pertaining to the forearm.
Cu'bitus (ku'bit-us). The forearm.
Cu'boid. Bone on outside of foot in front of the calcaneum.
Cud'bear. A red-brown powder prepared from lichens: used as a coloring-matter in pharmacy.
Cuirass can'cer (kwe-rahs'). See *Cancer en cuirasse.*
Cul-de'sac (kul-deh-sahk'). A cecum, sac, or blind pouch. **Douglas's c.,** pouch between the anterior wall of the rectum and the posterior wall of the uterus.
Cu'lex. A genus of insects: the mosquitos and gnats. They are distinguished from anopheles by their lumped appearance when resting. **C. fat'igans,** transmits the embryo of filaria.
Culic'idæ (ku-lis'i-dē). A family of insects including mosquitos of all sorts.
Culic'ifuge (ku-lis'if-ūj). An application to prevent mosquito-bites.
Cul'men. The anterior and upper part of monticulus.
Cultiva'tion. Artificial propagation of micro-organisms.
Cul'tural (kul'tu-ral). Pertaining to cultures.
Cul'ture. 1. Propagation of any organism. 2. A medium for propagating micro-organisms. **Bouillon c's.,** cultures of bacteria in bouillon. **Fractional c.,** the obtaining of a single species of micro-organism from a culture containing more than

one. **Gelatin c.,** a bacterial culture on gelatin. **Hanging-drop c.,** a culture in which the bacterum is inoculated into a drop of fluid on a cover-glass. **C.-media,** substances used for cultivating bacteria, as bouillon, milk, gelatin, agar-agar, blood-serum, and potato. **Nail c.,** a bacterial culture resembling a nail in shape. **Plate c.,** a culture on a medium spread upon a flat plate. **Pure c.,** a culture of a single micro-organism. **Stab c.,** one in which the medium is inoculated by means of a needle inserted deeply into the medium. **Streak c.,** bacterial culture in which the matter is sown in streaks.

Cu'mene (ku'mēn). Same as *Cumol.*

Cu'mol (ku'mol). Colorless, oily compound, C_9H_{12}, used for sterilizing catgut.

Cu'mulative action or **effect.** A sudden marked effect after the administration of a number of ineffective doses.

Cunduran'go. Same as *Condurango.*

Cu'neate (ku'ne-āt). Wedge-shaped. **C. fasciculus, C. funiculus,** extension of oblongata into the vertebral canal. **C. nucleus,** gray matter at upper end of the cuneate fasciculus.

Cune'iform (ku-ne'if-orm). Wedge-shaped; cuneate. **C. bones,** three bones of the foot; pyramidal bone of wrist. **C. cartilage,** cartilage at side of arytenoid bone. **C. hysterectomy,** removal of a wedge of uterine tissue.

Cuneihysterec'tomy. Excision of a wedge-shaped piece of uterine tissue for the correction of anteflexion.

Cuneocu'boid. Pertaining to the cuboid and cuneiform bones.

Cu'neus. Wedge-shaped lobule of the brain.

Cunic'ulus. Burrow in the skin made by the itch-mite.

Cunnilin'guist. A pervert who licks the vulva.

Cun'nus. The vulva; female pudenda.

CuO. Cupric oxid.

Cu_2O. Cuprous oxid.

Cup. A cupping-glass. **Favus c.,** depression in a favus scale around a hair. **Glaucomatous c.,** depression of optic papilla in glaucoma. **Physiological c.,** the normal depression of the optic papilla.

Cu'pola. The dome at the end of the cochlear canal. **C.-space,** the attic of the tympanum.

Cup'ped disk. A depressed eye-fundus.

Cup'ping. Application of the cupping-glass. **Dry c.,** drawing of blood to the surface without abstraction. **C.-glass,** cup for drawing blood, or for local stimulation. **Wet c.,** cupping with scarification and withdrawal of blood.

Cu'prase (ku'prās). Colloidal cupric hydroxid: used in cancer.

Cuprocit'rol. Cupric citrate used in eye diseases.

Cuprol (ku'prol). A preparation of copper and nucleinic acid containing 6 per cent. of copper.

Cu'prum. L. for *Copper.*

Curacoa (koo-ras-o'). A strong cordial or liqueur.

Curare (koo-rah're). A South American arrow-poison; used in tetanus and in physiologic experiments.

Cura'rin. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{35}N$, from curare: a strong paralyzant.

Curb. A hard swelling on various parts of a horse's leg, particularly the hind part of the hock.

Cur'cas (ker'kas). See under *Jatropha.*

Cur'cin (ker'sin). Poisonous principle from *Jatropha curcas.*

Cur'cuma (ker'ku-mah). See *Turmeric.*

Curd. Coagulated milk.

Cure. 1. Care and treatment of patients. 2. Successful treatment.

Curet (ku-ret'). A scoop or scraper for cleansing a diseased surface.

Curettage (ku-ret'ej). Application of a curet.
Curette (ku-ret'). See *Curet.*
Curette'ment (ku-ret'ment). Same as *Curettage.*
Cu'rie (koo're). The standard for measuring radium emanation.
Cu'riegram. A photographic print made by radium emanation.
Curiether'apy. Radium therapy.
Cur'rant-jelly clot. Soft, red, post-mortem clot in heart and vessels.
Cur'rent. That which flows; electric transmission in a circuit. **After-c.,** a current produced in muscle and nerve when a current which has been flowing through it has stopped. **Alternating c.,** a current which periodically flows in opposite directions. **Ascending c.,** an electric current passing toward a nerve-center. **Axial c.,** the central colored part of the blood-current. **Centrifugal c.** Same as *Descending c.* **Centripetal c.** Same as *Ascending c.* **Constant c., Continuous c.,** an uninterrupted galvanic current. **D'Arsonval c.,** an extremely rapid alternating current. **Descending c.,** a current passed through a nerve from its origin toward its termination. **Direct c.,** a current whose direction is always the same. **Faradic c.,** a current of induced electricity. **Galvanic c.,** a current of galvanic electricity. **High-frequency c.** Same as *D'Arsonval c.* **Induced c.** Same as *Secondary c.* **Interrupted c.,** a current that is alternately opened and closed. **Labile c.,** a current applied to the body with electrodes moving over the surface. **Reversed c.,** a current produced by changing the poles. **Secondary c.,** a current of induced electricity. **Sinusoidal c.,** an alternating faradic current in which the potential rises gradually from zero to maximum and then gradually returns to zero. **Stabile c.,** a current applied to the body with both electrodes stationary. **Tesla's c.** Same as *D'Arsonval c.*
Curric'ulum (kur-rik'u-lum). An established course of study.
Cursch'mann's spirals (koorsh'mahnz). Coiled fibrils of mucin in sputum of asthma, etc.
Curtom'eter. Instrument for measuring curved surfaces.
Cur'vature, spinal. Abnormal curvature of spinal column. See *Kyphosis, Lordosis, Scoliosis.*
Curve of Carus. The normal axis of the pelvic outlet.
Cuscam'idin (kus-kam'id-in). A cinchona alkaloid.
Cus'co bark. A variety of cinchona.
Cus'conin (kus'ko-nin). An alkaloid from cinchona.
Cus'co's spec'ulum. A vaginal speculum with two blades worked by a screw.
Cusp. A pointed projection, such as the crown of a tooth or a segment of a cardiac valve.
Cus'pid. A canine tooth.
Cus'pidate (kus'pid-āt). Provided with cusps.
Cus'so. Same as *Kousso.*
Cu'tal. Disinfecting astringent solution of aluminum borotannate.
Cuta'neous (ku-ta'ne-us). Pertaining to the skin. **C. reflex,** a reflex produced by stimulating the skin. **C. respiration,** normal passage of gases and vapors through the skin.
Cu'ticle. The outer layer of the skin; epidermis. **Enamel c.,** the tough membrane covering an enamel rod.
Cutic'ula den'tis. Same as *Nasmyth's membrane.*
Cuticulariza'tion. The formation of skin upon a sore or wound.
Cutl-reac'tion. See under *Reaction.*
Cu'tis. The true skin or derma. **C. anseri'na,** goose-flesh; erection of the papillæ of the skin, as from cold or shock. **C. pen'dula,** abnormal flabbiness of the skin. **C. testa'cea,** a general seborrhea. **C. unctuo'sa,** seborrhea. **C. vera,** the true skin, derma, or corium.

Cu'tisector. An instrument for removing bits of skin.
Cuti'tis (ku-ti'tis). Skin-inflammation; dermatitis.
Cutiza'tion (ku-tiz-a'shun). Change into skin.
Cu'tol (ku'tol). Antiseptic compound of tannic and boric acids with an aluminum salt for skin-diseases.
Cu'tolin. A styptic preparation of aluminum biborate.
Cy. Symbol of *Cyanogen.*
Cyane'mia (si-an-e'me-ah). Blueness of the blood.
Cyanephidro'sis. The excretion of bluish sweat.
Cyanhidro'sis (si-an-id-dro'sis). Exudation of bluish sweat.
Cyan'ic acid (si-an'ik). See *Acid.*
Cy'anid (si'an-id). Any binary compound of cyanogen.
Cyanochroi'a. Cyanosis.
Cyanoder'ma. Blue discoloration of the skin.
Cyan'ogen (si-an'o-jen). The halogen radical CN; also C_2N_2 (dicyanogen), the latter a poisonous gas.
Cyanogen'esis (si''an-o-jen'es-is). The formation of cyanogen or hydrocyanic acid.
Cyanomyco'sis (si''an-o-mi-ko'sis). Development of *Micrococcus pyocyaneus* in pus.
Cyanop'athy (si-an-op'ath-e). Same as *Cyanosis.*
Cy'anophil (si'an-o-fil). A cell staining easily with blue.
Cyanoph'ilous. Staining easily with blue dyes.
Cyano'pia, Cyanop'sia (si-an-o'pe-ah, si-an-op'se-ah). Vision in which all objects seem to be blue.
Cy'anosed. Affected with cyanosis.
Cyano'sis (si-an-o'sis). Blueness of skin, often from cardiac malformation.
Cyanot'ic (si-an-ot'ik). Affected with, or pertaining to, cyanosis.
Cyas'ma. Pigmentation of the skin of pregnant women.
Cyclarthro'sis (si-klar-thro'sis). A pivot joint; joint which permits rotation.
Cyc'laster scarlatina'lis. A protozoan body, thought to be the cause of scarlet fever.
Cy'cle (si'kl). A succession or round of symptoms. **Aberrant c.,** development of a communication between the pulmonary and bronchial vessels resulting from excessive congestion from mitral stenosis. **Cardiac c.,** a complete cardiac movement; a heartbeat.
Cyclec'tomy. Excision of a piece of the ciliary body.
Cyclenceph'alus (si-klen-sef'al-us). A monster with one eye at the median line.
Cyc'lic (sik'lik). Occurring in a definite course. **C. albuminuria.** See *Albuminuria.*
Cyclicot'omy. Division of the ciliary body.
Cycli'tis (sik-li'tis). Inflammation of the ciliary body.
Cyclocephal'alus (si-klo-sef'al-us). Same as *Cyclencephalus.*
Cyclocerati'tis. Inflammation of the cornea and ciliary body.
Cyclochoroidi'tis. Inflammation of ciliary body and choroid.
Cyclodial'ysis. The operation of making a communication between the anterior chamber of the eye and the suprachoroidal space for glaucoma.
Cycloduc'tion. The reduction of the eyeball produced by the oblique muscle.
Cy'cloform. A local anesthetic and vulnerary preparation.
Cyclopho'ria (si-klo-fo're-ah). Rotation of the eyeball from insufficiency of the oblique muscles.
Cyclo'pia (si-klo'pe-ah). Monstrosity in which there is but one eye.
Cyclople'gia (si-klo-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of the ciliary structure of the eye.
Cycloplegic (si-klo-ple'jik). Causing cycloplegia.

Cy'clops (sī'klops). A monster born with but one eye.
Cyclot'omy (si-klot'o-me). Surgical incision of ciliary muscle.
Cydo'nium (si-do'ne-um). Quince; quince seed.
Cyesiogno'sis (si-e"se-og-no'sis. The diagnosis of pregnancy.
Cyesiol'ogy (si-e-ze-ol'o-je). The science of pregnancy.
Cye'sis (si-e'sis). Pregnancy.
Cyet'ic (si-et'ik). Pertaining to pregnancy.
Cylicot'omy (sil-ik-ot'o-me). Same as *Cyclotomy*.
Cylindro-adeno'ma. A degenerated adenoma containing cylindric masses.
Cylindroden'drite. Same as *Paraxon*.
Cylin'droid. 1. Shaped somewhat like a cylinder. 2. So-called mucous, or spurious, cast in urine.
Cylindro'ma. Malignant tumor, especially about the face.
Cylindrosarco'ma. A tumor containing elements of cylindroma and sarcoma.
Cylindru'ria. The presence of cylindroids in the urine.
Cyllo'sis (sil-o'sis). Club-foot or other deformity of the foot.
Cylot'ropin. A proprietary urinary antiseptic and diuretic.
Cymar'in. A compound from Apocynum used like digitalis.
Cymbocephal'ic (sim-bo-sef-al'ik). Having a boat-shaped head.
Cynan'che (si-nan'ke). Severe sore throat with threatened suffocation. **C. malig'na,** putrid sore throat, diphtheritic or scarlatinal. **C. tonsilla'ris.** Same as *Quinsy*.
Cynan'thropy. Insanity in which the patient considers himself, or behaves like, a dog.
Cyniat'rics. The study of the diseases of dogs.
Cyn'ic spasm. Same as *Sardonic laugh*.
Cyn'obex (sin'o-beks). Dry cough of early youth.
Cynopho'bia (sin-o-fo'be-ah). Spurious hydrophobia.
Cynorex'ia. Morbid excessive hunger.
Cynuren'ic acid (sin-u-ren'ik). An acid from dog's urine.
Cyoph'orin (si-of'o-rin). Same as *Gravidin*.
Cype'rus (si-pe'rus). A genus of sedges, *C. articulatus* (adrue) of tropical America; anti-emetic and tonic.
Cypho'sis (si-fo'sis). Same as *Kyphosis*.
Cyphot'ic (si-fot'ik). Same as *Kyphotic*.
Cyp'ridol (sip'rid-ol). A proprietary syphilis remedy, being a 1 per cent. solution of mercuric iodin in an aseptic oil.
Cypridop'athy (sip-rid-op'ath-e.) Any venereal disease.
Cypridopho'bia (sip''rid-o-fo'be-ah). Morbid fear of venereal disease or of the sexual act.
Cypripe'dium. Genus of orchids; root of *C. pubescens* and others, reputed to be nervine.
Cypripho'bia (sip-rif-o'be-ah). Morbid fear of coitus.
Cyrtom'eter (sir-tom'et-er). An instrument for measuring curved surfaces.
Cyrto'sis (sir-to'sis). Backward curvature of the spine.
Cyst (sist). Any sac containing a liquid. **Adventitious c.,** a cyst formed about a foreign body. **Blood-c.** See *Hematoma*. **Blue dome c.,** a benign retention cyst of the breast which shows a blue color. **Boyer's c.,** cyst of the subhyoid bursa. **Branchiogenetic c., Branchiogenous c.,** a cyst formed from an incompletely closed branchial cleft. **Chocolate c.,** an ovarian cyst having a dark syrupy contents. **Colloid c.,** a cyst with jelly-like contents. **Daughter-c.,** small cyst developed from the walls of a large cyst. **Dentigerous c.,** one containing teeth. **Dermoid c.,** a cyst containing bone, hair, teeth, etc. **Echinococcus c.,** a cyst formed by the larva of the Tænia echinococcus of the dog, taken into the stomach. **Extravasation c.,** a cyst formed by a hemorrhage into the tissues. **Follicular c.,** one due to the occlusion of the duct of a small follicle or gland.

Hydatid c. Same as *Echinococcus c.* **Meibomian c.** Same as *Chalazion.* **Mucous c.,** a retention cyst containing mucus. **Retention c.,** one due to the retention of the secretion of a gland. **Sebaceous c.,** a retention cyst of a sebaceous gland. **Seminal c.,** a cyst containing semen. **Sublingual c.** See *Ranula.* **Unilocular c.,** a cyst having only a single cavity.

Cystadeno'ma (sis-tad-en-o'mah). Cystoma blended with adenoma.

Cystal'gia (sis-tal'je-ah). Pain in the bladder.

Cystatro'phia. Atrophy of the bladder.

Cystauchenot'omy. Surgical incision of the neck of the bladder.

Cystecta'sia, Cystec'tasy (sis-tek-ta'ze-ah, sis-tek'tas-e). Slitting of the urethra and dilatation of the neck of the bladder for the extraction of stone.

Cystec'tomy (sis-tek'to-me). Surgical removal of a cyst.

Cyste'in (sis-te'in). Amidothiolactic acid; a compound derivable from cystin, sometimes found in the urine.

Cystenceph'alus. Monstrosity with a brain like a membranous bag.

Cyster'ethism. Irritability of the bladder.

Cysthypersarco'sis. Thickening of muscular coat of the bladder.

Cys'tic (sis'tik). 1. Pertaining to cysts. 2. Relating to the urinary bladder. **C. degeneration.** See *Degeneration.* **C. duct,** duct of the gall-bladder. **C. tumor,** tumor made up of cysts.

Cysticerco'sis. State of being infested with cysticerci.

Cysticer'cus (sis-tis-er'kus). A larval form of tapeworms.

Cysticolithec'tomy. Removal of a stone from the cystic duct of the gall-bladder.

Cysticor'rhaphy. Suture of the cystic duct.

Cysticot'omy (sis-tik-ot'o-me). Same as *Choledochotomy.*

Cystidolaparot'omy. Incision into bladder through abdomen.

Cystidotrachelot'omy. Same as *Cystauchenotomy.*

Cystifellot'omy. Same as *Cholecystotomy.*

Cys'tin (sis'tin). A crystalline principle from urine.

Cystine'mia (sis-tin-e'me-ah). Presence of cystin in the blood.

Cystinu'ria (sis-tin-u're-ah). The presence of cystin in the urine.

Cystistax'is. Oozing of blood into the bladder.

Cysti'tis (sis-ti'tis). Inflammation of the bladder.

Cys'titome (sis'tit-ōm). Instrument for opening sac of crystalline lens.

Cystit'omy. 1. Incision of the capsule of the crystalline lens. 2. Incision into the bladder.

Cysto-adeno'ma (sis''to-ad-en-o'mah). A tumor containing cystic and adenomatous elements.

Cystocarcino'ma. Cystoma blended with carcinoma.

Cys'tocele (sis'to-sēl). Hernial protrusion of a knuckle of the bladder.

Cys'tochrome. A mixture of indigocarmin and urotropin: used in the indigocarmin test of renal function.

Cystocolos'tomy. Formation of a passage from the bladder to the colon.

Cystodyn'ia (sis-to-din'e-ah). Pain in the bladder.

Cysto-el'ytroplasty. Operative repair of a vesicovaginal fistula.

Cysto-en'terocele (sis''to-en'ter-o-sēl). Hernia of a portion of the bladder and intestine.

Cysto-epip'locele (sis''to-ep-ip'lo-sēl). Hernia containing a portion of the bladder and the omentum.

Cysto-epithelio'ma. A tumor containing elements of cystoma and epithelioma.

Cystofibro'ma. Fibroma blended with cystoma.

Cys'togen (sis'to-jen). A white powder, $C_6H_{12}N_4$, used in gonorrhea, cystitis, and kidney disease.

Cys'togram (sis'to-gram). A radiographic picture of the bladder.

Cystog'raphy (sis-tog'raf-e). Radiography of the bladder.

Cys'toid (sis'toid). Like a cyst.

Cys'tolith (sis'to-lith). A urinary calculus.

Cystolithec'tomy. Removal of a stone from the bladder.

Cystolithi'asis. Formation of calculi in the bladder.

Cystolith'ic. Pertaining to a vesical calculus.

Cystolu'tein (sis-to-lu'te-in). Yellow pigment from ovarian cysts.

Cysto'ma (sis-to'mah). A cystic tumor.

Cystomor'phous. Resembling a cyst or bladder.

Cystomyxo-adeno'ma. Cystomyxoma blended with adenoma.

Cystomyxo'ma. Myxoma with cystic degeneration.

Cystonephro'sis. Cystiform dilatation of the kidney.

Cystoneural'gia. Neuralgia of the bladder.

Cystoparaly'sis. Paralysis of the bladder.

Cys'topexy. Fixation of bladder to abdominal wall.

Cystophotog'raphy. Photography of the interior of bladder.

Cys'toplasty (sis'to-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the bladder.

Cystople'gia (sis-to-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of the bladder.

Cystoproctos'tomy. Same as *Cystorectostomy.*

Cystopto'sis (sis-top-to'sis). Prolapse of a portion of the bladder into the urethra.

Cystopyeli'tis (sis-to-pi-e-li'tis). Cystitis blended with pyelitis.

Cystopyelonephri'tis (sis-to-pi-e-lo-nef-ri'tis). Inflammation of bladder, kidney, and renal pelvis.

Cystoradiog'raphy. Radiography of the bladder.

Cystorectos'tomy. The making of a passage from the bladder to the rectum.

Cystor'rhaphy (sis-tor'raf-e). Suture of the bladder.

Cystorrhe'a (sis-tor-rhe'ah). Catarrh of the bladder.

Cystosarco'ma. Sarcoma with contained cysts.

Cys'toscope (sis'to-skōp). An endoscope for examining the bladder.

Cystos'copy. Examination by means of the cystoscope.

Cystospermi'tis. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

Cystos'tomy. Formation of an opening into the bladder.

Cys'totome (sis'to-tōm). A cutting instrument for bladder operations.

Cystot'omy (sis-tot'o-me). Surgical incision of the bladder.

Cystotrachelot'omy. Same as *Cystrauchenotomy.*

Cysto-ureteri'tis. Inflammation of the ureter and bladder.

Cysto-uretero'gram. A radiogram of the bladder and ureter.

Cysto-urethro'scope. An instrument for examining the posterior urethra and bladder.

Cyst'worm. Same as *Cysticercus.*

Cy'tase (si'tās). A ferment contained in phagocytes.

Cyt'isin (sit'is-in). Alkaloid from *Cytisus laburnum.*

Cyt'isism (sit'is-izm). Poisoning by *Cytisus,* or laburnum tree.

Cyti'tis (sit-i'tis). Same as *Dermatitis.*

Cyto-architecton'ic. Pertaining to the structural arrangement of cells.

Cytobiol'ogy (si-to-bi-ol'o-je). Cell biology; the biology of cells.

Cytobiotax'is. Same as *Cytoclesis.*

Cy'toblast (si'to-blast). The cell-nucleus.

Cytoblaste'ma. Supposed mother-liquid of cells.

Cytoceras'tic, Cytokeras'tic. Pertaining to the change of cells to a higher form.

Cytochem'ism (si-to-kem'izm). Reaction of body-cells to injections of antitoxin, producing in the organism specific antitoxic substances.

Cytochem'istry. Chemistry of the cell.

Cy'tochrome. A nerve-cell deficient in cell-protoplasm.

Cytochyle'ma. The more fluid part of cell-protoplasm.

Cytoci'dal. Destroying cells.

Cy'tocide (si'to-sīd). Destroying cells.

Cytocine'sia. Same as *Cytokinesis.*

Cytoclas'tic. Destroying cells.

Cytocle'sis. The influence of body cells on other body cells.

Cy'tocyst (si'to-sist). A cyst enclosing a mass of merozoites.

Cy'tode (si'tōd). A non-nucleated cell or cell-element.

Cytoden'drite. A dendrite given off from the cell itself.

Cytodiagno'sis. Diagnosis by examination of the cells (leukocytes) contained in the body fluid.

Cytodier'esis (si-to-di-er'es-is). Indirect cell-division.

Cytodis'tal (si-to-dis'tal). Remote from the cell of origin.

Cy'tofin (si'to-fin). One of the alloxur-bodies allied to thymin.

Cytogen'esis (si-to-jen'es-is). Development of the cell.

Cytog'enous (si-toj'en-us). Producing cells.

Cytoglo'bin. A proteid from white blood-corpuscles.

Cytoglycope'nia. Deficient glucose content of blood cells.

Cytog'ony. Cytogenic reproduction.

Cytohistogen'esis. The development of the structure of cells.

Cytohyal'oplasm. Reticular substance of cell-protoplasm.

Cy'toid (si'toid). Resembling a cell.

Cytokine'sis. The mitotic division of the extranuclear portion of the cell.

Cytol'ogy (si-tol'o-je). Sum of what is known regarding cells.

Cy'tolymph (si'to-limf). Same as *Cytochylema.*

Cytol'ysin (si-tol'is-in). A lysin or antibody which produces disintegration of cells.

Cytol'ysis (si-tol'is-is). The dissolution of cells.

Cytoma'chia. The struggle between infective organisms and the cells of the body.

Cytometapla'sia. Change in function or form of cells.

Cytom'eter. Device for counting and measuring cells.

Cytom'etry. The counting of blood-cells.

Cytomi'crosome. A microsome of chromatin.

Cytom'itome. A fibril, or fibrillar network, of spongioplasm.

Cytomorphol'ogy. The morphology of body cells.

Cytomorpho'sis. The series of changes through which cells pass in their development.

Cy'tone. The cell body of a neurone.

Cytope'nia. Deficiency in the cells of the blood.

Cytoph'agous (si-tof'ag-us). Devouring or consuming cells.

Cytoph'agy (si-tof'aj-e). Absorption of cells by other cells.

Cy'tophil (si'to-fil). Having an affinity for cells.

Cytophysiol'ogy. Physiology of the cell.

Cy'toplasm (si'to-plazm). Protoplasm of the cell-body.

Cytoprox'imal (si-to-proks'im-al). Nearest to the cell of origin.

Cytoretic'ulum. The fibrillar network of spongioplasm.

Cytorrhyc'tes lu'is. A protozoan discovered in the blood of syphilitics. **C. scarlati'næ,** a species thought to be the cause of scarlatina. **C. vari'olæ,** a protozoan of small-pox.

Cytos'copy (si-tos'kop-e). Examination of cells.

Cy'tosin. A base, $C_{21}H_{30}N_{16}O_4+5H_2O$, from adenylic acid.

Cy'tosome (si'to-sōm). The body of a cell apart from its nucleus.

Cytospon'gium (si-to-spon'je-um). The spongioplasm of a cell.

Cy'tost (si'tost). A specific toxin given off from a cell as a result of injury to it.
Cytos'tasis. The closure of capillaries by leukocytes.
Cy'tostome (si'to-stōm). The mouth aperture of protozoa.
Cytostromat'ic. Pertaining to the stroma of a cell.
Cytotac'tic (si-to-tak'tik). Pertaining to cytotaxis.
Cytotax'is. The selection and arranging function of cells.
Cytother'apy. Treatment by use of animal cells.
Cytoth'esis. Restitution of cells to their normal condition.
Cytotox'in. A toxin which has a specific destructive effect upon particular cells.
Cytotrop'ic (si-to-trop'ik). Having an affinity for cells.
Cytozo'ic. Living within or attached to cells.
Cytozo'on (si-to-zo'on). A protozoic parasite inhabiting a cell or having the structure of a simple cell.
Cy'tozyme (si'to-zīm). Thrombokinase.
Cyt'ula. The impregnated ovum.
Cytu'ria (si-tu're-ah). Presence of cells in the urine.
Czer'mak's spa'ces (chār'mahks). The interglobular spaces.
Czerny-Lembert suture (chār-ne-law-bair'). A suture for intestinal surgery; one row of Lembert stitches, and another row which includes the muscular and peritoneal coats.

D.

D. Abbreviation for *diopter*, for *dexter* (right), and for *dose;* and symbol for closed circuit.
DaCos'ta's disease. See *Disease.*
Dacryadenal'gia. Pain in a lacrimal gland.
Dacryadeni'tis. Inflammation of a lacrimal gland.
Dacryadenoscir'rhus. Scirrhus of a lacrimal gland.
Dacryagogatreu'sia. Closure of the tear-duct.
Dac'ryagogue (dak're-ag-og). 1. Causing a flow of tears. 2. A medicine which provokes a flow of tears.
Dacrycystal'gia. Dacryocystalgia.
Dacryelco'sis. Ulceration of the lacrimal apparatus.
Dac'ryo-adeni'tis (dak're-o-ad-en-i'tis). Same as *Dacryadenitis.*
Dacryoblennorrhe'a. Mucous flow from the tear-apparatus.
Dac'ryocele (dak're-o-sēl). Hernia of the lacrimal sac.
Dac'ryocyst (dak're-o-sist). The tear-sac.
Dacryocystal'gia (dak-re-o-sis-tal'je-ah). Pain in the lacrimal sac.
Dacryocysti'tis. Inflammation of the dacryocyst.
Dacryocystoblennorrhe'a. Blennorrhea of the lacrimal sac.
Dacryocys'tocele (dak-re-o-sis'to-sēl). Protrusion of the lacrimal sac.
Dacryocystopto'sis. Prolapse of the tear-sac.
Dacryocystorhinot'omy. Formation of a communication between the lacrimal sac and the nose.
Dacryocystosyringot'omy. Incision of the lacrimal sac and duct.
Dacryocys'totome. Knife for cutting the lacrimal sac
Dacryocystot'omy. Surgical puncture of the lacrimal sac.
Dacryohemorrhe'a. The discharge of bloody tears.
Dac'ryolin. An albuminous substance from tears.
Dac'ryolite, Dac'ryolith. A lacrimal calculus.
Dacryo'ma. 1. A lacrimal tumor. 2. Closure of a punctum lacrimale.
Dac'ryon (dak're-on). The lacrimal point; the point where the lacrimal, frontal, and upper maxillary bones meet.
Dac'ryops (dak're-ops). Distention of a tear-duct.

Dacryopyorrhe'a. Discharge of purulent tears.
Dacryopyo'sis. Suppuration of the lacrimal apparatus.
Dacryorrhe'a. Excessive morbid flow of tears.
Dacryosolenl'tis. Inflammation of a lacrimal duct.
Dacryosteno'sis. Stricture of a lacrimal duct.
Dac'tyl (dak'til). A finger or toe: a digit.
Dactyl'ion. Union of the fingers; webbed fingers or toes.
Dactyli'tis (dak-til-i'tis). Inflammation of a finger or toe.
Dactylocampsodyn'ia. Painful flexure of the fingers.
Dactyl'ogram. A finger-print.
Dactylog'raphy. The study of finger-prints.
Dactylogrypo'sis. Permanent bending of the fingers.
Dactylol'ogy. Conversation by means of the fingers.
Dactylol'ysis (dak-til-ol'is-is). Same as *Ainhum.*
Dactylomeg'aly. Large size of fingers and toes.
Dactylos'copy. Examination of finger-prints for identification.
Dac'tylospasm (dak'til-o-spazm). Spasm of a finger or toe.
Dæmonoma'nia. See *Demonomania.*
Daffy's elixir. Compound tincture of senna.
D. A. H. Abbreviation for *disordered action of the heart,* a name for neurocirculatory asthenia. See under *Asthenia.*
Dahl'ia (dahl'yah). A violet stain, being a derivative of rosanilin.
Dah'lin (dah'lin). A purple stain used in histology.
Dakin's fluid or **solution.** See under *Fluid.*
Dak'ryon. See under *Dacryon.*
Dal'tonism (dawl'ton-izm). See *Color-blindness.*
Dam. See *Rubber-dam.*
Damal'ic acid. An acid, C_7H_8O, reported as occurring in urine.
Damalu'ric acid. An acid, $C_7H_{12}O_2$, found in the urine.
Damia'na (dah-me-ah'nah). The leaves of three or more Mexican plants, alleged to be aphrodisiac.
Dam'mar. A resin of many varieties used for plasters and in microscopic work.
Dance, St. Vitus'. See *Chorea.*
Dan'ce's sign. Depression in the right iliac region in intussusception.
Dan'cing disease. See *Tarantism.* **D. mania.** See *Choromania.*
Dan'delion. See *Taraxacum.*
Dan'druff. Scaly scurf from or on the scalp.
Dan'dy fever (dan'de). Same as *Dengue.*
Daph'ne (daf'ne). See *Mezereon.*
Daph'nin (daf'nin). Active principle, $C_{15}H_{16}O_9 + 2H_2O$, from barks of species of *Daphne.*
Darier's disease (dar-yāz'). Same as *Keratosis follicularis.*
Dar'toid (dar'toid). Resembling the dartos.
Dar'tos. The contractile tissue under the skin of the scrotum.
Dar'tre (dar'tr). See *Herpes.*
Dar'trous. Pertaining to herpes; herpetic.
Darwin'ian tubercle. An eminence sometimes seen on the edge of the helix of the ear.
Dar'winism. The theory of evolution, as propounded by C. R. Darwin.
Dasether'apy. Treatment by living in a region surrounded by pine and spruce trees.
Dasym'eter. An instrument for measuring the density of gases.
Datu'ra (da-tu'rah). A plant genus. See *Stramonium.*
Datu'rin. An alkaloid like atropin, from stramonium.
Datu'rism (da-tu'rizm). Stramonium-poisoning.
Daugh'ter-cell (daw'ter). See *Cell.* **D.-cyst.** See *Cyst.* **D.-nucleus,** a new nucleus formed in karyokinesis by the diaster. **D.-star.** Same as *Amphiaster.* **D.-wreath,** the d.-star viewed from its surface.

Day-blind'ness. Partial blindness by day, with better vision at night.

Deacidifica'tion. Neutralization or removal of acidity.

Deactiva'tion. The act of rendering inactive.

Deaf-mu'tism. The condition of being deaf and dumb.

Deaf'ness (def'nes). The state of being deaf or dull of hearing. **Base d.,** deafness to certain low tones. **Boilermakers' d.,** deafness from working among machinery, marked by inability to hear ordinary conversation, while hearing is increased amidst loud noise. **Cerebral d.,** that due to a brain-lesion. **Cortical d.,** that due to disease of the cortical centers. **Mind d.** Same as *Psychic d.* **Paradoxical d.,** state in which hearing is best during a loud sound. **Psychic d.,** inability to comprehend spoken language. **Tone d.,** sensory amnesia. **Word d.** Same as *Psychic d.*

Dealba'tion (de-al-ba'shun). Bleaching.

Dealcoholiza'tion. Removal of alcohol from an object.

Deamidiza'tion. Liberation of the ammonia from an amid.

Deam'inase. An enzyme which causes deamination.

Deamina'tion. Removal of the amine group $—NH_2$ from an amino body.

Deanesthe'siant. Anything which will arouse a patient from anesthesia.

Deaqua'tion. Removal of water from anything.

Dearterializa'tion. Conversion of arterial into venous blood.

Death. Cessation of life. **Black d.,** the plague. **Molar d.,** death in mass, as gangrene or necrosis. **Molecular d.,** death of cellular elements, as by ulceration. **D.-rate,** the proportion of those who die to those who survive. **D. rattle,** the rattling sound in the throat of a dying person. **Somatic d.,** death of the whole body.

Debil'itant. 1. Inducing weakness. 2. A remedy which allays excitement.

Debouchment (da-boos-maw'). Opening into another part.

Debove's membrane (de-bōvz'). Layer of connective-tissue cells between the epithelium and tunica propria of bronchial, vesicular, and intestinal mucous membrane.

Debridement (da-brēd-maw'). [Fr.] Wound excision; treatment of wounds by removal of all foreign matter, and excision of all the tissues immediately surrounding the wound, including devitalized soft parts in the vicinity.

Dec'agram (dek'ag-ram). Ten grams or 154.34 grains.

Decalcifica'tion. Removal or diminution of calcareous matter from tissues.

Decal'cify. To deprive of calcium or its salts.

Dec'aliter (dek'a-le-ter). Ten liters; 610.28 cubic inches.

Decal'vant (de-kal'vant). Removing or destroying hair.

Dec'ameter. Ten meters; 393.71 cubic inches.

Decannula'tion. The removal of a cannula.

Decanta'tion. The pouring of a clear supernatant liquid from a sediment.

Decapita'tion. Removal of the head, as of the fetus or of a bone.

Dec'apods. Crustacean animals having five pairs of legs, as the crabs, lobsters, shrimps, etc.

Decapsula'tion. Removal of a capsule.

Decentra'tion. The act of removing from a center.

Decerebra'tion. The removal of the brain in craniotomy or in vivisection.

Dechlorida'tion. Removal of salt from the diet.

Dechlorina'tion. Same as *Dechloridation.*

Dechlorura'tion. Decrease of chlorates in the urine produced by diet.

Decholesteroliza'tion. The extraction of cholesterol from the system.

Decid'ua (de-sid'u-ah). The membranous structure formed during gestation and thrown off after childbirth. **D. reflex'a,** that which surrounds the ovum. **D. serot'ina,** that which intervenes between the placenta and the uterine wall. **D. ve'ra,** that which lines the interior of the uterus.

Deciduali'tis (de-sid-u-al-i'tis). A bacterial disease leading to changes in the decidua.

Decidui'tis (de-sid-u-i'tis). Decidual endometritis.

Deciduo'ma (de-sid-u-o'mah). Intra-uterine tumor derived from a retained decidua. **D. malig'num.** See *Syncytioma malignum.*

Deciduomato'sis. Excessive promotion of decidual tissue in the non-pregnant state.

Deciduosarco'ma. Syncytioma malignum.

Decid'uous (de-sid'u-us). Falling off; caducous. **D. teeth,** the first or temporary teeth.

Dec'igram (des'ig-ram). One-tenth of a gram.

De'ciliter (des'il-e-ter). One-tenth of a liter; 6.1 cubic inches; about 3.4 fluidounces.

De'cimeter (des'im-e-ter). One-tenth of a meter; 3.9 linear inches.

Decinor'mal. Being of one-tenth the normal strength.

Dec'linator. An instrument for holding aside a part during surgical operation.

Decline' (de-klin'). Progressive decrease, whether of disease or of the strength or health.

Decli'vis cerebel'li. Sloping posterior surface of the superior vermis of the cerebellum.

Decoc'tion. 1. The process of boiling. 2. A preparation made by boiling.

Decolla'tion. Same as *Decapitation.*

Dec'ollator. An instrument for removing the head of the fetus.

Decollement (de-ko-maw'). The operation of separating an organ from the adjoining tissue to which it normally adheres.

Decolora'tion. The removal of color; bleaching.

Decompensa'tion. Failure of compensation, as in heart disease.

Decom'plementize. To remove the complement from.

Decomposi'tion (de-kom-po-zish'un). 1. Putrefactive decay. 2. Chemical separation into component elements or simpler compounds.

Decompres'sion. The removal of pressure.

Deconges'tive. Reducing congestion.

Decortica'tion. The removal of bark or cortex.

Decrep'itate. To explode with a crackling noise.

Decrepita'tion. A crackling noise, as of material thrown into a fire.

Decu'bital. Pertaining to a bed-sore or to decubitus.

Decu'bitus. 1. Posture in bed. 2. Act of lying down. 3. A bed-sore. **D. acu'tus,** bed-sore seen in connection with cerebral lesions.

Decus'sate. 1. To cross in the form of an x. 2. Crossed like the letter x.

Decussa'tion. 1. The position of one part athwart another and similar part. 2. The point of crossing; chiasma. **D. of the pyramids,** the crossing of the fibers of the pyramids of the oblongata from one pyramid to the other.

Deep reflex. Reflex induced by stimulation of deep parts.

Deer fly. See *Chrysops.*

Defatiga'tion. Extreme fatigue; weariness.

Defat'ted. Deprived of fat.

Defecalgesiopho'bia. Dread of defecation because of pain.

Defeca'tion (def-ek-a'shun). Discharge of the feces.

Defec'tive. 1. Imperfect. 2. A person lacking in some physical, mental, or moral quality.

Defen'sive proteid. Any alexin, toxin, or phylaxin.

Def'erens. The vas deferens.

Def'erent. Conveying anything away or downward. Cf. *Afferent, efferent.* **D. duct.** Same as *Vas deferens.*

Deferentec'tomy. Excision of a vas deferens.

Deferen'tial (def-er-en'shal). Pertaining to the vas deferens.

Deferenti'tis. Inflammation of the deferent duct.

Deferred' shock. Same as *Delayed symptoms.*

Defervesc'ence (def-er-ves'ens). The period during which fever heat is declining to the normal standard.

Defibrina'tion, Defibriniza'tion. Deprival of fibrin.

Deficiency disease. See under *Disease.*

Defi'ning power, Defini'tion. The power of a lens to give a clear outline.

Defin'itive. Permanent; not temporary; clear and final.

Deflagra'tion. Sudden, rapid combustion with slight explosion.

Deflu'vium capillo'rum. The rapid or sudden loss of the hair.

Deflux'ion (de-fluk'shun). A flowing down; copious discharge or loss of any kind.

Deforma'tion, Deform'ity. Distortion or malformation, congenital or acquired. **Gunstock d.,** deformity in which the forearm makes an angle with the arm, due to fracture near the elbow. **Madelung's d.,** distortion of the radius at the lower end, with ulnar displacement backward. **Silver-fork d.,** the peculiar deformity seen in Colles's fracture. **Sprengel's d.,** congenital upward displacement of the scapula. **Volkmann's d.,** congenital tibiotarsal dislocation.

Defor'ming arthritis, osteitis. See *Arthritis. Osteitis.*

Defunctionaliza'tion. The act of destroying a function.

Degan'glionate. To remove a ganglion or ganglia.

Degass'ing. Treatment of men who have been subjected to the fumes of gas.

Degenera'tion. Alteration of tissue from a higher to a lower form. **Abercrombie's d.,** amyloid degeneration. **Adipose d.** See *Fatty d.* **Albuminoid d., Amyloid d.,** d. with the formation of an albuminous matter. **Ascending d.,** degeneration of nerve-fibers progressing from the original lesion toward the brain. **Bacony d.** Same as *Amyloid d.* **Calcareous d.,** d. with the deposit of calcium carbonate. **Caseous** or **Cheesy d.,** caseation. **Colloid d.,** the change of the protoplasm of epithelial cells into a substance resembling mucus. **Cystic d.,** d. with formation of cysts. **Descending d.,** a degeneration of nerve-fibers extending from the original lesion toward the periphery. **Fatty d.,** a change of tissues into fat. **Fibroid d.,** degeneration into fibrous tissue. **Gray d.,** gray atrophy. See *Atrophy.* **Hyaline d.,** a degeneration affecting the walls of blood-vessels, and forming a substance resembling amyloid matter. **Lardaceous d.** Same as *Albuminoid d.* **Mucoid d., Myxomatous d.,** degeneration of tissue into a jelly-like substance containing mucin. **Parenchymatous d.** See *Cloudy swelling.* **Secondary d.** Same as *Wallerian d.* **Vitreous d.** Same as *Hyaline d.* **Wallerian d.,** degeneration of nerve-fibers after separation from their nutritive centers. **Waxy d.** 1. Amyloid d. 2. Hyaline d. **Zenker's d.,** peculiar glassy degeneration of muscle.

Degen'erative. Associated with or pertaining to degeneration.

Deglutī'tion (deg-lu-tish'un). The act or process of swallowing. **D. center.** See *Center*. **D. pneumonia.** See *Pneumonia*.

Degote' (de-gōt'). Oil of birch, used in skin-diseases.

Dehis'cence (de-his'ens). The formation of a fissure.

Dehu'manized virus. Vaccine virus modified by retrovaccination.

Dehydra'tion. The removal of water from a substance.

Deī'ters's cells (dī'terz). 1. Specialized cells associated with the cells of Corti in the inner ear. 2. Branching cells constituting the reticulum of neuroglia. **D.'s nucleus,** the external auditory nucleus. **D.'s process,** any axis-cylinder process.

Dejec'tion (de-jek'shun). 1. Discharge of feces; fecal matter. 2. Depression of spirits.

Delacta'tion (de-lak-ta'shun). 1. Weaning. 2. Cessation of lactation.

Delamina'tion. The division of a blastoderm into layers.

Delayed symptoms. Symptoms, as of shock, which are slow in making their appearance.

Del'hi boil or **sore** (del'le). Same as *Furunculus orientalis*.

Deliga'tion (del-ig-a'shun). 1. Ligation. 2. Bandaging.

Delimita'tion. The act or process of limiting, or becoming limited; the determination of limits.

Deliques'cence (del-ik-wes'ens). The act or process of becoming liquid by the absorption of water from the air.

Deliques'cent (del-ik-wes'ent). Having a tendency to become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air.

Delir'iant, Delirifa'cient. Any medicine which produces delirium.

Delir'ium (de-lir'e-um). Disordered mental state with excitement and illusions. **Alcoholic d.** Same as *D. tremens*. **D. cor'dis,** violent, tremulous beating of the heart. **Febrile d.,** delirium of fever. **D. of grandeur,** d. in which patient has exaggerated ideas of his importance or power. **Lingual d.,** utterance of meaningless words and sentences. **D. of negation,** that in which patient thinks he has lost some part of his body. **D. of persecution,** d. in which patient thinks he is being persecuted. **Toxic d.,** delirium produced by poisons. **Traumatic d.,** that occurring after the shock which follows an injury. **D. tre'mens,** delirium from the excessive use of alcoholics.

Delites'cence (del-it-es'ens). Sudden disappearance of symptoms or of a tumor; latency of a poison or morbid agent.

Deliv'er. 1. To aid in childbirth. 2. To remove, as a fetus, placenta, or lens of the eye.

Deliv'ery. The act of freeing from the contents of the gravid uterus; removal, as from the uterus.

Del'le (del'e). The clear area in the center of a stained erythrocyte.

Delomor'phous cells (de-lo-mor'fus). See *Cells*.

Delou'sing (de-low'sing). The freeing from lice; destruction of lice.

Del'phinin (del'fin-in). A poisonous alkaloid from staphysagria.

Del'ta for'nicis. A triangular striated depression on lower side of fornix.

Del'toid (del'toid). See *Muscles, Table of*. **D. ligament,** the internal lateral ligament of the ankle. **D. ridge,** a ridge on the humerus to which the deltoid muscle is attached.

De lunat'ico inquiren'do. [L.] A commission or jury for investigating the mental status of persons whose sanity is questioned.

Delu'sion (de-lu'zhun). An insanely erroneous belief or fancy. **Depressive d.,** a delusion of sad ideas. **Expansive d.,** an

insane belief in one's own greatness, goodness, or power. **D. of grandeur,** insane conviction of one's own importance, power, wealth, etc. **D. of negation,** an insane belief that some part of the body is missing or that the world has ceased to exist. **D. of persecution,** a morbid belief on the part of a patient that he is being persecuted, slandered, and injured. **Systematized d.,** a delusion which is carried out by the patient in a logical manner. **Unsystematized d.,** a delusion made up of disconnected parts.

Delu'sional. Pertaining to a delusion.

Dement'. A person who has lost his intellect.

Demen'ted (de-men'ted). Deprived of reason.

Demen'tia (de-men'she-ah). Insanity characterized by more or less complete loss of intellect. **Paralytic d.,** general paralysis of the insane. **D. præ'cox, Primary d.,** d. independent of other forms of insanity. **Secondary d.,** that following another kind of insanity. **Terminal d.,** that coming on near the end of other kinds of insanity.

Dem'ibain. [Fr.] A hip-bath or sitz-bath.

Dem'ilune cells. Crescentic cells, such as Gianuzzi's crescents (**D.'s of Heidenhain**).

Demineraliza'tion. Excessive secretion of mineral salts.

Dem'odex folliculo'rum. The pimple-mite.

Demog'raphy. That branch of anthropology which deals with social statistics, including questions of health, disease, births, and mortality.

Demonoma'nia. Insanity characterized by the patient's belief that he is possessed by demons.

Demonop'athy. Same as *Demonomania.*

Dem'onstrator. A practical instructor who does not rank as a professor.

Demorphiniza'tion. The gradual withdrawal of morphin from one addicted to its misuse.

Demours's membrane (de-moorz'). Same as *Descemet's membrane.*

Demucosa'tio intesti'ni. Demucosation of the intestine.

Demucosa'tion. Removal of the mucous membrane of a part.

Demul'cent (de-mul'sent). Soothing; bland; a soothing mucilaginous medicine.

Demustardiza'tion. Treatment of men who have been gassed with mustard gas.

Demutiza'tion. The instruction of deaf-mutes in the utterance of speech or in the use of sign-language.

Denar'cotize. To deprive of narcotin or of narcotic properties.

Dena'tured. Having its nature changed; rendered unfit for human consumption.

Dendrax'on (den-drak'son). A nerve-cell whose axis-cylinder splits up into terminal filaments immediately after leaving the cell.

Den'dric. Pertaining to or having a dendron.

Den'driform (den'drif-orm). Tree-shaped.

Den'drite (den'drit). Same as *Dendron.*

Dendrit'ic, Den'droid. Tree-like in appearance or form.

Den'dron. A branching protoplasmic process from a nerve-cell.

Den'gue (den'ge). An infectious, eruptive, febrile disease of tropical countries, marked by pains in the head, eyes, muscles and joints, sore throat; called also *breakbone fever, dandy fever,* and *solar fever.*

Denida'tion. The supposed disintegration and removal, during menstruation, of certain epithelial elements, potentially the nidus of an embryo.

Dens (denz), pl. *den'tes.* [L.] A tooth.

Densim'eter (den-sim'et-er). Apparatus for determining density or specific gravity.

Dentag'ra. 1. Toothache. 2. A form of forceps or key for pulling teeth.

Den'tal. Pertaining to teeth. **D. arch.** Same as *Alveolar process.* **D. engine,** a machine for use in dentistry and general surgery.

Den'taphone (den'taf-ōn). An audiphone by which sounds are rendered perceptible through the medium of the teeth.

Denta'ta. The second cervical vertebra or axis.

Den'tate (den'tāt). Notched; tooth-shaped.

Den'tes sapien'tiæ. [L.] Wisdom teeth.

Dentibuc'cal. Pertaining to the cheek and the teeth.

Dentic'ulate body. Same as *Corpus dentatum.*

Dentifica'tion. Conversion into tooth-like structure.

Den'tifrice (den'tif-ris). A tooth-powder or tooth-wash.

Dentig'erous (den-tij'er-us). Containing or producing teeth.

Dentila'bial. Pertaining to the teeth and lips.

Dentilin'gual. Pertaining to the teeth and tongue.

Dentilinimen'tum. The National Formulary name for toothache drops.

Dentim'eter. An instrument for measuring teeth.

Den'tin. The chief substance of the teeth, which forms the body, neck, and roots, being covered by enamel on the exposed parts of the teeth and by cement on the part implanted in the jaws.

Den'tinal (den'tin-al). Pertaining to dentin.

Dentinifica'tion. The formation of dentin.

Dentini'tis. Inflammation of the dentin.

Den'tinoid. A tumor composed of dentin.

Dentino'ma. A tumor of dentin.

Dentin-os'teoid. A tumor composed of dentin and bone.

Den'tist (den'tist). A dental surgeon.

Den'tistry. The professional care of the teeth; dental surgery. **Cosmetic d., Esthetic d.,** repairing and filling broken teeth so as to restore their natural appearance. **Operative d.,** that branch of dentistry which deals with operations in the patient's mouth, as distinguished from those done in the laboratory.

Denti'tion (den-tish'un). 1. The process or time of cutting the teeth. 2. The kind, number, and arrangement of the teeth.

Dento-alve'olar. Pertaining to a tooth alveolus.

Dento-alveoli'tis. Pyorrhea alveolaris.

Dentoi'din. The organic ground substance of a tooth.

Dentoli'va. The olivary nucleus.

Den'ture (den'tūr) [F.; L. *dens* tooth]. An entire set of teeth; also a set of artificial teeth. **Artificial d.,** a structure replacing missing natural teeth. **Clasp d.,** a partial denture retained with clasps (A. D. A.). **Continuous gum d.,** an artificial denture consisting of porcelain teeth fused to a base of platinum. **Full d.,** a structure replacing the full number of natural teeth of both jaws (A. D. A.). **Immediate d.,** an artificial denture inserted before complete hardening of the tissues. **Partial d.,** a structure supporting less than the full number of teeth in one jaw (A. D. A.). **Permanent d.,** an artificial denture inserted after the tissue layer becomes completely hardened.

Denu'cleated (de-nu'kle-a-ted). Deprived of the nucleus.

Denuda'tion. The stripping or laying bare of any part; the surgical or pathologic removal of an integument.

Denutri'tion (den-u-trish'un). Lack or failure of nutrition.

Deob'struent. A medicine which removes obstructions.

De'odar. The noble tree, *Cedrus deodara,* of the Himalaya: its turpentine is medicinal.

Deo'dorant. Destroying odors; a deodorizing agent.
Deo'dorize (de-o'dor-iz). To deprive of odor.
Deo'dorizer (de-o'dor-i-zer). A deodorizing agent.
Deontol'ogy (de-on-tol'o-je). The science of duty; medical ethics.
Deoppila'tion. The removal of obstructions.
Deor'sum. [L.] Downward. **D. ver'gens,** turning or directed downward.
Deorsumduc'tion. The downward turning or drawing of a part.
Deossifica'tion. Loss of the mineral elements of bone.
Deox'idate, Deox'idize, Deox'ygenate, Deox'ygenize. To deprive of oxygen.
Deoxida'tion, Deoxidiza'tion, Deoxygena'tion. The removal of oxygen.
Deox'idizer (de-ok'sid-i-zer). A deoxidizing agent.
Depersonaliza'tion. Loss of the sense of personality.
Dep'ilate (dep'il-āt). To remove the hair from.
Depila'tion (dep-il-a'shun). The process of removing hair.
Depil'atory. 1. Having the power of removing the hair. 2. An agent which destroys or removes the hair.
Deplete' (de-plēt'). To empty; to unload; to cause depletion.
Deple'tion (de-ple'shun). The act or process of depleting; removal of congestion or plethora; the state of being depleted.
Depluma'tion (de-plu-ma'shun). Loss of eyelashes by disease.
Depolariza'tion. Destruction or loss of polarity.
Depos'it (de-poz'it). 1. Sediment or dregs. 2. Extraneous inorganic matter collected in the tissues or in a viscus.
Deprava'tion. Change for the worse; deterioration.
Depraved (de-prāvd'). Vitiated or perverted; as a depraved appetite.
Depres'sant. An agent which retards any function; an active sedative.
Depressed (de-prest'). Flattened from above.
Depres'sion (de-presh'un). 1. Reduction of vital or functional activity. 2. A hollow or fossa, normal, pathological, or other.
Depressomo'tor. Diminishing motor action.
Depres'sor. 1. An instrument like a spatula, for depressing a part. 2. An afferent nerve whose stimulation lowers or inhibits motion or function. **D. a'læ na'si,** the muscle which draws down the nostrils. See *Muscles, Table of.* **D. la'bii inferio'ris,** the depressor muscle of the lower lip. See *Muscles, Table of.* **D. nerve,** any nerve whose stimulation lowers the vasomotor tension.
Dep'rimens oc'uli. The rectus inferior muscle.
Depri'val, Depriva'tion, Deprive'ment. Loss or absence of organs, parts, or powers.
Depuliza'tion. Destruction of fleas.
Dep'urant. 1. Removing impurities. 2. A purifying medicine.
Depura'tion. Act or process of purifying.
Dep'urative. Same as *Depurant.*
Depura'tor. 1. A purifying medicine. 2. An emunctory organ.
Deradel'phus. A twin monster with one neck and head.
Deradeni'tis. Inflammation of the glands of the neck.
Deradenon'cus. Swelling of a gland of the neck.
Derange'ment (de-rānj'ment). Insanity; disorder of the reason.
Deratiza'tion. Extermination of rats.
Der'byshire neck. Goiter or bronchocele.
Derencephal'ocele. Protrusion of brain substance through a slit in one of the cervical vertebræ.
Derenceph'alus. A monster with no cranium, the cervical vertebræ containing the relics of a brain.
Der'ic (der'ik). Pertaining to ectoderm.
Der'ivant. 1. Derivative. 2. A derivative medicine.

Deriva'tion (der-iv-a'shun). Revulsive treatment; alleged suctional action of the heart.

Deriv'ative. Revulsive; a counterirritant.

Derm, Der'ma. The skin, or true skin.

Dermacen'tor anderso'ni, D. occidenta'lis. A wood-tick thought to be the means of transmitting the organism of Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

Der'mad. Toward the skin; inward.

Dermag'ra (der-mag'rah). Same as *Pellagra.*

Der'mal. Pertaining to the derm or skin. **D. muscle,** a muscle which acts upon the skin.

Dermalax'ia. Morbid softness of the skin.

Dermal'gia (der-mal'je-ah). Neuralgia of the skin.

Dermametrop'athism. Diagnosis of disease by observing the markings that result from pressure on the skin.

Dermamyi'asis. Skin disease caused by flies.

Derman'aplasty (der-man'ap-las-te). Skin-grafting.

Dermapos'tasis. A skin-disease with abscess formation.

Dermatag'ra (der-mat-ag'rah). Pellagra.

Dermatal'gia (der-mat-al'je-ah). Same as *Dermalgia.*

Dermatatro'phia. Atrophy of the skin.

Dermataux'e (der-mat-awk'se). Hypertrophy of the skin.

Der'matin (der'mat-in). A powder of starch, salicylic acid, talc, kaolin: used in skin-diseases.

Dermati'tis (der-mat-i'tis). Inflammation of the skin. **D. artefac'ta,** dermatitis produced intentionally by the patient. **D. congelatio'nis.** Same as *Frostbite.* **D. contusifor'mis,** erythema nodosum. **D. exfoliati'va,** inflammation of the skin, in which the epidermis is shed in scales. See *Pityriasis rubra.* **D. exfoliati'va infan'tum,** severe exfoliative skin inflammation in infants. **D. facti'ta.** Same as *D. artefacta.* **D. gangræno'sa,** sphaceloderma; gangrenous inflammation of the skin. **D. herpetifor'mis,** an inflammatory skin disease of an herpetic character, the various lesions showing a tendency to group. **D. medicamento'sa,** a drug eruption. **D. multifor'mis,** a variety with papular, vesicular, pustular, or bullous lesions in various combinations; Duhring's disease. **D. papilla'ris capillit'ii,** a chronic skin disease of the neck and adjacent parts, marked by minute red papules, which occasionally suppurate, and from which hairs protrude. **D. pediculoi'des ventrico'sus.** Same as *Straw-itch,* see under *Itch.* **Uncinarial d.,** irritation of the skin due to the larvæ of the hookworm. **D. venena'ta,** that caused by the local action of irritant substances. **X-ray d.,** inflammation of skin due to exposure to *x*-rays.

Dermato-au'toplasty. Grafting of skin taken from the patient's own body. See *Dermatoheteroplasty.*

Dermatobi'asis. The presence in the body of *Dermato'bia noxia'lis,* the cause of cutaneous myiasis.

Der'matocele (der'mat-o-sēl). Dermatolysis. **D. lipomato'sis,** a pedunculated lipoma showing cystic degeneration.

Dermatocelido'sis. Dermatokelidosis.

Dermatocelluli'tis. Inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue.

Dermatoconio'sis. Dermatitis caused by the irritation of dust.

Der'matocyst (der'mat-o-sist). A cyst of the skin.

Dermatodyn'ia. Neuralgia of the skin.

Dermatograph'ia. Same as *Autographism.*

Dermatog'raphy. A description or account of the skin.

Dermatohet'eroplasty. Grafting of skin from the body of another person or from an animal.

Der'matoid (der'mat-oid). Skin-like.

Dermatokelido'sis. A spotted condition of the skin.
Der'matol. Bismuth-subgallate: antiseptic and astringent.
Dermatol'ogist. An expert in dermatology.
Dermatol'ogy. The science of the skin.
Dermatol'ysis. A relaxed and pendulous state of the skin.
Dermato'ma. An abnormal growth of skin-tissue.
Der'matome (der'mat-ōm). Instrument for cutting the skin.
Der'matomere (der'mat-o-mēr). Any segment of the embryonic integument.
Dermatomucosomyosi'tis. Inflammation of the skin, mucous membrane, and muscles.
Dermatomyco'sis. Any skin-disease due to parasitic vegetation.
Dermatomyo'ma. Myoma involving the skin.
Dermatomyosi'tis. An inflammatory disease of the voluntary muscles accompanied by skin lesions.
Dermatoneuro'sis. Neurosis of the skin.
Dermatopath'ia, Dermatop'athy. Any disease of the skin.
Dermatopathol'ogy. Pathology of the skin.
Dermatopathopho'bia. Same as *Dermatophobia.*
Dermatoph'ilus pen'etrans. Same as *Chigo.*
Dermatopho'bia. Morbid dread of having some skin disease.
Der'matophyte (der'mat-o-fīt). A vegetable skin parasite.
Dermatophyto'sis. Same as *Dermatomycosis.*
Dermatoplas'tic. Pertaining to dermatoplasty.
Der'matoplasty. Plastic surgery of the skin.
Dermatorrha'gia. Discharge of blood from the skin.
Dermatorrhe'a (der-mat-or-re'ah). Morbid excess of sweat.
Dermatosclero'sis. Same as *Scleroderma.*
Dermatos'copy. Examination of the skin: especially microscopic examination of the capillaries of the skin.
Dermato'sis (der-mat-o'sis). Any disorder of the skin.
Der'matosome. Portion of the equatorial plate in karyokinesis.
Dermatother'apy. Treatment of skin diseases.
Dermatothla'sia. An uncontrollable impetus to pinch and bruise the skin.
Dermat'otome. 1. One of the fetal segments of the skin. 2. A knife for incising the skin.
Dermatotrop'ic. Having a special affinity for the skin.
Dermatoxera'sia (der-mat-o-ze-ra'zhe-ah). Same as *Xeroderma.*
Dermatozo'on. Any animal parasite on the skin.
Dermatro'phia (der-mat-ro'fe-ah). Atrophy of the skin.
Dermen'chysis. Hypodermic exhibition of medicines.
Der'mic (der'mik). Pertaining to the skin.
Der'mis (der'mis). The skin; true skin.
Dermi'tis. Inflammation of the skin.
Der'moblast. Part of mesoblast, developing into the true skin.
Der'mochrome. A colored illustration of a skin disease.
Dermocy'ma, Dermocy'mus. A monstrosity in which one twin is contained within another.
Dermogra'phia, Dermog'raphism, Dermog'raphy. Same as *Autographism.*
Der'moid (der'moid). Same as *Dermatoid.*
Dermoidec'tomy. Excision of a dermoid.
Der'mol. Compound, $Bi(C_{15}H_9O_4)_2Bi_2O_3$, used in dermatology.
Dermol'ysin. A substance circulating in the blood capable of dissolving the skin.
Dermol'ysis. Destruction of the skin.
Dermomyco'sis. A skin-disease produced by a fungus.
Dermoneuro'sis. Same as *Dermatoneurosis.*
Dermonosol'ogy. The pathology of skin-diseases.
Dermop'athy (der-mop'ath-e). Any skin-disease.
Dermophlebi'tis (der-mo-fle-bi'tis). Inflammation of the veins of the skin.

Der'moplasty (der'mo-plas-te). Same as *Dermatoplasty*.
Dermorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from the skin.
Dermoskel'eton. The external and visible investments of the body: skin, teeth, hair, and nails.
Dermosteno'sis (der-mo-sten-o'sis). Contraction of the skin.
Dermosynovi'tis. Malignant inflammation of the sole of the foot, with involvement of synovial sheaths.
Dermosyphilog'raphy. That department of medicine which deals with the skin and syphilis.
Dermosyphilop'athy. A syphilitic skin disease.
Dermotrop'ic. Having a selective affinity for the skin.
Dermovac'cine. Vaccine virus prepared for inoculation into the skin.
Dermovi'rus. Same as *Dermovaccine*.
Derodid'ymus. A monster with one body, two necks, and two heads.
Der'rid. A poisonous resin from *Derris elliptica*, a tree of southern Asia.
Desanima'nia. Amentia; mindless insanity.
Desault's bandage (de-zō'). See *Bandage*.
Descemeti'tis (des-em-et-i'tis). Inflammation of Descemet's membrane.
Descemet'ocele (des-se-met'o-sēl). Hernia of Descemet's membrane.
Descemet's membrane (des-māz'). Posterior lining membrane of the cornu.
Descen'dens no'ni. Fibers from the cervical nerves forming a portion of the ansa hypoglossi.
Descend'ing aorta. See *Aorta*. **D. degeneration.** See *Degeneration*.
Descrip'tive anatomy. See *Anatomy*.
Desen'sitize. 1. To deprive of sensation; paralysis of a sensory nerve by section or blocking. 2. To decrease the anaphylactic sensitiveness.
Desex'ualize. To deprive of sex; to castrate.
Deshydre'mia. Deficiency of the watery elements of the blood.
Descrip'tive anatomy. See *Anatomy*.
Des'iccant (des'ik-ant). Promoting dryness.
Desicca'tion (des-ik-a'shun). The act of drying. **Electric d.,** treatment by drying up the lesion with an electric spark.
Desic'cative (des-sik'at-iv). Drying or lessening moisture.
Desmi'tis (des-mi'tis). Inflammation of a ligament.
Desmobacte'rium. A bacterium of a filiform shape.
Des'mocyte (dez'mo-sīt). Any supporting tissue-cell.
Desmocyto'ma. A tumor composed of desmocytes; a sarcoma.
Desmodyn'ia. Pain in a ligament or in ligaments.
Desmog'enous (des-moj'en-us). Caused by connective tissue.
Desmog'raphy. A description of ligaments.
Des'moid (des'moid). A hard fibrous tumor.
Desmol'ogy (des-mol'o-je). Science of ligaments.
Desmo'ma (des-mo'mah). Same as *Fibroma*.
Desmone'oplasm. A connective-tissue neoplasm.
Desmop'athy (des-mop'ath-e). Any disease of the ligaments.
Desmopex'ia (des-mo-peks'e-ah). Suturing of the round ligaments to the abdominal wall for the correction of uterine displacement.
Desmoplas'tic. Producing or forming adhesions.
Desmopyknо'sis. Shortening of round ligaments by attaching them by loops to the uterine wall.
Desmorrhex'is. Rupture of a ligament.
Desmo'sis (des-mo'sis). A disease of the connective tissue.
Desmot'omy. The anatomy, dissection, or cutting of ligaments.

Despuma'tion. Removal of froth or scum from a liquid.
Desquama'tion. Separation of scales or laminæ from any surface.
Detan'nate (de-tan'nāt). To deprive of tannin.
Deter'gent (de-ter'jent). Cleansing; a cleansing medicine or lotion.
Determina'tion. A flow, as of blood, to the head or other part.
Dethy'roidism. Symptoms due to removal of the thyroid.
Dethy'roidized. Deprived of the thyroid gland.
Detona'tion. Explosive combustion.
Detox'icate. To remove the toxic qualities of a substance.
Detox'ify (de-toks'if-i). Detoxicate.
Detri'tion (de-trish'un). The wearing away, as of teeth, by friction.
Detri'tus. Residual debris; granular remains of a broken-down tissue.
Detrunca'tion (de-trung-ka'shun). Decollation; decapitation.
Detru'sor uri'næ. Muscular coat of bladder.
Detumes'cence. The going down of a swelling.
Deuteneceph'alon. Same as *Thalamencephalon.*
Deuterano'pia, Deuteranop'sia. Green-blindness.
Deutero-al'bumose. An albumose soluble in water and in saline solutions.
Deutero-elas'tose. A material formed in the digestion of elastin.
Deuteromyo'sinose. A substance formed in digestion of myosin.
Deuteropathi'a, Deuterop'athy. A secondary or sympathetic affection.
Deu'teroplasm. The nutritive portion of the yolk of ovum.
Deu'toplasm (du'to-plazm). Same as *Deuteroplasm.*
Deutosco'lex. Secondary scolex; hydatid form of a tænia.
Devasa'tion. Destruction of the blood-vessels of a tissue or organ.
Devasculariza'tion. Removal of blood from a part.
Developmen'tal (de-vel-op-men'tal). Pertaining to development.
Devia'tion (de-ve-a'shun). A turning aside, as in strabismus. **Conjugate d.,** deviation of both eyes to the same side. **Minimum d.,** the smallest deviation of a ray that a given prism can produce.
Devil's grip. See epidemic pleurodynia under *Pleurodynia.*
Deviom'eter. An instrument for measuring the deviation in strabismus.
Deviscera'tion (de-vis-er-a'shun). Removal of viscera.
Devitaliza'tion. Deprival or loss of vitality.
Devolu'tion. The reverse of evolution; catabolic change.
Devor'ative capsule. A capsule to be filled with medicine and swallowed.
Dewees's carminative. Mixture of magnesium carbonate, tincture of asafetida, and tincture of opium.
Dew'lap. A fold resembling the dewlap of the ox, sometimes seen under the human chin.
Dew'-point. That temperature at which dew begins to be deposited. **D.-cure.** See *Kneippism.*
Dexiocar'dia. Presence of heart in right side of thorax.
Dex'ter (dex'ter). On the right side.
Dex'trad (dex'trad). Toward the right side.
Dex'tral (dex'tral). Pertaining to the right side.
Dex'tran. A gummy substance formed in milk by the action of bacteria.
Dex'trin. A substance prepared from starch and used as mucilage.

Dextrinu'ria. Presence of dextrin in the urine.

Dextrocar'dia (deks-tro-kar'de-ah). Same as *Dexiocardia*.

Dextrocar'diogram. A cardiogram representing the right side of the heart.

Dextrococa'in. An artificial cocain substitute.

Dextroc'ular. Having the right eye stronger than the left.

Dextrocular'ity. The condition of having the right eye stronger than the left.

Dex'trogyre, Dextroro'tatory. Turning plane of polarization to right.

Dextroman'ual. Right-handed.

Dextromen'thol. An oxidation product of menthol.

Dextrop'edal. Using the right leg in preference to the left.

Dextropho'bia. Morbid dread of objects on the right side of the body.

Dextroro'tatory. Turning the plane of polarization to the right.

Dex'trose (deks'trōs). A white crystalline powder, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, or *d*-glucose: called also *grape sugar* and *starch sugar*.

Dextrosinis'tral. Extending from right to left.

Dextrosu'ria. Dextrose in the urine.

Dextrotartar'ic acid. Ordinary or dextrorotatory tartaric acid.

Dextrotropic, Dextrot'ropous. Turning to the right.

Dextrover'sion. Displacement toward the right side.

Dezym'otize (de-zim'o-tīz). To deprive of ferments or germs.

Diabe'tes (di-ab-e'tēs). Inordinate and persistent increase in the urinary secretion. **Biliary d.,** hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver with jaundice. **Conjugal d.,** diabetes affecting both husband and wife. **D. descip'iens,** diabetes mellitus without polyuria or polydipsia. **D. insip'idus,** that which is not characterized by an increase in the sugar normally present in the urine. **D. melli'tus,** that which is associated with chronic glycosuria. **Pancreatic d.,** glycosuria associated with disease of pancreas. **Phloridzin-d.,** that produced by administration of phloridzin. **Phosphatic d.,** a variety in which there is excess of phosphates in urine. **Puncture d.,** diabetes produced by puncturing the oblongata.

Diabet'ic (di-ab-et'ik). Pertaining to diabetes. **D. center.** See *Center*. **D. ear,** otitis media diabetica. **D. neuritis,** multiple neuritis of diabetes. **D. sugar,** glucose found in the sugar of the urine of diabetes.

Diabe'tide. A cutaneous manifestation of diabetes.

Diabe'tifuge (di-ab-e'tif-ūj). A proprietary diabetes remedy.

Diabe'tin. Proprietary name for levulose for use in diabetes.

Diabetogen'ic (di-ab-e-to-jen'ik). Producing diabetes.

Diabetog'enous (di-ab-e-toj'en-us). Caused by diabetes.

Diabetom'eter. A polariscope for use in estimating the percentage of sugar in urine.

Diabolep'tic. An insane person who believes himself beset by the devil.

Diabrot'ic. 1. Ulcerative; caustic. 2. A corrosive or escharotic.

Di'acele (di'ah-sēl). The third ventricle of the brain.

Diacetan'ilid. A derivative of acetanilid, having similar but stronger action.

Diac'etate (di-as'et-āt). A salt of diacetic acid.

Diacete'mia (di-as-et-e'me-ah). Presence of diacetic acid in the blood.

Diace'tic acid. See *Acid*.

Diace'tin. Glyceryl diacetate, $C_3H_5(OH)(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, from glycerin.

Diacetu'ria (di-as-e-tu're-ah). The presence of diacetic acid in urine.

Diace'tylmorphin hydrochlorid. Same as *Heroin*.

Diach'ylon, Diach'ylum. Lead-plaster.

Diac'id. Having an acidity of two.

Diacla'sia, Diacla'sis. A fracture; especially one made for surgical purposes.

Di'aclast (di'ak-last). An instrument used in breaking up the fetal head.

Diacele, Diacelia (di-a-sil'e-ah). Same as *Diacele.*

Diac'risis (di-ak'ri-sis). 1. A disease characterized by change in the secretions. 2. A secretion or excretion. 3. Diagnosis.

Diacrit'ic, Diacrit'ical. Diagnostic; pathognomonic.

Di'ad (di'ad). A bivalent element or radical.

Di'aderm. Blastoderm during that stage in which it consists of ectoderm and entoderm.

Diadochokine'sia. The function of arresting one motor impulse and substituting for it one that is diametrically opposite.

Diagnose', Diagnos'ticate. To make a diagnosis; to ascertain or recognize a disease.

Diagno'sis. The art or process of determining the nature of an attack of disease. **Clinical d.,** diagnosis based upon the symptoms shown during life. **Differential d.,** the distinguishing between two similar diseases by comparing their symptoms. **D. by exclusion,** the determination of a disease by excluding all other conditions. **Niveau d.,** diagnosis of the exact level or location of a lesion. **Physical d.,** the determination of disease by external examination. **Serum d.,** diagnosis by means of serums and their reactions.

Diagnos'tic. Pertaining to a diagnosis; distinctive; pathognomonic.

Diagnosti'cian, Di'agnost. One who is expert in diagnosis.

Di'agram. A figure or outline; especially one which illustrates a truth or principle, but does not attempt an exact representation of nature.

Diagrammat'ic. Of the nature of a diagram.

Di'agraph (di'a-graph). An instrument for recording outlines, as in craniometry.

Dial'ysate (di-al'is-āt). A liquid that has been dialysed.

Di'alized iron. A preparation of iron obtained by dialysis.

Dial'ysis (di-al'is-is). 1. The separation of crystalloids from colloids by diffusion through a membrane. 2. Weakness. 3. Solution of continuity.

Di'alyzer (di'al-iz-er). An apparatus for performing dialysis.

Diamagnet'ic. Repelled by the magnet.

Diam'eter (di-am'et-er). A straight line joining opposite points of a figure. **Craniometric d's.,** imaginary lines connecting points on opposite surfaces of the cranium. The most important are. **biparietal,** one joining the parietal eminences; **bitemporal,** one joining the extremities of the coronal sutures; **occipitofrontal,** one joining the root of the nose and the most prominent point of the occiput; **occipitomental,** one between external occipital protuberance and the chin; **trachelobregmatic,** one between the anterior fontanel and the junction of the neck with the floor of the mouth. **D. of the pelvis.** Of these the most important are: **anteroposterior** (of inlet), that between the sacrovertebral angle and the pubic symphysis; **anteroposterior** (of outlet), that between the tip of the coccyx and the subpubic ligament; **conjugate,** the anteroposterior d. of the inlet; **diagonal conjugate,** that joining the sacrovertebral angle and the subpubic ligament; **external conjugate,** that joining the depression above the spine of the first sacral vertebra and the middle of the upper border of the pubic symphysis; **true conjugate,** that joining the sacrovertebral angle and the most prominent portion of the posterior aspect of pubic symphysis; **transverse** (of inlet), that joining the two most widely

separated points of inlet of pelvis; **transverse** (of outlet), that between the ischial tuberosities.

Diam'id, Diam'ide (di-am'id). A double amid.

Diam'in (di-am'in). 1. A double amin. 2. Hydrazin sulphate; a poisonous germicide.

Diaminu'ria. Presence of diamins in the urine.

Diamor'phin. Same as *Heroin*.

Diapa'son. A tuning-fork: employed in diagnosis of ear-troubles.

Diapede'sis. The oozing out of blood; the passage of blood-corpuscles through vessel-walls.

Diapen'te. An old tonic electuary, made of aristolochia, myrrh, laurel-berries, ivory, and gentian.

Di'aphane (di'af-ān). The investing membrane of a cell.

Diaphanom'eter. A device for testing milk, alcohol, or urine, by means of transmitted light

Diaphan'oscope. A device for examining closed cavities by means of transmitted light.

Diaphanos'copy. Examination by the diaphanoscope.

Diaphemet'ric (di-af-e-met'rik). Pertaining to the measurement of tactile sensibility.

Diaphanom'etry. Measurement of the transparency of a fluid.

Diaph'erin. A crystalline antiseptic preparation.

Diaphore'sis (di-af-or-e'sis). Profuse perspiration.

Diaphoret'ic. 1. Causing perspiration. 2. A sudorific medicine.

Di'aphragm (di'af-ram). 1. The midriff, or septum between the thorax and abdomen. 2. Any thin septum which divides a cavity.

D.-phenomenon, Litten's sign. See under *Sign*.

Diaphragmal'gia. Neuralgia of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmati'tis, Diaphragmi'tis. Inflammation of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmat'ocele (di-af-rag-mat'o-sēl). Diaphragmatic hernia.

Diaphragmodyn'ia. Pain in the diaphragm.

Diaph'therin. Oxyquinaseptol; an antiseptic powder.

Diaph'thol (di-af'thol). An antiseptic remedy, quinaseptol.

Diaph'ysary. Pertaining to or affecting the shaft of a bone.

Diaphysec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the shaft of a long bone.

Diaph'ysis. The shaft of a long bone between the epiphyses.

Diaphysi'tis. Inflammation of a diaphysis.

Diap'lasis. The setting of a fracture or the reduction of a dislocation.

Di'aplex, Diaplex'us. The choroid plexus of third ventricle.

Diaplex'al. Pertaining to the diaplex.

Di'aplyte vaccine (di'ap-līt). Same as *Dreyer's vaccine*.

Diapno'ic (di-ap-no'ik). Causing mild perspiration.

Diapoph'ysis. An upper transverse process of a vertebra.

Diapye'sis (di-ap-i-e'sis). Suppuration.

Diapyet'ic (di-ap-i-et'ik). Promoting suppuration.

Diarrhe'a, Diarrhœa (di-ar-e'ah). Frequent discharge of loose alvine evacuations. **Choleraic d.,** severe, acute diarrhea with serous stools, and accompanied by vomiting and collapse. **Critical d.,** d. occurring at the crisis of a disease or producing a crisis. **Lienteric d.,** diarrhea marked by fluid stools containing undigested food. **Mucous d.,** that marked by the presence of mucus in the stools. **Summer d.,** acute d. in children during the intense heat of summer.

Diar'senol. A preparation similar to salvarsan.

Diar'thric (di-ar'thrik). Pertaining to two joints.

Diarthro'sis. A joint characterized by mobility in any direction.

D. rotato'ria, a pivot joint.

Diartic'ular. Pertaining to two joints.

Dias'chisis. Loss of functional connection between the various centers that form one of the cerebral mechanisms.

Di'ascope (di'as-kōp). A glass plate pressed against the skin for observing the changes other than those of congestion.

Dias'pirin. A salicylic acid diaphoretic preparation.

Diastal'sis. The forward movement of the bowel contents.

Diastal'tic. Performed reflexly through the medium of the spinal cord.

Di'astase (di'as-tās). An important ferment derivable from germinating seeds and from malt.

Dias'tasis (di-as'tas-is). 1. Separation of bones without fracture. 2. Fracture of a bone at the junction of an epiphysis.

Diaste'ma. A space or cleft, as the space between two teeth.

Diastematocera'nia. Longitudinal congenital fissure of the cranium.

Diastematomye'lia. Congenital separation of the lateral halves of the spinal cord.

Diastematopye'lia. Congenital median slit of the pelvis.

Dias'ter. Daughter-star; double-star figure in karyokinesis.

Dias'tole (di-as'to-le). The expansion of the heart: opposed to systole.

Diastol'ic (di-as-tol'ik). Pertaining to diastole.

Diastre'phia. Insanity with extreme cruelty and moral perversion.

Diatax'ia. Ataxia affecting both sides of the body. **Cerebral d., D. cerebra'lis infanti'lis,** the ataxic form of birth-palsy.

Diate'la, Diate'le (di-ah-te'lah, di-ah-te'le). The roof of the third ventricle.

Diater'ma. Part of the floor of the third ventricle.

Diather'mal (di-ath-er'mal). Permeable by heat.

Diather'manous. Permeable by heat.

Diather'mancy, Diatherman'sis. Permeability to heat.

Diather'mia. Same as *Diathermy.*

Di'athermy. The generation of heat in the body tissues due to the resistance offered by the tissues to high-frequency electric currents passed through them.

Diathe'sin. Formaldehyd phenol: used as an antiseptic and anodyne.

Diath'esis. Predisposition to a disease. **Aneurysmal d.,** constitutional predisposition to aneurysms. **Furuncular d.** See *Furunculosis.* **Hemorrhagic d.,** hemophilia. **Lithic d.,** a tendency to lithemia. **Rheumatic d.,** constitutional predisposition to rheumatism. **Uratic d.,** a tendency toward gout.

Diathe'tic (di-ath-et'ik). Pertaining to diathesis.

Di'atom. A unicellular microscopic plant.

Diatom'ic. 1. Containing two atoms. 2. Bivalent.

Dia'zo-reaction. A deep-red color in urine produced in certain diseased conditions by $C_6H_4N_2S.O_3$.

Diba'sic. Doubly basic.

Diblas'tula. A blastule in which the ectoderm and entoderm are present.

Dibothrioceph'alus. Same as *Bothriocephalus.*

Dical'cic orthophosphate. A salt, $Ca_2H_2(PO_4)_2$, often found in urinary deposits.

Diceph'alous (di-sef'al-us). Two-headed.

Diceph'alus (di-sef'al-us). A teratic fetus with two heads.

Dichloralantipy'rin. A production of trituration of antipyrin with chloral hydrate.

Dichloram'in-T. A yellowish-white crystalline substance, toluene-p.-sulphondichloramin: a powerful germicide used in oily solution in treatment of wounds.

Dichot'omy, Dichotomiza'tion. 1. The process of division into two parts. 2. Division of fees between practitioner and consultant.

Dichro'ic (di-kro'ik). Characterized by dichroism.

Di'chroism (di'kro-izm). The showing one color by reflected and another by transmitted light.

Dichro'masy. Ability to perceive two colors only.

Dichromat'ic. Seeing only two colors.

Dichromatop'sia. Ability to distinguish only two colors.

Dichro'mic. Distinguishing only two colors.

Dichro'mophil. Staining with both acid and basic dyes.

Dichromoph'ilism (di-kro-mof'il-izm). Capacity for double staining.

Dick test. A test for susceptibility or immunity to scarlet fever.

Diclidi'tis. Inflammation of a valve, especially a heart-valve.

Diclidoste'sis. Ossification of the valves of the veins.

Diclidot'omy. The operation of cutting a valve.

Dico'ria. Doubleness of the pupil.

Dicro'talin. A preparation of rattlesnake venom used in epilepsy, hay-fever, and bronchial asthma.

Dicrot'ic, Dic'rotous (di-krot'ik, dik'ro-tus). Having a double pulsation.

Dic'rotism (dik'ro-tizm). The quality of being dicrotic.

Didac'tylism. The congenital quality of having only two digits on one hand or foot.

Didymal'gia (did-im-al'je-ah). Pain in a testis.

Did'ymin. A preparation from epididymis of ox.

Didymi'tis (did-im-i'tis). Inflammation of a testis.

Didymodyn'ia. Pain in a testis.

Did'ymous (did'im-us). Twin; occurring in pairs.

Dieb. alt. Abbreviation for L. *die' bus alter' nis*, on alternate days.

Dieb. tert. Abbreviation for L. *die' bus ter' tius*, every third day.

Diech'oscope. An instrument for the simultaneous perception of two different sounds in auscultation.

Dielec'tric (di-e-lek'trik). Transmitting electricity by induction, but not by conduction. The term is applied to an insulating substance through or across which electric force is acting or may act by induction without conduction.

Dielectrol'ysis (di-e-lek-trol'is-is). Electrolysis of a drug, the current being passed through a portion of the body, so that the drug passes through the part.

Dienceph'alon. Same as *Thalamencephalon*.

Dier'esis. 1. The division or separation of parts normally united. 2. In surgery, the mechanical separation of parts.

Di'et (di'et). The regulation of food to the requirements of the body. **Absolute d.**, fasting. **Banting d.**, one designed to reduce fatness. **Bland d.**, a diet that contains the necessary nutrient elements, but is free from anything that tends to heat or excite. **Cantani's d.**, an exclusive meat diet devised for diabetics. **Chittenden's d.**, a diet containing 47 to 55 gm. of protein. **Coleman-Schaffer d.**, a typhoid-fever diet, composed of eggs, cream, cocoa, milk-sugar, and bread and butter. The food is administered in small quantities, but frequently. **Convalescent d.**, a system of solid and liquid food suitable for convalescents. **Diabetic d.**, one in which ordinary sugar, starchy food, fruits, and ordinary bread are prohibited. **Fever d.**, one especially designed for the requirements of fever patients. **Gouty d.**, a diet for the mitigation of gout, and restricting nitrogenous foods and prohibiting sweet wines and fermented liquors. **High-caloric d.**, a diet which furnishes 4000 calories or over per day. **High-fat d.** See *ketogenic d.* **High-protein d.**, a

diet containing large amounts of protein, consisting largely of meats and vegetables. **Karell d.** See *Karell cure*, under *cure*. **Ketogenic d.**, a diet containing large amounts of fat with minimal amounts of protein and carbohydrate. **Lenhartz d.** See *Lenhartz treatment*, under *treatment*. **Low-caloric d.**, a diet containing 1200 calories or less. **Low-fat d.**, a diet containing limited amounts of fat. **Minot-Murphy d.**, a diet containing large amounts of liver: given for pernicious anemia. **Prochownick d.**, a diet for the last eight weeks of pregnancy which should decrease the size and weight of the child, while strengthening the mother. The features of the diet are the withholding of carbohydrates and fluids and the giving of sufficient amounts of proteins. **Protective d.**, an extremely light diet employed for the purpose of relieving the work of the digestive apparatus. **Rheumatic d.**, a diet devised to meet the requirements of rheumatic patients. **Salt-free d.** See *dechloridation*. **Sippy d.**, a graduated diet for gastric ulcer. **Subsistence d.**, that upon which one can just live. **Taylor's d.**, a preparation of white of egg, olive oil, and sugar given when the urine is to be tested for chlorids. **Tufnell's d.**, a rich diet (with small allowance of liquids) prescribed in the treatment of aneurysm.

Di'etary (di'et-a-re). A course or system of diet.

Dietet'ic (di-et-et'ik). Pertaining to a diet.

Dietet'ics (di-et-et'iks). The science of questions of diet.

Diethylam'in. A harmless ptomain from fish.

Diet'itian. One skilled in the use of diet in disease.

Differen'tial diagnosis (dif-er-en'shal). Discrimination between similar diseases.

Differentia'tion. Acquirement of special organs and functions.

Dif'fusate (dif'fu-sāt). Same as *Dialysate*.

Diffuse (dif-fūs'). Widely spread; not definitely limited. **D. inflammation**, that which affects parenchyma and interstitial tissue.

Diffu'sible (dif-fu'zib-l). Capable of rapid diffusion.

Digalin (dij'al-in). A proprietary digitalis preparation.

Digas'tric (di-gas'trik). Having two bellies. **D. muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of*. **D. nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of*.

Digest'ant (di-jest'ant). 1. Aiding digestion. 2. A remedy which aids digestion.

Diges'tion (di-jes'chun). The conversion of food into assimilable matter. **Artificial d.**, digestion carried on outside of the body. **Gastric d.**, digestion by the action of the gastric juice. **Intestinal d.**, digestion by the action of the intestinal juices. **Pancreatic d.**, digestion by the action of the pancreatic juice. **Peptic d.** See *Gastric d.* **Primary d.**, gastro-intestinal digestion. **Salivary d.**, digestion by the saliva. **Secondary d.**, the assimilation by the body-cells of their nutritious matter.

Diges'tive (di-jes'tiv). Pertaining to digestion.

Digit (did'jit). A finger or toe; a dactyl.

Dig'ital (did'jit-al). Pertaining to a digit.

Digita'lin. An active glucosid of digitis; poisonous.

Digita'lis (did-jit-a'lis). The leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*, foxglove: narcotic, cardiant, diuretic.

Dig'itate (dij'it-āt). Branched like digitis.

Digita'tion (dij-it-a'shun). 1. A finger-like slit or process. 2. Amputation in which the stump is cleft to form a gripping end.

Digitox'in. A poisonous principle from digitalis.

Diglos'sia (di-glos'se-ah). Double tongue, or bifid tongue.

Digna'thus (dig-na'thus). A teratism with two lower jaws.

Dihydrocol'lidin. Oily liquid ptomain, $C_8H_{11}N.H_2$.

Dihydroresor'cin. Antiseptic product of action of resorcin or sodium amalgam.

Dihypercyto'sis. Same as *Hyperhypercytosis.*

Dihyste'ria. Having a double uterus.

Diiod'oform (di-i-od'o-form). Compound, C_3I_4, used like Iodoform.

Diiodosalicyl'ic acid. An antipyretic, antiseptic, analgesic.

Diiodosal'ol. A preparation used in dermatology.

Diktyo'ma. A tumor of the ciliary epithelium.

Dilacera'tion (di-las-er-a'shun). The rending asunder of a part or organ.

Dila'tant. An agent or medicine that causes dilation.

Dilata'tion (di-la-ta'shun). The expansion of any orifice or canal. **D. of heart,** increase in size of one or more of the heart-cavities from weakness or relaxation.

Dilata'tor, Dila'tor. A muscle or instrument which effects a dilatation. **Barnes's d.,** a rubber bag which is inserted into the cervix uteri and distended with water. **D. ir'idis,** the set of fibers which dilate the pupil. **D. na'ris.** See *Muscles, Table of.* **D. tu'bæ.** Same as *Tensor palati.*

Dil'uent (dil'u-ent). Diluting; an agent that dilutes or renders fluid.

Dilu'tion (di-lu'shun). 1. The act of attenuating by admixture of a neutral agent. 2. An attenuated substance.

Dilu'tionist. One who advocates the attenuation of medicines.

Dimethyla'cetal (di-meth-il-as'et-al). A colorless anesthetic liquid, $CH_3CH(OCH_3)_2$; used by inhalation.

Dimethylam'in. A non-toxic base, $(CH_3)_2NH$.

Dime'tria (di-me'tre-ah). Double uterus.

Dimor'phous. Having two distinct forms.

Dineu'ric (di-nu'rik). Having two nerve-cells.

Din'ical (din'ik-al). Pertaining to dizziness; relieving dizziness.

Dinitroben'zol. A poisonous substance used in the preparation of roburite.

Dinitrocel'lulose. Pyroxylin.

Dinitroresor'cin. A green coal-tar preparation, used in preparing nerve-tissue for study.

Din'ner-pill. A pill to take with the meals.

Dinoma'nia (di-no-ma'ne-ah). Dancing mania.

Dinormocyto'sis. Same as *Isonormocytosis.*

Di'ocain. A derivative of holocain used as a local anesthetic in ophthalmology.

Di'oform. Acetylene dichlorid.

Dio'genal. A white powder, somnifacient and sedative.

Di'onin. A white crystalline compound, ethylmorphin hydrochlorate: analgesic, antispasmodic, and sedative.

Diopsim'eter. A device for measuring the field of vision.

Diop'ter. The power of a lens with the focal length of one meter.

Dioptom'eter. An instrument for testing ocular refraction.

Dioptom'etry. The measurement of ocular accommodation and refraction.

Diop'tral (di-op'tral). Pertaining to a diopter.

Diop'tric (di-op'trik). 1. Pertaining to refracted light. 2. A diopter.

Diop'trics. The science of refracted light.

Diop'try (di-op'tre). Same as *Diopter.*

Dior'adin. A radio-active preparation used in tuberculosis.

Dioscor'ea villo'sa. Wild yam: antirheumatic, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic.

Dioscor'ein. A medicinal resinoid from dioscorea.

Diosmo'sis. The passage of a fluid through a membrane.

Diox'id. Oxid with two oxygen atoms and one of base.

Diox'ogen. A 3 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxid.

Dioxydiamidoarsenoben'zol. Same as *Salvarsan.*

Dipen'tene. A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, from many volatile oils.

Dipep'tid. A product of the anhydrids of two amido-acids derived from the albumin molecule.

Dipho'nia. The production of two different voice tones in speaking.

Diphthe'ria (dif-the're-ah). An infectious disease, characterized by the formation of false membranes, especially in the throat. **Bretonneau's d.,** true diphtheria of the pharynx. **Surgical** or **Wound d.,** formation of diphtheritic membrane on wounds.

Diph'therin (dif'the-rin). The poison generated by *Bacillus diphtheriæ.*

Diphtherit'ic (dif-ther-it'ik). Pertaining to diphtheria.

Diphtheri'tis (dif-ther-i'tis). Same as *Diphtheria.*

Diph'theroid (dif'the-roid). Same as *Pseudodiphtheria.*

Diphtherotox'in. Toxalbumin from cultures of diphtheria bacillus.

Diphthon'gia (dif-thon'je-ah). The utterance at the same time of two vocal sounds of the same pitch.

Diplacu'sis, Diplaku'sis. The hearing of one sound as two.

Diple'gia (di-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of like parts on either side of the body.

Diplo-albuminu'ria. Physiologic and pathologic albuminuria existing at the same time.

Diplobacil'lus. A double bacillus.

Diplobacte'rium. A bacterium made up of two cylinders.

Diploblas'tic (dip-lo-blas'tik). Having two germ-layers.

Diplocar'dia. Separation of the two halves of the heart.

Diplococce'mia. Presence of diplococci in the blood.

Diplococ'cus, pl. *diplococ'ci.* A schizomycete made up of cocci joined in twos. **D. al'bicans am'plus,** non-pathogenic species from the mucus of healthy vagina. **D. al'bicans tardi'simus,** non-pathogenic species resembling gonococcus. **D. al'bicans tar'dus,** non-pathogenic species found in eczema. **D. cory'zæ,** non-pathogenic species from nasal secretions in acute nasal catarrh. **D. fla'vus liquefa'ciens tar'dus,** non-pathogenic d. from the skin in seborrhea. **D. intracellula'ris meningit'idis,** pathogenic d. from the cells of the exudate of cerebrospinal meningitis. **D. lac'teus favifor'mis,** non-pathogenic species from vaginal secretions. **D. of Morax-Axenfeld,** a species which is the cause of chronic conjunctivitis. **D. pneumo'niæ,** the pathogenic species of croupous pneumonia. **D. pyo'genes ure'æ,** a species found in purulent urine. **D. ro'seus,** non-pathogenic d. found in the air, and producing a pink pigment. **D. ure'æ.** Same as *D. pyogenes ureæ.* **D. ure'æ trifolia'tus,** a species found in purulent urine.

Diploco'ria (dip-lo-ko're-ah). Double pupil.

Dip'loë (dip'lo-e). Cellular bony tissue between the two tables of the skull.

Diploët'ic, Diplo'ic. Pertaining to the diploë.

Diplogen'esis. Duplication of a part.

Dip'logram. An *x*-ray plate containing two exposures.

Diplomellitu'ria. Occurrence of diabetic and non-diabetic glycosuria in the same patient.

Diplomye'lia (dip-lo-mi-e'le-ah). Lengthwise fissure of the spinal cord.

Diploneu'ral. Having a double nerve-supply.

Diplopho'nia (dip-lo-fo'ne-ah). Same as *Diphthongia.*

Diplo'pia (dip-lo'pe-ah). The seeing of single objects as double. **Binocular d.,** due to a derangement of the muscular balance, the images of the object being thrown upon non-identical points

of the retinæ. **Crossed** or **Heteronymous d.**, that in which the image of the right eye appears upon the left side, and that of the left eye upon the right side. **Direct** or **Homonymous d.**, the reverse of crossed d. **Monocular d.**, diplopia with a single eye.

Diplopiom'eter. An instrument for measuring diplopia.

Dip'losal. Salicylosalicylic acid: used in rheumatism, neuralgia, cystitis, etc.

Dip'loscope. An instrument for studying double vision.

Diplosoma'tia. Same as *Diplosomia*.

Diploso'mia. Two complete twins joined together.

Dip'pel's oil (dip'pelz). An oily liquid made by distilling animal substances.

Dip'ping. Palpation of the liver by sudden and forcible pressure.

Dipropa'esin. A compound used in the pain of gastric ulcer and painful gastric disorders.

Diproso'pus. A monster with a more or less double face.

Dipsoma'nia. Insane thirst for alcoholic drink.

Dipsop'athy. Thirst-cure; limitation of drink for purposes of cure.

Dipso'sis (dip-so'sis). Morbid thirst.

Dipsother'apy (dip-so-ther'ap-e). Treatment by limitation of amount of water to be drunk.

Dipy'gus (di-pi'gus). A monstrosity with a more or less double pelvis.

Direct' current. See *Current*. **D. illumination**, that which is made from in front. **D. murmur**, that which is due to obstruction of the blood-current.

Direc'tor. A grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury.

Direc'toscope. An instrument for direct examination of the larynx.

Dirigomo'tor. Controlling muscular activity.

Dirofila'ria. A genus of Filaria with very long bodies.

Disac'charose. A sugar containing twelve carbon atoms in the molecule.

Disarticula'tion. Amputation at a joint.

Disassimila'tion. Catabolic change.

Disc. See *Disk*.

Discharge' (dis-charj'). 1. A setting free, or liberation. 2. Matter or force set free. 3. An excretion or substance evacuated. **Brush d.**, in electrotherapeutics, the discharge from a static machine (less commonly from a high-frequency apparatus), having a disruptoconvective character and peculiarities which can be produced by the passage of an electrical current through a resistance such as a tube containing glycerin or a damp (or "green") wooden wand. **Convective d.**, a discharge from a high potential source in the form of visible or invisible streams of electrical energy passing through the air to the patient. **Disruptive d.**, an electrical discharge escaping suddenly from a charged condenser. **Disruptoconductive d.**, the static brush discharge which stimulates both the convective effluve and the disruptive or spark discharge.

Dischar'ger. An instrument for liberating electricity.

Dischar'ging lesion. A lesion of nerve-center marked by sudden discharges of force.

Dischroma'tion. A dislocation in the consciousness of time.

Dischro'matopsy. Dyschromatopsia.

Discis'sion (dis-sizh'un). Rupture of lens-capsule in operating on cataract.

Discī'tis (dis-kī'tis). Inflammation of a disk, especially an interarticular cartilage.

Discoblas'tic. Showing vitelline discoid segmentation.

Dis'coid or **Discoid'al placenta.** Placenta of a flat, cake-like form.

Discoplacen'ta. A discoid placenta.

Discrete' (dis-krēt'). Distinct; not confluent.

Dis'cus prolig'erus. The cellular envelop of the ripe ovum within the Graafian vesicle.

Discuss'. To promote the resolution of; to scatter, as a tumor.

Discus'sion (dis-kush'un). The scattering or dispersal of a swelling.

Discu'tient (dis-ku'shent). A scattering or dispersing remedy.

Disdi'aclast. A small doubly-refracting element found in the contractile substance of muscle.

Disease' (diz-ēz'). Deviation from a state of health. **Acosta's d.,** mountain sickness. **Acute d.,** a disease characterized by rapid onset and short course. **Adams' d., Adams-Stokes d.,** permanent bradycardia with syncope and epilepsy. **Addison's d.,** disease marked by bronzing the skin, anemia, and exhaustion, from tuberculosis of suprarenal capsules. **Albert's d.,** mycosis fungoides. **Alibert's d.,** mycosis fungoides. **Alkali d.** Same as *Tuberemia.* **Alzheimer's d.,** a presenile condition marked by miliary plaques in the brain and by progressive mental weakness. **Anders' d.,** adiposis tuberosa. **Anserine d.,** emaciation of extremities, making the hands and feet resemble a goose's feet. **Aran-Duchenne's d.,** progressive muscular atrophy. **Ayerza's d.,** a form of erythremia associated with sclerosis of the pulmonary artery. **Bael's d.,** suall ulcerating papules of labial mucous membrane. **Ballet's d.,** external ophthalmoplegia. **Ballingall's d.,** mycetoma. **Banti's d.,** anemia with enlargement of the spleen, followed by ascites and a tendency to hemorrhages. **Barlow's d.,** infantile scurvy. **Basedow's d.,** exophthalmic goiter. **Bazin's d.,** psoriasis of the mucous membrane of the cheek. **Begbie's d.** 1. Same as *Graves' d.* 2. Same as *Bergeron's d.* **Beigel's d.** Same as *Bergeron's d.* **Bell's d.,** acute peri-encephalitis. **Bergeron's d.,** hysterical chorea. **Bleeder's d.,** hemophilia. **Blue d.** Same as *Cyanosis.* **Beurmann's d.,** disseminated gummatous sporotrichosis. **Biermer's d.,** pernicious anemia. **Bloeq's d.,** astasia-abasia. **Blumenthal's d.,** erythroleukemia. **Boeck's d.,** multiple benign sarcoid. **Borna d.,** a fatal encephalitis of horses, cattle, and sheep caused by a filtrable virus. **Bouchard's d.,** dilatation of stomach from weakness of gastric muscles. **Bouillard's d.,** endocarditis. **Breisky's d.,** kraurosis vulvæ. **Bright's d.,** kidney disease with albuminuria. **Brill's d.,** an acute infectious disease of unknown origin, resembling mild typhoid infection. **Brodie's d.,** chronic synovitis producing a pulpy state of the tissues. **Brown-Séquard's d.,** paralysis of motion on one side of the body with paralysis of sensation on the other. **Bruck's d.,** a condition marked by deformity of the bones, multiple fracture, ankylosis of joints, and atrophy of muscles. **Bruhl's d.,** splenic anemia with fever. **Buerger's d.,** thrombo-angiitis obliterans. **Buhl's d.,** jaundice of the newborn. **Calvé-Perthes' d.,** a disease of the hip-joint in young children. **Caloric d.,** any disease due to exposure to high temperature. **Carrion's d.,** Oroya fever. See *Fever.* **Chabert's d.,** symptomatic anthrax. **Chagas' d.,** trypanosomiasis in animals caused by *Schizotrypanum cruzi.* **Charcot's d.,** multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis. **Chronic d.,** a disease that is slow in its course. **Concato's d.,** malignant inflammation of serous membranes. **Constitutional d.,** one in which the whole of the body or an entire system of organs is affected. **Corrigan's d.,** insufficiency of

the aortic valves. **Creeping d.** See *Creeping eruption*, under *Eruption*. **Cruveilhier's d.** 1. Simple ulcer of the stomach. 2. Progressive muscular atrophy. **DaCosta's d.**, retrocedent gout; lithemia. **Dancing d.** See *Tarantism*. **Darier's d.**, skin-diseases, with formation of papules which contain scab-like scales. **Deficiency d.**, a disease due to lack of vitamines in the food. **Dejerine's d.**, hypertrophic interstitial neuritis in infants. **Dercum's d.**, adiposis dolorosa. **Devergie's d.**, pityriasis rubra. **Dressler's d.**, intermittent hemoglobinuria. **Dubini's d.**, electrical chorea. **Duchenne' d.** 1. Bulbar paralysis. 2. Electrical chorea. **Deuchenne-Aran d.**, progressive muscular atrophy beginning in the upper extremity. **Duhring's d.**, dermatitis herpetiformis. **Dukes' d.**, rubella scarlatinosa. **Dupre's d.**, a psychoneurosis in which the patient makes a conscious effort to control his emotions. **Duroziez's d.**, congenital stenosis of the mitral valve. **Eales's d.**, recurrent hemorrhages into the retina and vitreous. **Economo's d.**, encephalitis lethargica. **Edsall's d.**, heat cramp. **Eichstedt's d.**, pityriasis versicolor. **Erb's d.**, idiopathic muscular atrophy. **Erichsen's d.**, traumatic hysteria. **Fauchard's d.**, alveolar pyorrhea. **Feer's d.**, a disorder marked by cyanosis of the extremities, recurrent sweating, tremor, motor weakness, rapid pulse and insomnia. **Fenwick's d.**, primary atrophy of the stomach. **Fish-skin d.** See *Ichthyosis*. **Flajani's d.**, exophthalmic goiter. **Flax-dressers' d.**, pneumonia from inhaling particles of flax. **Focal d.**, a localized disease. **Fothergill's d.**, facial neuralgia. **Fournier's d.**, fulminating gangrene of the genitals. **Fourth d.**, rubella scarlatinosa. **Fox-Fordyce d.**, a papular itchy eruption, limited chiefly to the axillæ and pubes, due probably to alteration of the sweat gland reaction. **Francis's d.**, tularemia. **Friedreich's d.** 1. Hereditary ataxia. 2. Same as *Paramyoclonus multiplex*. **Functional d.**, a disease without apparent organic lesion. **Gamna's d.**, splenomegaly with thickening of the splenic capsule and by the presence of small brownish areas (Gamna nodules), ferruginous pigment being deposited in the splenic pulp. **Gaucher's d.**, familial splenic anemia. **Gerlier's d.**, disease marked by pains in neck and head, vertigo, and paralysis. **Glénard's d.**, enteroptosis. **Gourand's d.**, inguinal intestinal hernia. **Graves' d.**, exophthalmic goiter. **Hall's d.**, spurious hydrocephalus. **Halstern's d.**, endemic syphilis. **Hammond's d.**, posthemiplegic chorea. **Hanot's d.**, hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver. **Hayem's d.**, apoplectiform myelitis. **Heberden's d.**, rheumatic arthritis. **Hebra's d.**, erythema multiforme. **Heine-Medin d.**, acute anterior poliomyelitis. **Hemorrhagic d.**, any one of a group of diseases marked by a tendency to hemorrhages from the membranes and into the tissues. **Heubner's d.**, syphilitic endocarditis. **Hirschsprung's d.**, congenital hyperthropic dilatation of the colon. **Hodgkin's d.**, pseudoleukemia. **Hodgson's d.**, dilatation of the first portion of the aorta. **Hookworm d.**, ankylostomiasis. **Huchard's d.**, continued arterial hypertension. **Huguier's d.**, fibromyoma of the uterus. **Hutinel's d.**, infectious erythema in typhoid pneumonia. **Hydrocephaloid d.**, a condition resembling hydrocephalus, but with depressed fontanels, caused by severe diarrhea. **Idiopathic d.**, one that exists without any connection with any other disease. **Intercurrent d.**, a disease occurring during the course of another disease with which it has no connection. **Isambert's d.**, acute miliary tuberculosis of the larynx and pharynx. **Jacquet's**

d., alopecia connected with anomalies of the teeth. **Jaksch's d.**, pseudoleukemic anemia of infants. **Janet's d.**, psychasthenia. **Johne's d.**, chronic dysentery in cattle. **Kahler's d.**, a disease marked by new growths in the bones, spontaneous fractures, enlargement of spleen and lymph-glands, and albumosuria. **Kaposi's d.**, xeroderma pigmentosum. **Katayama d.**, a disease caused by *Schistosoma japonicum*, marked by diarrhea and painful enlargement of the liver and spleen. **Kedani d.** Same as *Tsutsugamushi d.* **Kienbock's d.**, chronic osteitis of the semilunar bone. **Kohler's bone d.**, a disease of bone due to traumatism. **Korsakoff's d.**, polyneuritic psychosis: polyneuritis with impairment of memory. **Krishaber's d.**, nervous disease with hyperesthesia, vertigo, and delusions of sense. **Kussmaul's d.**, acute atrophic spinal paralysis. **Leber's d.**, hereditary atrophy of the optic nerve. **Legal's d.**, headache in tympanic region due to inflammation. **Little's d.**, spasmodic paraplegia of infants. **Malassaz's d.**, cyst of the testicle. **Marfan's d.**, progressive spastic paraplegia in children with hereditary syphilis. **Marie's d.**, acromegaly. **Martin's d.**, pseudo-arthritis of the foot from excessive walking. **Mastoid d.**, mastoiditis. **Ménière's d.**, vertigo due to disease of the labyrinth of the ear. **Meyer's d.**, adenoids of the pharynx. **Mibelli's d.**, porokeratosis. **Mikulicz's d.**, enlargement of the lacrimal and salivary glands due to the accumulation of lymphatic tissue. **Mills' d.**, progressive ascending hemiplegia. **Milroy's d.**, hereditary edema of the legs. **Mitchell's d.**, erythromelalgia. **Mitral d.**, disease of the mitral valves. **Morand's d.**, paresis of the extremities. **Morvan's d.**, paresis of upper extremity, with analgesia and ulceration of the digits. **Niemann's d., Niemann-Pick d.**, a disease of infancy and childhood marked by anemia, leukocytosis with relative increase in lymphocytes and enlarged liver and spleen, the latter showing lipoid deposits. **Occupation d.**, nervous disease due to exhaustion from the habitual performance of some occupation. **Oppenheim's d.**, congenital myatonia. **Organic d.**, one due to structural changes. **Osgood-Schlatter's d.** Same as *Schlatter's d.* **Osler's d.**, chronic cyanosis with enlarged spleen and polycythemia. **Paget's d.** 1. Hypertrophic deforming osteitis. 2. Inflammation of the nipple, with a tendency to formation of cancer. **Parasitic d.**, one due to parasites. **Parkinson's d.**, paralysis agitans. **Parrot's d.**, syphilitic pseudoparalysis. **Pavy's d.**, recurrent albuminuria. **Paxton's d.**, tinea nodosa. **Perthes' d.**, osteochondritis deformans juvenalis. **Poncet's d.**, tuberculous rheumatism. **Potain's d.**, pulmonary and pleural edema. **Pott's d.**, caries of the vertebræ. **Quincke's d.**, angioneurotic edema. **Quinquaud's d.**, folliculits decalvans. **Rag-sorters' d.**, febrile disease, with headache and cough, in rag-sorters of paper-mills. **Raynaud's d.** 1. Symmetric gangene of the extremities. 2. Paralysis of throat-muscles secondary to parotitis. **Reclus's d.**, cystic disease of the mammary gland. **Reichmann's d.**, the continuous secretion of gastric juice by the stomach. **Riga's d.**, cachectic aphthæ. **Riggs's d.**, pyorrhea affecting the alveolar processes of the gums. **Ritter's d.**, dermatitis exfoliativa of infants. **Rivolta's d.**, actinomycosis. **Rodger's d.**, an abnormal congenital communication between the ventricles of the heart. **Rokitansky's d.**, acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **Roosbach's d.**, hyperchlorhydria. **Sacro-iliac d.**, chronic tuberculosis of the sacro-iliac joint. **Schimmelbusch's d.**, cystic degeneration of the breast with adhesion of

the ovary and tubes to the cecum. **Schlatter's d.**, avulsion of the tongue-shaped projection of the tubercle of the tibia. **Schonlein's d.**, a kind of purpura hæmorrhagica with joint affection. **Scythian d.**, atrophy of testicles and penis from sexual perversion. **Septic d.**, one caused by putrefactive organisms within the body. **Specific d.**, one caused by a specific virus or poison. **Still's d.**, polyarthritis with enlarged spleen and lymph-glands. **Stokes' d.** Same as *Graves' d.* **Stokes-Adams' d.** See *Adams'-Stokes' d.* **Structural d.**, a disease with anatomical changes in tissue. **Strümpell's d.**, polioencephalitis. **System d.**, disease affecting a number of tissues which perform a common function. **Thomsen's d.**, hereditary disease, with rigidity of muscles of arms and legs. **Thornwaldt's d.**, suppurative inflammation of Luschka's tonsil. **Tourette's d.**, nervous disease marked by incoördination, convulsions, and speech disorders. **Tricuspid d.**, disease of the tricuspid valves. **Tsutsugamushi d.**, a disease of Japan transmitted by the bite of a mite. **Unna's d.**, seborrheic eczema. **Vagabonds' d.**, discoloration of the skin from lice. **Van Buren's d.**, chronic inflammation of corpora cavernosa of penis. **Venereal d.**, one acquired in sexual intercourse. **Voltolini's d.**, acute suppurative inflammation of the internal ear, with fever and delirium. **Wardrop's d.**, malignant onychitis. **Wegner's d.**, separation of the epiphyses in hereditary syphilis. **Weil's d.**, acute infectious jaundice. **Werlhoff's d.**, purpura hæmorrhagica. **Willis' d.**, diabetes. **Wilson's d.**, universal exfoliative dermatitis. **Winckel's d.**, fatty degeneration of the organs of new-born infants, with cyanosis, bloody urine, etc. **Woillez' d.**, severe congestion of the lungs. **Wool-sorters' d.**, anthrax in those who handle wool. **Zymotic d.**, a disease produced by some living germ within the body.

Disengage'ment (dis-en-gāj'ment). The liberation of a fetus, or part thereof, from the vaginal canal.

Disequilib'rium. Unstable equilibrium.

Disinfect (dis-in-fekt'). To free from infection.

Disinfec'tant. Destroying infection; a disinfecting agent.

Disinfec'tin. Disinfectant compound of residue from distillation of naphtha and one part of concentrated sulphuric acid.

Disinfec'tion. The act of freeing from pathogenic germs or agents. **Concurrent d.**, disinfection of discharges and all infective matter all through the course of a disease. **Terminal d.**, disinfection of a sick room and its contents at the termination of a disease.

Disinfec'tol. A disinfectant by-product formed in camphor manufacture.

Disinfesta'tion (dis-in-fes-ta'shun). The destruction of infesting insects, as lice.

Disinsec'tion. Removal of insects from; extermination of insects and vermin.

Disk. A lamella charged with some active medicine. **Blood-d.**, a blood-corpuscle. **Bowman's d.**, one of the segments making up a muscle-fiber. **Choked d.** See *Papillitis.* **D. diameter**, the diameter of the optic disk. **Germinal d.**, the small disk of the blastoderm in which the first traces of the embryo appear. **Hensen's d.**, pale line running transversely through a sarcous element. **Optic d.**, circular area in the retina representing the termination of the optic nerve.

Disloca'tion. Displacement of a part. **Complete d.**, one in which the surfaces are entirely separated. **Compound d.**, one in which the joint communicates with the air through a wound. **Consecutive d.**, one in which the displaced bone is not in the

same position as when dislocated. **Old d.,** one in which inflammatory changes have occurred. **Partial** or **Incomplete d.,** one in which the surfaces remain in partial contact. **Pathologic d.,** one due to disease of the joint or to paralysis of the muscles. **Primitive d.,** one in which the bones remain as originally displaced. **Recent d.,** one in which no inflammatory changes have occurred. **Simple d.,** one in which there is no communication with the air through a wound.

Disocclude (dis-ok-lūd'). To grind a tooth so that it does not touch its antagonist in the other jaw.

Disorganiza'tion. Loss or destruction of organic tissue.

Dis'parate points (dis'par-āt). Points on the two retinæ upon which light does not produce the same impression.

Dispen'sary. Place for free dispensation of medical treatment.

Dispen'satory. A book which describes medicines and their preparation.

Dispense' (dis-pens'). To deliver medicines to those who are to receive them.

Disperse' (dis-pers'). 1. To scatter. 2. The particles suspended in a colloid solution. **D. me'dium,** the continuous phase of a colloid system; the medium in which a colloid is dispersed, corresponding to the solvent of a true solution. **D. particles,** the particles of colloid in a colloid system. **D. system,** a colloid solution.

Dispersidol'ogy. Colloid chemistry; the chemistry of colloids.

Disper'sing lens. Same as *Concave lens.*

Disper'soid. A colloid system in which the dispersity is relatively great.

Dispi'rem (di-spi'rem). The karyokinetic figure which follows the diaster.

Disrup'tive discharge. Electrical discharge with sound and heat.

Dissect' (dis-sekt'). To perform dissection upon.

Dissect'ing aneurysm. See *Aneurysm.*

Dissec'tion (dis-sek'shun). Cutting up an organism for study. **D. tubercle,** warty growth on hands of dissectors, due to poisonous fluids of cadaver.

Dissem'inated. Disposed in separate patches.

Dissimila'tion. Same as *Disassimilation.*

Dissipa'tion (dis-ip-a'shun). Dispersion of morbid matters.

Dissocia'tion (dis-so-se-a'shun). Separation into parts or elements. **D.-symptom,** anesthesia to pain and to heat or cold, but with tactile sensibility: seen in syringomyelia.

Dissolu'tion. Death; resolution into elements.

Dissolve' (diz-olv'). To liquefy by means of a solvent.

Dissol'vent (diz-ol'vent). A solvent medium.

Dis'tad (dis'tad). Toward the distal part.

Dis'tal (dis'tal). Situated toward the end; not proximal.

Distichia'sis, Distich'ia (dis-te-ki'a-sis, dis-tik'e-ah). Presence of two rows of eyelashes.

Distil'late (dis-til'āt). A product, or educt, of distillation.

Distilla'tion (dis-til-a'shun). The separation of the more volatile parts by heat. **Destructive d.,** decomposition of a substance in a closed vessel so as to obtain liquid products. **Dry d.,** distillation of solids without the addition of liquids. **Fractional d.,** separation of substances from each other by distilling the compound containing them at greatly increasing temperature.

Disto'cia, Disto'kia. The birth of the second child.

Distoclu'sion. A malrelation of the dental arches in which the mandibular arch is in a distal or posterior position in relation to the maxillary arch.

Disto'ma, Disto'mum. A genus of trematode entozoa; flukes.

Disto'mia. The condition of having two mouths.
Distomi'asis. Disease due to the presence of distoma.
Districhi'asis. Growth of two hairs from a single hair-follicle.
Dis'trix. The splitting of the hairs at the end.
Disuse-amblyopia. See *Amblyopia.*
Di'ta bark (de'tah). The bark of *Alstonia scholaris:* antiperiodic.
Dit'ain (dit'ah-in). A poisonous alkaloid from dita bark.
Ditam'in. An alkaloid from dita bark.
Dith'ion. Sodium dithiosalicylate: used as antiseptic.
Dithiosalicyl'ic acid. A salicylic-acid derivative, $C_{14}H_{10}O_6S_2$: its sodium salt is antirheumatic and antiseptic.
Dithy'mol-dii'odid. Same as *Aristol.*
Dito'cia (di-to'se-ah). Birth of twins.
Dit'trick's plugs (dit'ricks). Plugs in bronchial tubes in cases of gangrene of lungs.
Diura'zin. A proprietary antiseptic and diuretic preparation.
Diure'sis (di-u-re'sis). Increased flow of urine.
Diuret'ic. 1. Causing diuresis. 2. A medicine which stimulates the flow of urine. **Alterative d.,** one used for its local action on the surfaces over which it passes. **Hydragogue d.,** one that increases the flow of water from the kidneys. **Refrigerant d.,** one that renders the urine less irritating.
Diure'tin. Theobromin sodiosalicylate; diuretic.
Diurn'ule (di-urn'ūl). A capsule containing the maximum diurnal dose.
Di'urol. A proprietary sedative diuretic preparation.
Divaga'tion. The use of incoherent or wandering speech.
Diver'gence (di-ver'jens). Limit of possible outward rolling of ocular axes.
Diver'gent strabismus. Wall-eye. See *Strabismus.*
Di'vers' paralysis. Same as *Caisson disease.*
Divertic'ula. Plural of *Diverticulum.*
Divertic'ular hernia. Hernia containing a knuckle of intestine.
Diverticuli'tis. Inflammation of a diverticulum.
Diverticulo'sis. The presence of diverticula.
Divertic'ulum. A cecum: culdesac. **Meckel's d.,** an occasional appendix to the ileum near the cecum. **Nuck's d.,** the canal of Nuck. See *Canal.*
Divul'sion (di-vul'shun). Forcible separation of parts.
Divul'sor. Instrument for forcible dilatation.
Do'bell's solution (do'belz). An antiseptic cleansing fluid.
Dochmi'asis, Dochmio'sis. State induced by infestation with *Dochmius.*
Doch'mius (dok'me-us). Same as *Ankylostoma.*
Docima'sia (dos-e-ma'se-ah). Assay or examination; official test.
Docimas'tic (dos-im-as'tik). Pertaining to docimasia.
Dodecadactyli'tis. Inflammation of duodenum.
Dodecadac'tylon (do-dek-ad-ak'til-on). The duodenum.
Dog'wood. See *Cornus, Rhus, Jamaica dogwood.*
Dōhle's bodies (de'lez). See under *Body.*
Dolab'rate, Dolab'riform. Ax-shaped.
Doli'arin. A vermifuge and purgative derivative from the juice of *Ficus doliaria.*
Dolichocephal'ic (dol-e-ko-sef-al'ik). With a long head.
Dolichoceph'alism, Dolichoceph'aly. The quality or fact of being dolichocephalic.
Dolichohier'ic. Having a narrow sacrum.
Dolichopel'lic, Dolichopel'vic. Having an abnormally narrow pelvis.

Dolichosig'moid. An abnormally long sigmoid flexure.

Doll's-head anesthesia. Anesthesia of the chest, neck, and head.

Dolo'mol. Calcium and magnesium stearate : used as an antiseptic.

Do'lor (do'lor). L. for *Pain*.

Dolorif'ic (dol-o-rif'ik). Inducing pain.

Dolorogen'ic. Producing pain.

Domatopho'bia (dom-at-o-fo'be-ah). Insane dread of being in a house.

Domicil'iary. Pertaining to or carried on in the house.

Dom'inance. The appearance, in a cross-bred organism, of one of two mutually antagonistic parental characters.

Don'da Ndu'ga. A disease in Africa in which the legs swell and slough.

Donee (do'ne). The person who receives the transfused blood from the donor.

Donne's corpuscles (don'năz'). The colostrum corpuscles. **D.'s test** (for pus in urine), made by adding liquor potassæ.

Do'nor. The person who furnishes blood for transfusion.

Donovan's solution. Liquor arseni et hydrargyri iodidi.

Dope. Any stimulating or stupefying drug.

Dorapho'bia. Insane dread of touching the fur or skin of animals.

Dor'miol. A hypnotic and sedative liquid compound of chloral hydrate and amylene hydrate.

Dor'sad (dor'sad). Toward the dorsal aspect.

Dor'sal (dor'sal). Pertaining to the back.

Dorsal'gia (dor-sal'je-ah). Pain in the back.

Dor'siduct (dor'sid-ukt). To draw toward the back.

Dorsiduc'tion. The act of drawing toward the back.

Dor'siflect (dor'sif-lekt). To bend backward.

Dorsiflex'ion. The act of bending a part backward.

Dorsim'esad. Toward the dorsimeson.

Dorsim'eson. The median lengthwise line of the back.

Dorsispi'nal veins. Veins which ramify in the parts around the vertebræ.

Dorsoceph'alad. Toward the back of the head.

Dorsodyn'ia. Pain in the back.

Dor'sum. 1. The back. 2. An upper surface.

Do'sage (do'sāj). A determination or system of doses.

Dose. A portion of medicine to be taken at one time. [See *Table of Doses*, pp. 804–816. **Carcinoma d.**, a dose of Roentgen rays sufficient to cure carcinoma. **Divided d.**, a relatively small dose taken at short intervals. **Erythema d.**, that amount of Roentgen ray which, when applied to the skin, will cause a slight reddening. **Lethal d.**, a dose sufficient to kill. **Maximum d.**, the largest dose consistent with safety. **Minimum d.**, the smallest dose that will produce an effect.

Dosim'eter. Instrument for measuring minute doses.

Dosimet'ric system (do-sim-et'rik). A system of exact or determinate dosage.

Dosim'etry (do-sim'et-re). Measurement of doses; dosimetric system.

Dos'sil. A pledget of lint, cotton, or wool.

Do'tage. Senile decay or second childhood.

Dothienenteri'tis. The enteritis of typhoid fever.

Double consciousness. The presence of two or more distinct mental states. **D. touch**, exploration with a finger in one cavity and thumb in another. **D. uterus.** Same as *Dihysteria*. **D. vision.** Same as *Diplopia*.

Doubt'ing insanity (dowt'ing). Insanity marked by doubt or suspicion.

Douche (doosh). [Fr.] A stream of water or other liquid directed against a part. **Air-d.,** a current of air directed against a part for therapeutic purposes.

Doug'las's cul-de-sac (dug'las-ez). The rectovaginal pouch.

Dou'rine. A disease of horses resembling syphilis.

Do'ver's powder. Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii.

Dow'el. A peg or pin for fastening an artificial crown to a natural tooth-root.

Doyere's eminence (dwah-yārz'). The papilla where a nerve filament enters a muscle-fiber.

D. P. Proper direction.

Dr. Dram or drachm.

D. R. Reaction of degeneration.

Drachm (dram). Same as *Dram.*

Draconti'asis. Disease produced by dracunculus.

Dracon'tium. The skunk cabbage, *Symplocarpus fœtidus;* antispasmodic and nervine.

Dracun'culus. The *Filaria medinensis,* or guinea-worm.

Draft, Draught (drahft). A copious liquid potion or dose.

Dragee (drah-zha'). [Fr.] A sugared pill; medicated sweetmeat.

Drag'on's blood. Resin of various origin: little used in medicine.

Drain (drān). A device to promote the escape of fluids from a sore. **Cigarette d.,** a drain made by surrounding a strip of gauze with a covering of rubber. **Mikulicz d.,** a single layer of gauze with several thick pieces of gauze packed into its cavity and pushed down into the wound.

Drain'age. The escape of purulent or sanious fluids from a sore or wound. **Capill'ary d.,** drainage by capillary attraction, as by wisps of hair, threads, etc. **Funnel d.,** drainage by glass funnels. **D.-tube,** a tube giving vent to peccant fluids.

Dram, Drachm (dram). 1. Three scruples, or 60 grains; 6.8 grams. 2. A fluid-dram.

Dram'atism. Dramatic behavior and speech in insanity.

Drapetoma'nia. Insane desire to wander away from home.

Dras'tic (dras'tik). Violently purgative.

Draught. See *Draft.*

Draw-sheet. A sheet so placed upon a bed that it can easily be removed from under a patient lying upon it.

Drench. Term used in veterinary medicine. Same as *Draft.*

Drench'ing. The giving of a drench.

Drep'anocyte (drep'an-o-sit). A sickle-shaped red blood corpuscle.

Drepanocyte'mia. Sickle-cell anemia.

Drepanocy'tic. Having sickle-shaped cells.

Drepenid'ium. A genus of parasitic protozoan animals.

Dres'sing. Application of a bandage or remedy; also, the thing so applied. **Antiseptic d.,** a dressing of gauze impregnated with an antiseptic solution. **Bavarian d., bran-d.,** a fracture-box filled with bran: sometimes used for a compound fracture of the leg. **Cocoon d.,** a wound dressing consisting of a layer of gauze and collodion. **Dry d.,** the application to a wound of dry gauze, absorbent cotton, etc. **Lister's d.,** a covering of a wound with gauze impregnated with carbolic acid. **Occlusive d.,** a dressing which completely closes a wound. **Protective d.,** a dressing to shield a part from injury or from septic infection. **Scott's d.,** compound mercury ointment. **Tegmin d.,** a proprietary adhesive dressing. **Water-d.,** a dressing kept wet with water.

Drey'er's tuberculin or **vaccine** (drī'erz). A tuberculosis vaccine from which the lipoid material has been removed.

Drip-sheet. A wet sheet from which the water is wrung out, and which is then wrapped around a patient standing in a tub of water.

Drom'ograph (drom'o-graf). The recording hemodromometer.
Dromotrop'ic. Affecting the conductivity of a nerve-fiber.
Drop. 1. Same as *Gutta*. 2. Less correctly, a minim. **Ague d.,** solution of potassium arsenite. **Black d.,** vinegar of opium. **D.-culture,** a bacterial culture made in a drop of culture material.
Dropped-beat pulse. An intermittent pulse.
Dropped feet. Paraplegia of the anterior tibial muscles. **D. hand** or **wrist.** Same as *Wrist-drop*. **D. lid.** Same as *Ptosis*.
Drop'per. A pipette or tube for emitting drops.
Drop'sical (drop'sik-al). Affected with dropsy.
Drop'sy. The accumulation of serous fluid in a cavity or in the tissues. **D. of belly,** ascites. **Cardiac d.,** that due to heart-disease. **D. of chest,** hydrothorax. **Ovarian d.,** ovarian cyst. **D. of peritoneum,** hydroperitoneum or ascites.
Dros'erin. Antiseptic ferment from sun-dew.
Drug. Any medicinal substance.
Drum. The tympanum of the ear. **D.-belly,** tympanites.
Dru'min. An alkaloid from *Euphorbia Drummondii*, a local anesthetic.
Drum'stick bacillus. The bacillus putrificus coli.
Druse (drūs). 1. Rupture of tissues with no superficial lesion. 2. Formation on the optic papilla of small, globular, hyaline excrescences (*drusen*).
Dry amputation. See *Amputation*. **D. cupping.** See *Cupping*. **D. gangrene,** that with little free moisture.
Drys'dale's corpuscles. Microscopic cells in the fluid of ovarian cysts.
Dubi'ni's disease (doo-be'nēz). Electric chorea, or myelitis convulsiva.
Duboi'sia. A genus of toxic plants.
Duboi'sin (du-boi'sin). Alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$; same as hyoscyamin, from *Duboisia myoporoides:* acts much like atropin.
Duchenne's disease (deh-shenz'). 1. Locomotor ataxia. 2. Pseudohypertrophy of muscles. **D.'s paralysis,** progressive bulbar paralysis. **D.'s trocar,** trocar for procuring minute samples of deep-seated tissues.
Duct. A canal or passage for fluids. **Alimentary d.** Same as *Thoracic d.* **D. of Bartholin,** the larger and longer of the sublingual ducts. **Botallo's d.** Same as *Ductus arteriosus*. **Common bile d.,** a duct formed by the union of the cystic and hepatic ducts. **D. of Cuvier,** two short venous trunks in the fetus, opening into the auricle of the heart; the right one becomes the superior vena cava. **Cystic d.,** the excretory duct of the gall-bladder. **Ejaculatory d.,** the duct carrying the semen into the urethra. **Endolymphatic d.,** a tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. **Galactophorous d.,** one of the milk-ducts of the mammary gland. **Hepatic d.,** a duct of the liver. **D. of Müller,** a duct in the embryo, developing into the oviducts, uterus, and vagina. **Nasal d.,** duct that conveys tears from lacrimal sac into the nose. **Omphalomesenteric d.** Same as *Umbilical d.* **Parotid d.,** duct by which parotid gland empties into the mouth. **Prostatic d.,** any one of the ducts conveying the prostatic secretion into the urethra. **D. of Rivini,** one of the ducts of the sublingual gland. **Salivary d's.,** the ducts of the salivary glands. **Santorini's d.,** the accessory d. of the pancreas. **Segmental d.,** a tube, on either side of the body of the embryo, opening anteriorly into the body-cavity, and posteriorly into the cloaca. **Spermatic d.,** the vas deferens. **D. of Steno. D. of Stenson,** the duct of the parotid gland. **Thoracic d.,** a duct beginning in the receptaculum chyli and emptying into the left subclavian vein. **Umbilical d.,** duct between umbilical vesicle and intes-

tinal cavity of embryo. **Urogenital d's.,** the d. of Müller and the Wolffian d. **Vitelline d.** Same as *Umbilical d.* **D. of Wharton,** the duct of the submaxillary salivary gland. **D. of Wirsung,** the main duct of the pancreas. **Wolffian d.,** the duct of the Wolffian body.

Duct'less. Having no efferent duct.

Duc'tule (duk-tūl). A minute duct.

Duc'tus. [L.] Same as *Duct.* **D. arterio'sus,** fetal blood-vessel which joins the aorta and pulmonary artery. **D. veno'sus,** a fetal vessel which connects the umbilical vein and the vena cava ascendens.

Du'gong oil. Oil of *Halicore dugong,* a sirenian mammal: used like cod-liver oil.

Duhr'ing's disease. Same as *Dermatitis herpetiformis.*

Duip'ara. A woman pregnant for the second time.

Dulcama'ra. The plant *Solanum dulcamara,* or bittersweet: used in skin-diseases.

Dul'cin (dul'sin). A synonym of sucrol and of dulcite.

Dul'cite, Dul'citol (dul'sit, dul'sit-ol). An extremely sweet hexatomic alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O_6$.

Dull. Not resonant on percussion

Dul'ness (dul'nes). Lack of normal resonance.

Dumb. Mute, or aphasiac. **D. ague,** malaria with fever or chill.

Dumb'-bell crystals. See *Crystals.*

Dumb'ness. Muteness; aphasia.

Duod'enal. Pertaining to the duodenum. **D. papilla,** an elevation near the point where the ductus choledochus communis enters the duodenum.

Duodenec'tomy. Excision of the duodenum.

Duodeni'tis. Inflammation of the duodenum.

Duodenocholecystos'tomy. Formation by surgical means of a communication between the duodenum and gall-cyst.

Duodenocholedochot'omy. Surgical incision of the duodenum and bile-duct.

Duodenocystos'tomy. Formation of an anastomosis between the duodenum and the bladder.

Duodenoenteros'tomy. Formation by surgical means of a communication from the duodenum to some other part of the small intestine.

Duod'enogram. A roentgenogram of the duodenum.

Duodenohepat'ic. Pertaining to the duodenum and the liver.

Duodenojejunos'tomy. Operation of making an opening between the duodenum and the jejunum.

Duodenos'copy. Examination of the duodenum by an endoscope.

Duodenostenos'tomy. The surgical formation of an opening through the walls of the abdomen into the duodenum.

Duodenos'tomy. The surgical creation of a permanent opening through the wall of the abdomen into the duodenum.

Duodenot'omy. Surgical incision of the duodenum.

Duode'num. The first or proximal portion of the small intestine.

Du'otal (du'o-tal). Guaiacol carbonate.

Duoto'nol. A white powder composed of equal parts of the glycerophosphates of calcium and sodium.

Duplica'tion, Du'plicature. The teratic doubling or folding of a part.

Dupuytren's contraction (du-pwē-tronz'). Contracted state of the palm and fingers. **D.'s fracture.** See *Fracture.*

Du'ra, Du'ra ma'ter. The outermost membrane of the brain and spinal cord.

Du'ral (du'ral). Pertaining to the dura.

Durama'tral. Same as *Dural.*

Du'raplasty. Plastic operation on the dura mater.

Durematō'ma (du-re-mat-o'mah). Hematoma of the dura.

Duri'tis (du-ri'tis). Inflammation of the dura.

Duro-arachni'tis. Inflammation of the dura and arachnoid.

Duro'leum. A petrolate resembling vaselin.

Duroziez's murmur (du-ro-ze-āz'). Double murmur over the femoral artery.

Dust'ing powder. An absorbent, antiseptic, astringent, or soothing powder for external use.

Dutch liquid. Ethylene dichlorid.

D. V. M. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

D. V. S. Doctor of Veterinary Surgery.

Dwarf. An undersized person. **D. pelvis,** an æquabiliter justo minor pelvis.

Dwar'fishness. Same as *Nanism.*

Dy'ad (di'ad) See *Diad.*

Dy'mal. Dydimium salicylate used as an antiseptic dressing.

Dyna'mia (di-na'me-ah). Vital energy or force.

Dynam'ic (di-nam'ik). Pertaining to strength or vital force.

Dynam'ics. The science of motion and of forces.

Dynamiza'tion (di-nam-iz-a'shun). The hypothetical increase of medicinal effectiveness by dilution and trituration.

Dynamogen'esis. The development of energy.

Dynamogen'ic. Pertaining to, or caused by, an increase of strength.

Dynam'ograph. An instrument for recording muscular power.

Dynamom'eter. An instrument for testing muscular power.

Dynam'oneure. A spinal neuron connected with the muscles.

Dynamopath'ic. Affecting function; functional.

Dynam'oscope. A device for the auscultation of muscles.

Dynamos'copy (di-nam-os'ko-pe). Auscultation of muscles.

Dyne (dīn). The unit of force.

Dysacou'sis, Dysacous'ma. Impaired hearing.

Dysadre'nia. Disorder of the renal function.

Dysæ'mia, Dyse'mia. Blood-poisoning.

Dysæsthesia. See *Dysesthesia.*

Dysal'bumose. An insoluble variety of albumose.

Dysantigra'phia. Inability to copy writing.

Dysa'phia (dis-a'fe-ah). Impairment of the sense of touch.

Dysarteriot'ony. Abnormality of blood-pressure.

Dysar'thria (dis-ar'thre-ah). Imperfect articulation or utterance.

Dysarthro'sis. 1. Deformity or malformation of a joint. 2. Dysarthria.

Dysba'sia (dis-ba'se-ah). Impairment of the power of walking.

Dys'bolism. Disturbed metabolism.

Dysbu'lia (dis-bu'le-ah). Weakness or perversion of will.

Dyschē'zia (dis-ke'ze-ah). Painful defecation.

Dyschi'ria. Loss of power to tell which side of the body has been touched.

Dyscho'lia (dis-ko'le-ah). Depraved condition of the bile.

Dyschromatop'sia. Imperfect discrimination of colors.

Dyschro'mia. Any disorder of the pigmentary layer of the skin.

Dyscine'sia (dis-sin-e'ze-ah). Impairment of the power of motion.

Dysco'ria. Abnormality in shape of the pupil.

Dyscra'sia, Dys'crasy. Morbid state of the constitution.

Dyscra'sic (dis-kra'sik). Pertaining to a dyscrasia.

Discri'nism. Any disorder of an endocrine gland.

Dysdiadochokine'sia. Derangement of the function diadochokinesia.

Dysdiemor'rhysis. Retardation of the capillary circulation.

Dyse'mia. Anemia from imperfect blood-making power.

Dysendocrini'asis, Dysendoc'rinism, Dysendocrisi'asis. Disorder of the internal secretions.

Dysenter'ic (dis-en-ter'ik). Pertaining to dysentery.

Dys'entery. Inflammation of the large intestine, with bloody and loose evacuations and tenesmus. **Amebic d.,** d. of tropics caused by amœba coli.

Dyserethe'sia. Impairment of sensibility.

Dysergas'ia. Inability to functionate properly.

Dyser'gia (dis-er'je-ah). Motor inco-ordination due to nervous defect.

Dysesthe'sia. 1. Dulness of sensation. 2. Hyperesthesia. **Auditory d.** Same as *Dysacusis.*

Dysfunc'tion. Abnormal or imperfect functionating.

Dysgalac'tia. Disordered milk-secretion.

Dysgene'sia. Impairment of procreating power.

Dysgen'ics. The intermarriage of persons of defective heredity.

Dysgen'italism. Abnormality of genital development.

Dysgeu'sia (dis-gu'ze-ah). Perversion of the sense of taste.

Dysglan'dular. Marked by disordered function of the glands of internal secretion.

Dysgno'sia. Any abnormality of the intellect.

Dysgon'ic. Seeding badly : said of bacterial cultures that grow poorly.

Dysgra'phia (dis-gra'fe-ah). Loss or impairment of the power of writing.

Dyshematopoie'sia. Disordered blood formation.

Dyshidro'sis (dis-hid-ro'sis). Disordered state of the perspiration.

Dyshor'monal. Due to hormone or endocrine disturbance.

Dyshor'monism. Disturbance of the hormone secretions.

Dyshypophys'ia (dis-hi-po-fiz'e-ah). Dyspituitarism.

Dysimmu'nity. Disordered or misdirected immunity.

Dysin'sulinism. Disordered activity in the secretion of insulin.

Dyskerato'sis. Abnormal or imperfect keratinization of the epidermis.

Dyskine'sia. Imperfect voluntary movement. **D. al'gera,** a condition in which movement is painful. **D. intermit'tens,** disability of the limbs coming on intermittently. **Uterine d.,** pain in the uterus on movement.

Dyskinet'ic. Marked by derangement of normal movement.

Dyskoime'sis. Difficulty in getting to sleep.

Dysla'lia (dis-la'le-ah). Difficulty in speaking due to deformity.

Dyslex'ia (dis-leks'e-ah). Impairment of the power of reading due to a central lesion.

Dyslo'chia. Disordered lochial discharge.

Dyslo'gia (dis-lo-je-ah). Impairment of the power of speaking and reasoning.

Dys'lysin (dis'lis-in). A resinous ingredient, $C_{24}H_{36}O_5$, of bilin.

Dysmase'sis. Difficult mastication.

Dysmegalop'sia. A disturbance of the visual appreciation of the size of objects.

Dysmenorrhe'a. Painful menstruation. **Congestive d.,** that due to congestion of pelvic viscera. **Inflammatory d.,** that due to inflammation. **Mechanic d.** Same as *Obstructive d.* **Membranous d.,** severe d. with discharge of shreds of membrane. **Obstructive d.,** that due to mechanic obstruction to the discharge of menstrual fluid. **Spasmodic d.,** that due to spasmodic uterine contraction.

Dysme'tria. Inability to properly direct or limit motions.

Dysmetrop'sia. Dysmegalopsia.

Dysmim'ia (dis-mim'e-ah). Impairment of the power of expression by signs.

Dysmne'sia. Disordered memory.

Dysmorphopho'bia. Morbid dread of deformity.

Dysneu'ria (dis-nu're-ah). Impairment of the nervous power.

Dysodonti'asis. Defective or disordered dentition.

Dyso'pia, Dysop'sia (dis-o'pe-ah, dis-op'se-ah). Defective vision.

Dysorex'ia. Impaired or deranged appetite.

Dysos'mia, Dysosphre'sia. Impairment of the sense of smell.

Dysosto'sis. Defective ossification. **Cleidocranial d.,** a congenital condition in which there is defective ossification of the cranial bones and complete or partial absence of the clavicle.

Dyso'varism. Disorder of the internal secretion of the ovary.

Dysox'idizable, Not easily oxidizable.

Dyspan'creatism. Disorder of the function of the pancreas.

Dyspareu'nia (dis-par-eu'ne-ah). Painful coitus.

Dyspep'sia (dis-pep'she-ah). Indigestion; difficulty of digestion. **Acid d.,** d. with excessive formation of acid. **Atonic d.,** that due to deficient quantity or quality of the gastric juice, or to defective action of the gastric muscles. **Catarrhal d.,** that due to inflammation of the stomach. **Intestinal d.,** that due to imperfect action of the intestinal juices. **Nervous d.,** a form marked by gastric pains and by various reflex nervous phenomena.

Dyspep'tic (dis-pep'tik). Affected with dyspepsia.

Dys'peptin. A preparation of the gastric juice of animals.

Dyspep'tone (dis-pep'tōn). An insoluble peptone.

Dysperma'sia, Dysper'matism, Dysper'mia. Impairment of the semen.

Dyspha'gia (dis-fa'je-ah). A difficulty in swallowing.

Dyspha'sia (dis-fa'zhe-ah). Difficulty in utterance.

Dyspho'nia (dis-fo'ne-ah). Difficulty in uttering vocalized words.

Dyspho'ria (dis-fo're-ah). Disquiet; restlessness.

Dysphra'sia (dis-fra'zhe-ah). Difficulty in speaking due to mental defect.

Dysphylox'ia. A state marked by too early waking.

Dyspi'nealism. Defective secretion of the pineal gland.

Dyspitu'itarism. Disordered activity of the pituitary body.

Dyspla'sia. Abnormality of development.

Dyspne'a, Dyspnoe'a (disp-ne'ah). Labored or difficult breathing.

Dyspne'ic (disp-ne'ik). Affected with dyspnea.

Dyspra'gia. The difficult performance of some function.

Dysprax'ia. Partial loss of ability to perform coördinated movements.

Dysrhyth'mia. Disturbance of rhythm.

Dyssyner'gia. Same as *Ataxia.*

Dyssys'tole (dis-sis'to-le). Asystole; incomplete systole.

Dysta'sia. Difficulty in standing.

Dystax'ia (dis-tax'e-ah). Incomplete ataxia.

Dysteliol'ogy. The science of rudimentary organs.

Dysthym'ia (dis-thim'e-ah). Mental distress; melancholia.

Dysthyreo'sis. Same as *Dysthyroidism.*

Dysthy'roidism (dis-thi'roi-dizm). Imperfect function of the thyroid gland.

Dystith'ia. Difficulty in breast feeding.

Dysto'cia (dis-to'se-ah). Difficult parturition. **Fetal d.,** that due to malformation, abnormal position, or size of fetus. **Maternal d.,** that due to small or malformed pelvis of mother.

Dysto'nia. Abnormal tonicity. **D. musculo'rum defor'mans,** a disorder marked by muscular contractions which produce peculiar distortions of the spine and hip.

Dysto'pia, Dys'topy. Malposition; displacement.

Dystop'ic. Misplaced; out of its normal place.
Dystro'phia, Dys'trophy. Faulty nutrition.
Dystrophodex'trin. A starchy material said to exist in normal blood.
Dystrophoneuro'sis. Defective nutrition, leading to nervous disease; nervous disease due to malnutrition.
Dystrypsia (dis-trip'se-ah). Intestinal dyspepsia.
Dysu'ria, Dys'nry (dis-u're-ah, dis'u-re). Painful micturition.
Dysu'riac. One who is affected with dysuria.
Dyszoöamy'lia (dis-zo''o-am-i'le-ah). Failure of the liver to store up glycogen.

E.

E. Abbreviation for *Electromotive force* and for *Emmetropia.*
Ear (ēr). Organ of hearing. **E.-ache,** pain in the ear. **E.-cough,** a reflex cough in diseases of the ear. **E.-mould.** See *Otomycosis.* **E.-trumpet,** instrument devised to aid the hearing. **E.-wax,** cerumen.
Earth-eating. See *Geophagism.*
Eas'ton's syrup. A syrup of quinin, iron, and strychnin phosphate.
Eb'ner's glands. A set of mucous glands of the tongue.
Ebullit'ion (eb-ul-ish'un). The state of boiling.
Eburna'tion. Degeneration of bone into a hard and ivory-like mass.
Ebur'neous (e-bur'ne-us). Like ivory.
Ecau'date (e-kaw'dāt). Tailless.
Ecbal'ium. See *Elaterium.*
Ecbol'ic (ek-bol'ik). Hastening labor; oxytocic.
Eccen'tric (ek-sen'trik). Away from a center; peripheral. **E. atrophy,** atrophy combined with dilatation. **E. hypertrophy.** See *Hypertrophy.* **E. limitation,** limitation of the visual field, more marked at some points of the periphery than at others.
Eccentropie'sis (ek-sen-tro-pi-e'sis). Pressure from within outward.
Ecchondro'ma, Ecchondro'sis. Homologous chondroma; cartilaginous tumor of a cartilage.
Ecchon'drotome. A knife for cutting cartilage.
Ecchymo'ma. Swelling due to blood-extravasation.
Ecchymo'sis (ek-im-o'sis). Extravasation of blood, or discoloration due to it.
Ecchymot'ic. Pertaining to, or resembling, ecchymosis.
Ec'crisis. The expulsion of waste-products.
Ecerit'ic. A drug promoting excretion.
Eceye'sis (ek-si-e'sis). Extra-uterine pregnancy.
Ecdemoma'nia. Insane desire to wander.
Ec'deron (ek'der-on). Epidermis; surface epithelium.
Echid'nin. A poisonous principle from serpents'-poison.
Echinococco'sis. Infection with echinococci.
Echinococcot'omy. Evacuation of an echinococcus cyst.
Echinococ'cus. Larval stage of *Tænia echinococcus.* **E.-cyst.** Same as *Hydatid.*
Echinorhyn'chus. A genus of parasitic worms sometimes found in man.
Echino'sis. Spiny appearance of a red blood-corpuscle.
Echin'ulate. Having small prickles or spines.
Ech'o, amphor'ic (ek'o). Amphoric sound which re-echoes a vocal sound.
Ech'o sign. Repetition of last word of a sentence in insanity.

Echo-acou'sia (ek-o-ak-oo'ze-ah). The subjective hearing of echoes after normally heard sounds.

Echokine'sia (ek-o-kin-e'ze-ah). Involuntary imitation of movements seen.

Echola'lia, Echo-speech (ek-o-la'le-ah). Insane repetition of words heard.

Echom'atism. The reverse of automatism.

Echomim'ia. Imitation of the movements of others.

Echomo'tism. Imitation of movements.

Echop'athy. Senseless repetition of words or actions.

Echophot'ony (ek-o-fot'o-ne). Association of color sensations with sounds heard.

Echophra'sia. Same as *Echolalia.*

Echoprax'is. Insane repetition by the patient of movements made by the examiner.

Ecla'bium (ek-la'be-um). Eversion of a lip or of both lips.

Eclamp'sia (ek-lamp'se-ah). Convulsive attack of peripheral origin. **Infantile e.,** reflex convulsions in children. **Puerperal e.,** that occurring after or during childbirth. **Uremic e.,** due to uremia.

Eclamp'tic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, eclampsia.

Eclec'tic (ek-lek'tik). Pertaining to eclecticism.

Eclec'ticism (ek-lek'tis-izm). A school of medicine treating diseases by application of single remedies to known pathological conditions, special attention being given to indigenous plant remedies.

Ecmne'sia (ek-ne'ze-ah). Forgetfulness of recent events with remembrance of more remote ones.

E'coid (e'koid). The colorless framework of a red blood-corpuscle.

Ecology, Œcology (e-kol'o-je). The study of the environment and life-history of organisms.

Ecoma'nia. Morbid bad temper on the part of a patient in his domestic relations.

Ecouvillonage (a-koo-ve-yon-nahzh'). The scrubbing of a sore or cavity.

Ecphyadec'tomy. Excision of vermiform appendix.

Ecphyadi'tis. Inflammation of vermiform appendix.

Ecphylac'tic (ek-fil-ak'tik). Pertaining to ecphylaxis.

Ecphylax'is. Impotency of the antibodies or phylactic agents in the blood.

Ecphy'ma (ek-fi'mah). An outgrowth or protuberance.

Ecrasement' (a-krahz-maw'). Removal by means of an ecraseur.

Ecraseur (e-krah-zer'). Instrument with a loop of chain or wire for removing parts.

Ec'stasy (ek'sta-se). A state of exaltation, exhilaration, or trance.

Ec'strophy (ek'stro-fe). Same as *Exstrophy.*

Ec'tad. Outward in direction or situation; externally.

Ec'tal. Superficial; external.

Ecta'sia, Ec'tasis. Expansion; dilatation; slight swelling.

Ec'tasin. A vasomotor dilator isolated from tuberculin.

Ectat'ic. Distended or stretched.

Ecten'tal. Pertaining to the ectoderm and the entoderm.

Ecteth'moids. Lateral masses of the ethmoid bones.

Ecthy'ma (ek-thi'mah). Eruption of pustules with hard bases and areolæ. **E. syphilit'icum,** an eruption of pustules in tertiary syphilis.

Ecthyreo'sis. Absence of the thyroid gland.

Ecti'ris (ek-ti'ris). The retinal or external portion of the iris.

Ecto-an'tigen. An antigen loosely attached to the outside of bacteria.

Ec'toblast (ek'to-blast). The ectoderm, or epiblast.
Ectocar'dia. Displacement of the heart.
Ectochoroi'dea. Outer layer of the choroid coat.
Ectocine'rea. The cortical gray matter of the brain.
Ectoco'lon. Dilatation of the colon.
Ectocolos'tomy. Formation of an opening into the colon through the abdominal wall.
Ectocon'dyle. The external condyle of the bone.
Ectocor'nea (ek-to-kor'ne-ah). Outer layer of the cornea.
Ectocu'neiform. The outer cuneiform bone.
Ectocy'tic. Outside the cell.
Ectodac'tylism. Absence of a digit or digits.
Ec'toderm. The epiblast; outer primitive layer of the embryo.
Ectoder'mal. Pertaining to the ectoderm.
Ectoen'tad. Proceeding from without inward.
Ecto-en'zyme. An extracellular enzyme; an enzyme secreted from a cell.
Ectog'enous (ek-toj'en-us). Originating outside the body.
Ectog'lia. The external layer of the early embryonic medullary tube.
Ectoglob'ular. Formed outside the blood-cells.
Ectog'ony. The influence inherited in the mother by the developing embryo.
Ectokelos'tomy. Operation of displacing a hernial sac through the abdominal wall and keeping it open with drainage, followed by operation for radical cure.
Ec'tomere (ek'to-mēr). Any one of the blastomeres taking part in the formation of the ectoderm.
Ectome'roblast. The layer of cells which has not yet become differentiated into ectoblast and mesoblast.
Ectonu'clear. Outside the nucleus of a cell.
Ectop'agus. A twin monstrosity united at the thorax.
Ectopar'asite. Any external parasite, animal or vegetable.
Ectoperitoni'tis. Inflammation of external or attached side of the peritoneum.
Ec'tophyte (ek'to-fīt). Any vegetable ectoparasite.
Ecto'pia, Ec'topy. Displacement; abnormal situation.
Ectop'ic. Displaced; not in the normal place. **E. gestation,** extra-uterine pregnancy.
Ec'toplasm. The outer layer of the protoplasm of the cell.
Ectoplas'tic. Having formative power on the surface.
Ectopot'omy. Excision of the fetus in extra-uterine pregnancy.
Ectopter'ygoid. The external pterygoid muscle.
Ec'topy (ek'to-pe). Same as *Ectopia*.
Ectoret'ina. Outermost layer of the retina.
Ectos'copy. Examination of an organ by external inspection.
Ectoskel'eton. Same as *Exoskeleton*.
Ectosto'sis. Ossification beginning underneath the perichondria.
Ectotoxe'mia. Toxemia produced by a substance introduced from outside the body.
Ectozo'on. Any animal ectoparasite.
Ectrodactyl'ia. Congenital absence of digits.
Ectrom'elus. A fetus with rudimentary arms and legs.
Ectro'pion, Ectro'pium. Eversion, as of the edge of an eyelid.
Ectro'pionize. To put into a state of eversion; to evert.
Ec'zema (ek'ze-mah). A skin-disease, with itching, redness, and infiltration. **E. erythemato'sum,** a mild form with reddened skin. **E. fis'sum,** a form with painful cracks over the joints. **E. hypertroph'icum,** a form with permanent enlargement of the skin-papillæ. **E. mad'idans, E. ru'brum,** a form with moist raw surfaces with red points. **E. margina'tum,** a kind

due to ringworm. **E. papulo'sum,** a variety associated with itching papules of a deep red color. **E. pustulo'sum,** eczema marked by pustular eruption. **E. seborrhe'icum.** Same as *Seborrhea.* **E. squamo'sum,** a form characterized by adherent scales of epithelium. **E. vesiculo'sum,** eczema marked by the presence of vesicles.

Eczem'atous. Of the nature of eczema.

Ede'ma (e-de'mah). Swelling due to effusion into connective tissue. **Angioneurotic e.** Circumscribed edematous patches arising from an angioneurosis. **Blue e.,** puffed, bluish state of a limb in hysteric paralysis. **Malignant e.,** edema marked by rapid extension, quick destruction of tissue, and the formation of gas. **Purulent e.,** fluid, purulent effusion.

Edem'atous. Pertaining to, or affected by, edema.

Edeol'ogy. The study of the genital organs.

Edes'tin. A protein obtained from hemp-seed, wheat, rye, etc.: used in estimating the peptic index.

Edul'corant. Sweetening.

Edul'corate. To sweeten.

Ef'fector. A nerve-ending within a muscle, gland, etc.

Ef'ferent. Tending away from the center. **E. nerves,** those which convey impulses from the center.

Efferves'cent. Bubbling; sparkling; foaming.

Effleurage'. Centripetal stroking movement in massage.

Efflores'cence (ef-lor-es'ens). Quality of being efflorescent.

Efflores'cent (ef lor-es'ent). Becoming powdery by losing the water of crystallization.

Efflu'vium. A foul or mephitic exhalation.

Effu'sion. Escape of a fluid into a part; effused material.

Egersim'eter. An instrument for testing the electric excitability of nerves and muscles.

Eges'ta (e-jes'tah). The excretions or discharges.

Eg'latol. A hypnotic chloral compound.

Egobronchoph'ony (e-go-brong-kof'o-ne). Peculiar bleating sound; a sign of pleuropneumonia.

E'gol (e'gol). Any orthonitroparasulphonate of mercury and potassium combined with a phenol: antiseptic and emetic.

Egoph'ony. Auscultation sound like the bleat of a goat.

Egyp'tian chlorosis. Same as *Ankylostomiasis.* **E. ophthal'mia,** trachoma.

Eh'renritter's ganglion. The jugular ganglion.

Ehr'lich's solution. Basic anilin dye in anilin oil and water.

E.'s 606. See *Salvarsan.* **E.'s side-chain or lateral-chain theory,** a theory regarding immunity and cytolysis, according to which the protoplasm of the body cells contains molecules, consisting of a stable central group, to which are attached less stable "lateral chains" of atoms. The chemical transformations in the protoplasm are carried on by these lateral chains (*receptors*). The lateral chains contain a group (*haptophore group*) which is capable of uniting with similar groups (*haptophore groups*) in toxins, bacterial cells, and foreign cells. As the lateral chains are seized upon by the foreign cells, the stable central group is stimulated to produce new lateral chains (*receptors*) which are thrown off into the body-juices. These side chains constitute *intermediary* bodies. The intermediary bodies (called also *ceptor, haptine, immune body, sensitizer, fixative, preparative,* and *desmon*) are designated, according to their nature, as *uniceptors* and *amboceptors.* The *uniceptors,* represented by the antitoxins, produce their effect by seizing the toxin by means of its haptophore group. The *amboceptors,* represented by the cytolysins and bacteriolysins, have two affinities, one for the invading foreign cells, and one for a

body called the *complement, end-body*, or *addiment*, which exists normally in the body-juices. The complement, when united with the bacteria or foreign cells by the amboceptor, is capable of causing solution of the bacteria or cells by means of a *toxophore* or *zymotoxic* group.

Ehrlich-Hata preparation. See *Salvarsan.*

Eich'horst's corpuscles. Microcytes in pernicious anemia.

Eiconom'eter. Instrument for measuring a microscopic object.

Eidoptom'etry. Measurement of the acuteness of visual perception.

Ei'gon (ī'gon). A general name for compounds of albumin with iodin. **Alpha-e.** and **Beta-e.** are used as substitutes for iodin.

Eikonom'eter. Same as *Eicomometer.*

Ei'loid (ī'loid). Having a coiled appearance.

Eime'ria. A genus of parasite in the epithelial cells of man and animals.

Eisod'ic (i-sod'ik). Afferent; centripetal.

Eiweissmilch (ī'vīs-milk). Milk containing additional casein with calcium oxid and decreased lactose: used in infant feeding.

Ejacula'tion. Forcible, sudden expulsion.

Ejac'ulatory duct. Duct which conveys semen to the urethra.

Ejec'ta (e-jek'tah). Refuse.

Elæomyen'chysis (e-le-o-mi-en'kis-is). The injection of non-irritating oil into a muscle.

Elæosac'charum. Sugar charged with a volatile oil.

Ela'idin (e-la'id-in). A fat, $C_{57}H_{104}O_6$, from various fixed oils.

Ela'in (e-la'in). The liquid principle of fats.

Elaiop'athy. Fatty edema of the joints of the lower extremities from contusions produced in war, and attributed to the formation of an oily substance in the tissues.

Elar'son. Strontium chlorarsenobenzolate: used in anemia, chlorosis, etc.

Elas'tic. Returning to its proper shape after stretching or compression. **E. bandage,** an india-rubber bandage for exerting continuous pressure. **E. lamina.** Same as *Descemet's membrane.* **E. tissue,** connective tissue composed of yellow elastic fibers.

Elas'ticin (e-las'tis-in). Same as *Elastin.*

Elastic'ity (e-las-tis'it-e). The quality of resuming the normal size after compression or stretching.

Elas'tin. The main albuminoid of yellow elastic tissue.

Elas'tinase. An enzyme which dissolves elastic tissue.

Elas'toid. A substance formed by hyaline degeneration of the elastic lamina of blood-vessels

Elasto'ma. Pseudoxanthoma elasticum.

Elastom'eter. An instrument for determining elasticity of the tissues.

Elastom'etry. The measurement of elasticity.

Elas'tose. An albumose formed by treating elastin with ferments, acids or alkalis.

Elat'erin. Purgative principle, $C_{30}H_{28}O_5$, from elaterium.

Elate'rium. Hydragogue cathartic from the juice of *Ecbalium elaterium.*

El'bow. The joint of the arm and forearm. **E.-jerk,** involuntary bending of elbow on striking the tendon of the biceps or triceps muscle.

Elco'sis (el-ko'sis). Fetid ulceration.

El'der (el'der). See *Sambucus.*

Elecampane (el-e-kam-pān'). The plant *Inula helenium* and its stimulant root.

Elec'tric, Elec'trical. Pertaining to electricity.

Electric'ity (e-lek-tris'it-e). A force rendered manifest by friction, chemical action, or magnetism. **Faradic e.** 1. Electricity

produced by induction. 2. Electricity in intermittent currents. **Franklinic e.,** static or frictional electricity. **Galvanic e.,** that generated by chemical action. **Induced e.,** electricity produced in a body by proximity to an electrified body. **Magnetic e.,** that which is developed by means of a magnet. **Static e.,** that which is generated by friction. **Voltaic e.** Same as *Galvanic e.*

Electriza'tion. The act of charging with electricity.

Electro-anesthesia. Anesthesia produced by electricity.

Electrobiol'ogy. Science of relations of electricity to living organisms.

Electrobios'copy. Electric test applied to determine whether life is extinct or not.

Electrocar'diogram. A tracing of the electromotive variations in the action of the heart.

Electrocar'diograph. An instrument for recording the electric current emanating from heart muscle.

Electrocardiopho'nograph. Apparatus for recording the heart-sounds.

Electrocatal'ysis. The catalytic effect produced by electricity.

Electrocau'tery. Same as *Galvanocautery.*

Electrochem'istry. Science of the relations of electricity to chemistry.

Electrocis'ion. Excision of the growth by electric current.

Electrocoagula'tion. Coagulation of tissue by means of a high-frequency electric current.

Electrocontractil'ity. Contractility to electric stimulation.

Electrocystos'copy. Use of electric light in cystoscopy.

Elec'trode (e-lek'trōd). End piece attached to the conducting wires of an electric battery or machine.

Electrodesicca'tion. Dehydration of tissue by the use of a monopolar current through a needle electrode.

Electrodiagno'sis. Diagnosis by means of electricity.

Electrodynamom'eter. Instrument to measure the faradic current.

Electrog'raphy. Same as *Skiagraphy.*

Electrol'ysis. Decomposition by means of electricity.

Elec'trolyte. A substance which in solution conducts the electric current and is decomposed by it. **Amphoteric e.,** an electrolite which dissociates to produce both hydrogen and hydroxol.

Electrolyt'ic. Pertaining to electrolysis.

Elec'trolyzer. Instrument for reducing stricture by electricity.

Electromag'netism. Magnetism developed by the electric current.

Electromassage. Massage combined with electrization.

Electrom'eter. An instrument for measuring electricity.

Electromo'tive force. Force of a moving electric current.

Elec'tron. The unit of negative electricity; an ultra-atomic particle which is thought to be the ultimate constituent of matter.

Electroneg'ative. Going to the positive pole in electrolysis.

Electron'ic. Pertaining to or carrying electrons.

Electroniza'tion. The procedure of restoring electrical equilibrium to diseased cells by radiation.

Elec'tropath. One skilled in electrotherapy.

Electropathol'ogy. Use of electricity in pathologic research.

Electrophore'sis. Iontophoresis.

Electroph'orus. An instrument for obtaining static electricity by means of induction.

Electrophotother'apy. Treatment with electric light.

Electrophysiol'ogy. Observation of the effects of electricity upon the body in health.

Electropos'itive. Going to the negative pole in electrolysis.

Electroprogno'sis. Prognosis by means of an electric test.

Elec'tropuncture. Electrization by means of needles thrust into the tissues.

Electroscis'sion. Excision of a growth after treatment with electricity.

Elec'troscope. An instrument for detecting the presence of static electricity.

Electrostat'ics. The science of static or frictional electricity.

Electrosur'gery. The employment of electricity in surgery.

Electrotax'is. The movement of cells under the influence of electric current.

Electrotherapeu'tics, Electrother'apy. The treatment of disease by electricity.

Electrot'onus. The change effected in a nerve or muscle by an electric current or shock.

Electrot'ropism. The attractive or repulsive influence of electric stimuli upon organisms.

Elec'tuary (e-lek'tu-a-re). A soft medicated confection. **E. of senna,** senna prepared with cassia pulp, tamarind, coriander, and syrup.

Ele'idin (el-e'id-in). A principle in the granular layer of the skin.

El'ement. An ultimate chemical constituent. (For *Table of Elements*, see pages 254, 255.)

El'emi. A resin of various origin: now little used.

Eleo'ma. A tumor caused by the injection of oil into the tissues.

Eleom'eter. An instrument for determining the percentage of oil in a mixture.

Eleomyen'chysis (e''le-o-mi-en'kis-is). The injection of oil into the muscles for therapeutic purposes.

Eleop'tene. The liquid part of a volatile oil.

Eleosac'charum. A mixture of sugar with a volatile oil.

Elephanti'asis, Elephanti'asis Ar'abum. Chronic disease marked by lymphangitis and hypertrophy of the skin. **E. Græco'rum,** true leprosy. **E. telangiecto'des,** elephantiasis with great increase of blood-vessels.

El'ephant-leg. Same as *Elephantiasis.*

El'evator. An instrument for lifting up a part.

Elimina'tion. An act of expulsion or exclusion.

Elix'ir (e-lik'ser). A sweet, aromatic, excipient liquid.

El'koplasty (el'ko-plas-te). See *Helcoplasty.*

Elm. See *Ulmus.*

Elutria'tion. The separation of insoluble particles by water.

Elytri'tis (el-e-tri'tis). Same as *Colpitis* or *Vaginitis.*

El'ytrocele. See *Colpocele.*

El'ytroplasty. Plastic surgery of the vagina.

Elytropto'sis. Prolapse or inversion of the vagina.

Elytror'rhaphy. Suturing of the vaginal wall.

Elytrot'omy. Incision of the vaginal walls.

Emacia'tion (e-ma-se-a'shun). A wasted, lean habit of body.

Emacula'tion. Removal of freckles and spots from the face.

Email'loblast (e-mal'o-blast. Same as *Ameloblast.*

Email'loid (em-a'loid). A tumor developing from tooth enamel.

Emana'tion. 1. An effluvium. 2. A product given off from radio-active substances. **Actinium e.,** one member of the radio-active series derived from actinium. It is produced from actinium X, has an atomic weight of 218, its atomic number is 86, and by the loss of alpha particles it becomes actinium A. Called also *Actinon.* **Radium e.,** a member of the radio-active series derived from radium. It has an atomic weight of 222, its atomic number is 86, and by the loss of alpha particles it becomes radium A. Called also *Niton.* **Thorium e.,** one member of the radio-active series derived from thorium. It is produced from thorium X, has an

A TABLE OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

Name and Symbol.	Atomic Number.	Atomic Weight.	Specific Gravity.	Remarks.
Aluminum, Al	13	27.1	2.7	A white metal from clay and various rocks.
Antimony, Sb	51	120.2	6.6	A white metal from stibnite.
Argon, A	18	39.88	.....	An inert gas from the atmosphere.
gas	..	.....	1.38	
liquid	..	.....	1.4	
Arsenic, As	33	74.96	5.73	A steel gray crystalline substance from various ores.
Barium, Ba	56	137.37	3.78	A pale yellow metal from barite.
Beryllium, Be	4	9.1	1.85	A white metal from beryl.
Bismuth, Bi	83	208.0	9.7	A grayish-white metal found native and in ores.
Boron, B	5	10.9	2.45	An amorphous black powder from borax.
Bromin	35	79.92	2.99	A reddish-brown liquid.
Cadmium, Cd	48	112.40	8.6	A white metal from zinc ores.
Calcium, Ca	20	40.07	1.54	A white metal from lime.
Carbon, C	6	12.0	.....	Found native as diamond, graphite, and coal; as CO_2 in the air; and in organic compounds.
diamond	..	.....	3.52	
graphite	..	.....	2.25	
Cerium, Ce	58	140.25	7.02	One of the rare earths.
Cesium, Cs	55	132.81	1.87	A white metal from various minerals.
Chlorin, Cl	17	35.46	.....	A yellowish-green gas obtained from ordinary salt.
gas	..	.....	2.49	
liquid	..	.....	1.5	
Chromium, Cr	24	52.0	6.92	A steel-gray metal from chromite.
Cobalt, Co	27	58.97	8.71	A white metal from various ores.
Columbium, Cb	41	93.5	8.4	One of the rare earths.
Copper, Cu	29	63.57	8.9	A reddish-brown metal found native and in ores.
Dysprosium, Dy	66	162.5	.....	One of the rare earths.
Erbium, Er	68	167.7	4.77	One of the rare earths.
Europium, Eu	63	152.0	.....	One of the rare earths.
Fluorin, F	9	19.0	.....	A canary-yellow gas from fluorite.
gas	..	.....	1.31	
liquid	..	.....	1.14	
Gadolinium, Gd	64	157.3	1.3	One of the rare earths.
Gallium, Ga	31	69.9	5.93	A rare metal from zinc blend.
Germanium, Ge	32	72.5	5.46	A rare metal from argyrodite.
Glucinum, Gl	4	9.1	1.85	See *Beryllium*.
Gold, Au	79	197.2	19.3	A yellow metal found free.
Helium, He	2	4.0	.....	An inert gas from crude petroleum.
gas	..	.....	0.138	
liquid	..	.....	0.15	
Holmium, Ho	67	163.5	.....	One of the rare earths.
Hydrogen, H	1	1.008	.....	The lightest known gas; found in water and in organic substances.
gas	..	.....	0.0695	
liquid	..	.....	0.07	
Indium, In	49	114.8	7.28	A rare metal from zinc ores.
Iodin, I	53	126.92	4.94	A bluish-black cyrstalline substance from sea-weeds and from brines.
Iridium, Ir	77	193.1	22.42	A grayish-white metal found along with platinum.
Iron, Fe	26	55.84	7.58–7.88	A gray metal found in various ores.
Krypton, Kr	36	82.92	2.868	An inert gas found in the atmosphere.
liquid	..	.....	2.16	
Lanthanum, La	57	139.0	6.15	One of the rare earths.
Lead, Pb	82	207.2	11.34	A bluish-gray metal from galena.
Lithium, Li	3	6.94	0.534	A white metal from various ores.
Lutecium, Lu	71	174.0	.....	One of the rare earths.
Magnesium, Mg	12	24.32	1.74	A white metal from various minerals.
Manganese, Mn	25	54.93	7.4	A gray metal from various ores.
Mercury, Hg	80	200.6	13.59	A white liquid metal from cinnabar.
Molybdenum, Mo	42	96.0	9.01	A white metal from molybdenite.

A TABLE OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS—*Continued*.

Name and Symbol.	Atomic Number.	Atomic Weight.	Specific Gravity.	Remarks.
Neodymium, Nd	60	144.3	6.96	One of the rare earths.
Neon, Ne	10	20.2	0.67	An inert gas found in the atmosphere.
Nickel, Ni	28	58.68	8.9	A white metal from various ores.
Niobium, Nb	41	93.5	8.4	See *Columbium*.
Niton, Nt	86	222.0	.....	An inert gas, called also *Radium emanation*.
Nitrogen, N	7	14.008	0.967	A gas constituting four-fifths of the atmosphere.
liquid	..	.....	0.85	
Osmium, Os	76	190.9	22.48	A grayish-white metal found along with platinum.
Oxygen, O	8	16.0	1.1	A gas constituting one-fifth of the atmosphere.
liquid	..	.....	1.14	
Palladium, Pd	46	106.7	12.16	A grayish-white metal found along with platinum.
Phosphorus, P	15	31.04	.....	A substance occurring in two or more allotropic forms; from bones and from several minerals.
metallic	..	.....	2.34	
red	..	.....	2.20	
white	..	.....	1.83	
Platinum, Pt	78	195.2	21.37	A grayish-white metal found free in several places.
Potassium, K	19	39.1	0.87	A soft white metal found in many minerals.
liquid	..	.....	0.83	
Praseodymium, Pr	59	140.6	6.475	One of the rare earths.
Radium, Ra	88	226.0	.....	A radio-active metal from pitchblend.
Rhodium, Rh	45	102.9	12.44	A grayish-white metal found along with platinum.
Rubidium, Rb	37	85.45	1.53	A white metal from various minerals.
Ruthenium, Ru	44	101.7	12.06	A grayish-white metal found along with platinum.
Samarium, Sa	62	150.4	7.8	One of the rare earths.
Scandium, Sc	21	44.1	2.48	A rare metal from various minerals.
Selenium, Se	34	79.2	4.8	A reddish-brown powder found along with sulphur.
Silicon, Si	14	28.3	2.42	A dark brown amorphous powder or dark gray crystals from quartz.
amorphous	..	.....	2.35	
Silver, Ag	47	107.88	10.5	A white metal found free and in many ores.
Sodium, Na	11	23.0	0.95	A soft white metal obtained from ordinary table salt.
liquid	..	.....	0.9287	
Strontium, Sr	38	87.63	2.58	A dark yellow metal from several minerals.
Sulphur, S	16	32.06	2.1	A yellow substance found free and in various minerals.
liquid	..	.....	1.8	
Tantalum, Ta	73	181.5	16.62	A rare metal found in various minerals.
Tellurium, Te	52	127.5	6.25	A silver-gray solid found along with gold and silver ores.
Terbium, Tb	65	159.2	.....	One of the rare earths.
Thallium, Tl	81	204.0	11.86	A rare metal found along with zinc ores.
Thorium, Th	90	232.15	12.16	A rare element found in several minerals.
Thulium, Tm	69	168.5	.....	One of the rare earths.
Tin, Sn	50	118.7	9.18	A bluish-white metal from various ores.
Titanium, Ti	22	48.1	3.5	A dark gray metallic powder widely distributed.
Tungsten, W	74	184.0	18.7	A hard, gray metal from wolframite.
Uranium, U	92	238.2	18.68	A hard, white metal from pitchblend.
Vanadium, V	23	51.06	5.69	A white metal from vanadinite.
Wolframium, W	74	184.0	18.7	See *Tungsten*.
Xenon, Ze	54	130.2	4.525	One of the inert gases from the air.
liquid	..	.....	3.52	
Ytterbium, Yb	70	173.5	.....	One of the rare earths.
Yttrium, Yt	39	88.7	3.8	One of the rare earths.
Zinc, Zn	30	65.37	7.16	A white metal from various ores.
Zirconium, Zr	40	90.6	6.44	A black metallic powder or crystals from zircon.

atomic weight of 220, its atomic number is 86, and by the loss of alpha particles it changes into thorium A.

Emanato'rium. An institute for treating disease by radio-active emanations.

Eman'sio men'sium. Retention or non-discharge of menses.

Emascula'tion (e-mas-ku-la'shun). Removal of the testicles.

Embalm'ing (em-bahm'ing). Prevention of the natural decay of the dead body.

Embed'ding. Fixation in a firm medium before cutting microscopic sections.

Embola'lia. Insane use of meaningless language.

Em'bole (em'bo-le). Same as *Emboly*.

Embol'ic. Pertaining to embolism or an embolus.

Embol'iform nucleus. One of the cerebellar nuclei.

Em'bolism. Obstruction of a vessel by an embolus. **Air e.,** obstruction by an air-bubble. **Fat e.,** obstruction by fat-globules. **Infective e.,** that in which emboli contain bacteria or septic poison. **Miliary e.,** embolism affecting many small blood-vessels.

Embolophra'sia. Same as *Embolalia*.

Em'bolus. A clot or plug which obstructs a blood-vessel.

Em'boly. Origination of the gastrula from invagination of the blastula.

Embra'sure (em-bra'zhur). An opening with sloping sides; the sloping space on either side of the proximal surfaces of the teeth. **Buccal e.,** the embrasure opening out toward the cheek in molar and bicuspid teeth. **Labial e.,** the embrasure opening toward the lips in cuspid and incisor teeth. **Lingual e.,** one of the embrasures on the lingual sides of the teeth. **Occlusal e.,** the space between the marginal ridges of approximating teeth, mesially and distally, and the point of contact and the occlusal plane (A. D. A.).

Embroca'tion. A liniment or medicine for outward application.

Embryec'tomy (em-bre-ek'to-me). Excision of an extra-uterine fetus.

Em'bryo (em'bre-o). The fetus before end of third month.

Embryocar'dia. State in which the heart or its pulsation is like that of the fetus.

Embryoc'tony. Destruction of the fetus *in utero*.

Embryogenet'ic, Embryogen'ic. Pertaining to the origin of the embryo.

Embryog'eny. The development of the embryo.

Embryog'raphy. A description of the embryo.

Embryol'ogy. The science of the development of the embryo.

Embryo'ma. A tumor containing embryonic elements.

Embry'onal, Embryon'ic. Pertaining to the embryo.

Embryoniza'tion. Return of a tissue to embryonic form.

Em'bryonoid. Resembling an embryo.

Embryoplas'tic. Pertaining to the formation of an embryo.

Em'bryoscope (em'bre-o-skōp). An instrument for observing the development of the embryo.

Em'bryotome (em'bre-o-tōm). Cutting instrument used in embryotomy.

Embryot'omy. The cutting up of the fetus to effect its delivery.

Embryotox'on. Congenital opacity of the margin of the cornea.

Embryot'rophy. Nourishment of the fetus.

Eme'sia, Em'esis. The act of vomiting.

Emet'ic. Causing vomiting; a medicine that causes vomiting. **Direct** or **Mechanic e.,** one that acts on the nerves of the stomach. **Indirect** or **Systemic e.,** one that acts through the blood.

Em'etin. Alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{22}NO_2$, derived from ipecac.

Em'etism. Poisoning by ipecac.

Emetocathar'tic. Both emetic and cathartic.

Emetol'ogy. Sum of knowledge regarding emetics.

E. M. F. Abbreviation for *Electromotive force.*

Emic'tion (e-mik'shun). Micturition.

Emigra'tion. Passage of leukocytes through the walls of capillaries and veins.

Em'inence. A projection or boss. **Canine e.,** prominence on outer side of upper jaw-bone. **Collateral e.,** a projection in lateral ventricle of brain between posterior and middle horns. **E. of Doyère.** Same as *Doyère's eminence.* **Frontal e.,** either of two eminences on frontal bones above superciliary ridges. **Nasal e.,** the prominence above the root of the nose. **Parietal e.,** the eminence of the parietal bone.

Eminen'tia (em-in-en'she-ah). L. for *Eminence.* **E. articula'ris,** rounded prominence on temporal bone. **E. collatera'lis,** a ridge on the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle.

Em'issary veins. Veins which connect the sinuses within and the veins without the skull.

Emis'sion (e-mish'un). Discharge, especially of the semen.

Emmen'agogue (em-en'ag-og). A drug that promotes the menstrual flow; used also adjectively. **Direct e.,** one that acts directly on the organs. **Indirect e.,** one that acts by relieving some causative condition, as anemia.

Emme'nia. The menses.

Emmenol'ogy. Sum of what is known about menstruation.

Em'metrope (em'et-rōp). A person with perfect vision.

Emmetro'pia. Perfect visual refraction.

Emmetrop'ic. Having normal vision.

Em'met's operation. Trachelorrhaphy; suturing of the uterine neck.

E'mol (e'mol). A mineral substance which softens the skin.

Emol'lient. Soothing and softening; a soothing medicine. **E. cataplasm, species,** or **tea,** a mixture of herbs for infusion or for cataplasm.

Emo'tional insanity. Perversion of the emotions.

Empas'ma (em-paz'mah). A powder for external use.

Empath'ic. Pertaining to, or characterized by, empathy.

Em'pathy. The entering into the feelings of another person or object.

Em'phlysis (em'flis-is). A vesicular eruption.

Emphrac'tic (em-frak'tik). Clogging or obstructive.

Emphysather'apy. Therapeutic injection of gas.

Emphyse'ma. Air or gas abnormally present in the tissues. **Atrophic e.,** senile emphysema with wasting of lung-substance. **Cutaneous e.,** air or gas in the connective tissues under the skin. **Gangrenous e.,** malignant edema of microbic origin. **Interstitial e.,** gas in the connective tissue of the lung or of any other part. **E. of lungs, Pulmonary e.,** dilatation of air-vesicles with loss of normal elasticity of lung-substance. **Substantial e.** Same as *Pulmonary e.* **Surgical e.** Same as *Abrodermectasia.* **Vesicular e.,** dilatation of the air-vesicles.

Empir'ic. Charlatan whose skill is derived solely from experience.

Empir'icism (em-peer'is-izm). Skill or knowledge from mere experience.

Emplas'tic (em-plas'tik). A constipating medicine.

Emplas'trum. L. for *Plaster.*

Emprosthot'onos. Tetanic forward flexure of the body.

Empty'sis. Pulmonary hemorrhage.

Empu'sa. A genus of parasitic plants which infest insects.

Empye'ma (em-pi-e'mah). Pus in a cavity, as the chest. **E. necessita'tis,** empyema in which the pus can make a spontaneous escape. **Pulsating e.,** one which transmits the heart-pulsations to the chest-wall.

Empye'sis. A pustular eruption.

Empy'ocele. A purulent tumor of the scrotum.

Empy'roform. A brown powder, a compound of formaldehyd and birch tar: used in eczema.

Emul'gent (e-mul'jent). Draining out. **E. vessels,** renal blood-vessels.

Emul'sifier. A substance used to make an emulsion.

Emul'sin. An albuminoid ferment from bitter almonds.

Emulsion (e-mul'shun). An oily, resinous, or other medicine rubbed up with water and a mucilage.

Emul'soid. A colloid solution in which the particles absorb water.

Emul'sum. An emulsion.

Emune'tory. Excretory or cleansing; an excretory organ.

Emunda'tion. Rectification; garbling of drugs.

Enam'el. The white investment of the crown of a tooth. **E. cuticle,** the membrane which ensheaths each enamel rod. **E. organ,** organ in gums of embryo which develops into the enamel. **E. rods,** prismatic fibers which make up the enamel.

Enamelo'ma. An embryonal tumor of enamel tissue.

Enan'them, Enan'thema. An eruption upon a mucous surface.

Enanthem'atous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an enanthema.

Enan'thesis. A skin-eruption from an internal disease.

En'anthropes (en'an-thrōps). Sources of disease originating within the body.

Enantiobio'sis. The condition in which organisms living together antagonize one another's development.

Enantiop'athy. 1. Any disease antagonistic to another. 2. The curing of one disease by inducing another of an opposite kind.

Enarky'ochrome. A nerve-cell with a readily staining cell-body.

Enarthri'tis. Inflammation of an enarthrodial joint.

Enarthro'sis. Ball-and-socket joint.

Encan'this. A minute tumor of a lacrimal caruncle.

Encapsula'tion. Act of surrounding with a capsule.

Encardi'tis. Same as *Endocarditis.*

Encatar'rhaphy. Transplantation of tissue into a part where it does not belong.

Enceinte (aw-sahnt'). Pregnant.

Encelial'gia. Pain in an abdominal organ.

Encephalal'gia. Cephalalgia, *q. v.*

Encephalasthe'nia. Lack of brain power.

Encephalat'rophy. Atrophy of the brain.

Encephal'ic. Of, or pertaining to, the brain.

Enceph'alin (en-sef'al-in). A nitrogenous glucosid said to be obtained from the brain.

Encephali'tis (en''sef-al-i'tis). Inflammation of the brain. **Cortical e., E. cortica'lis,** chronic encephalitis affecting the cortex of the brain only. **E. epidem'ica, Epidemic e.,** encephalitis lethargica. **Hemorrhagic e.,** inflammation of the brain with hemorrhagic exudate. Called also *Strumpell-Leichtenstern type of encephalitis.* **E. hyperplas'tica,** acute non-suppurating encephalitis. Called also *Hayem's type of encephalitis.* **Infantile e.,** inflammation of the brain in children from infectious disease, injury, etc., and causing the cerebral palsies of children. **Influenzal e.,** encephalitis lethargica. **E. lethar'gica, Lethargic**

e., an acute infectious and mildly contagious disease of obscure pathology and showing unusual cerebral symptoms, the distinctive features being an increasing languor, apathy, and drowsiness, passing into lethargy. There is progressive muscular weakness and various cranial nerve palsies. Called also *Epidemic encephalitis*, *Sleeping sickness*, and *Nona*. **E. neonato'rum,** encephalitis of the newborn. **E. periaxia'lis,** massive inflammation of the white matter of the cerebral hemispheres, beginning in the occipital lobes and characterized by early disappearance of the myelin. The disease occurs mostly in children and young subjects and begins with occipital blindness. **Purulent e., Pyogenic e.,** encephalitis characterized by the presence of miliary abscesses and small blood extravasations in the brain. **E. subcortica'lis chron'ica,** sclerotic changes in the vessels of the subcortical white matter of the brain.

Enceph'alocele (en-sef'al-o-sēl). Protrusion of the brain through the skull.

Encephalocys'tocele. Hernial protrusion of the brain distended by fluid.

Encephalodial'ysis. Softening of the brain.

Encephalog'raphy. Roentenographic photography of the brain.

Encepha'loid. 1. Like the brain. 2. Encephaloma. **E. cancer,** malignant tumor of brain-like consistence.

Enceph'alolith. A brain-calculus.

Encephalol'ogy. A description of the encephalon.

Encephalo'ma. Encephaloid sarcoma, or cancer.

Encephalomala'cia. Softening of the brain.

Encephalomeningi'tis. Inflammation of the brain and its meninges.

Encephalomenin'gocele. Protrusion of the membranes and brain-substance through the skull.

Enceph'alomere (en-sef'al-o-mēr). Any one of the segments which make up the embryonic brain.

Encephalom'eter. An instrument for measuring the skull.

Encephalomyeli'tis. A combination of encephalitis and myelitis.

Encephalomyelop'athy. Any disease of the brain and spinal cord.

Enceph'alon. The brain; all the cranial contents.

Encephalop'athy. Any disorder of the brain.

Encephalorrha'gia. Cerebral hemorrhage.

Encephalosclero'sis. Hardening of the brain.

Encephalo'sis. Any organic brain disease.

Encephalospi'nal axis. Same as *Cerebrospinal axis*.

Encephalot'omy. Cutting up of fetal brain to promote delivery.

Encheire'sis. Any manipulation, especially the introduction of a bougie, sound, or catheter.

Enchondro'ma. Tumor of cartilage-tissue; chondroma.

Enchondrosarco'ma. Sarcoma containing cartilaginous tissue.

Enchyle'ma (en-ki-le'mah). Same as *Cytochylema*.

En'clave (en'klāv). A substance detached from its normal connection and enclosed within another organ.

Encra'nial. Situated within the cranium.

Encye'sis. Normal uterine pregnancy.

Encyopyeli'tis. Inflammation of the renal pelvis in pregnancy.

Encys'ted (en-sis'ted). Enclosed in a sac or cyst.

Endadel'phos. A monster fetus in which a parasitic twin is enclosed within the body of another.

Endame'ba, Endamœ'ba. See *Entameba*.

Endamebi'asis. Same as *Entamebiasis*.

Endangei'tis, Endangi'tis. Inflammation of the endangium.

Endan'gium (en-dan'je-um). Membrane which lines blood-vessels.

Endaorti'tis. Endangeitis of the aorta.

Endarteri'tis. Inflammation of the arterial intima. **E. oblit'erans,** variety in which the lumen of the vessel becomes obliterated.

End-artery. One which does not make part of an anastomosis. **E.-body.** Same as *Complement.* **E.-bud, E.-bulb,** a form of ovoid ending of sensitive nerves in mucous membrane. **E.-organ,** any distal end-structure of a nerve-branch. **E.-plate,** discoid terminal expansion of motor nerve-branches.

Endeic'tic (en-dīk'tik). Symptomatic.

Endem'ic. Occurring frequently in a certain district. **E. neuritis.** See *Beriberi.*

Endemo-epidem'ic. Endemic, but occasionally becoming epidemic.

Endermat'ic, Ender'mic. Performed, or administered, by the medium of the skin.

Ender'mol. Nicotin salicylate.

Endermo'sis. 1. Endermic administration of medicines. 2. Herpetic affection of the mucous membranes.

En'deron. The deeper part of the skin or mucous membrane.

Endo-aneurysmor'rhaphy. Matas' operation for aneurysm by opening the sac and suturing the orifices.

Endo-angii'tis. Inflammation of the intima of blood-vessels.

Endo-antitoxin. An antitoxin contained within a cell.

Endo-appendici'tis. Inflammation of mucous membrane of the appendix vermiformis.

Endo-arteri'tis. Same as *Endarteritis.*

Endo-ausculta'tion. Auscultation by means of an esophageal tube introduced into the stomach.

En'doblast. The cell-nucleus.

Endobronchi'tis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchia.

Endocar'diac, Endocar'dial. Pertaining to the interior of the heart.

Endocardi'tis (en-do-kar-dī'tis). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. **Malignant,** or **Ulcerative e.,** rapidly fatal form with high fever and great prostration.

Endocar'dium. Lining membrane of the heart.

Endocervici'tis (en-do-ser-vis-ī'tis). Inflammation in the canal of the cervix uteri.

Endochon'dral. Developed within cartilage.

Endocho'rion. The inner chorion.

En'dochrome (en'do-krōm). The coloring-matter within a cell.

Endocoli'tis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon.

Endocolpi'tis. Inflammation of vaginal mucous membrane.

Endocom'plement. A complement contained within the erythrocyte.

Endocorpus'cular. Contained within a corpuscle.

Endocra'nial. Within the cranium.

Endocrani'tis. Inflammation of endocranium; cranial duritis.

Endocra'nium. The cranial dura mater.

En'docrin. The internal secretion of a gland.

Endocrinasthe'nia. Endocrine exhaustion.

En'docrine. Pertaining to internal secretions.

Endoc'rinism. Endocrinopathy.

Endocrinodon'tia. The relation of internal secretions to tooth formation and development.

Endocrinol'ogy. The study of internal secretions.

Endocrin'opath. A person with disorder of the glands of internal secretion.

Endocrinopath'ic. Pertaining to an endocrinopathy.

Endocrinop'athy. A disease due to disorder of the internal secretions.

Endocrinother'apy. Treatment of disease by the administration of endocrine preparations.

Endo'crinous. Pertaining to internal secretions.

Endocrit'ic. Pertaining to internal secretions.

Endocysti'tis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bladder.

En'doderm (en'do-derm). The hypoblast or entoderm.

Endodermophy'ton. A genus of fungi causing tinea imbricata and tinea intersecta.

Endodias'copy. Examination of a body-cavity with a skiascope.

Endodonti'tis. Inflammation of the dentinal pulp.

Endo-enteri'tis. Inflammation of the intestinal mucosa.

Endo-en'zyme. An intracellular enzyme.

Endogastrec'tomy. Excision of the mucosa of the stomach.

Endogastri'tis. Inflammation of the gastric mucosa.

Endogen'ic. Same as *Endogenous*.

Endo'genous (en-doj'en-us). Originating within the organism.

Endoglob'ular. Within the blood-corpuscles.

Endo-intoxica'tion. Poisoning by an endogenous toxin.

Endolabyrinthi'tis. Inflammation of the membranous labyrinth.

Endolaryn'geal. In the larynx.

Endoli'max na'na. A non-pathogenic ameba found in the intestines.

Endolum'bar. Within the lumbar portion of the spinal cord.

En'dolymph (en'do-limf). The fluid within the inner ear.

Endomastoidi'tis. Inflammation of interior of mastoid cavity and cells.

Endometrec'tomy. Extirpation of the uterine mucosa.

Endome'trial. Pertaining to the endometrium.

Endometrio'ma. A tumor containing endometrium.

Endome'trioid. Resembling endometrium.

Endometrio'sis. The presence of endometrial tissue in abnormal locations.

Endometri'tis. Inflammation of the endometrium. **Cervical e.** Same as *Endocervicitis*. **Fungous e.,** hypertrophy of the endometrium with bleeding granulations. **Septic e.,** a variety originating from septic poisoning. **Simple e.,** catarrhal inflammation of endometrium.

Endometrio'ma. A tumor containing endometrium.

Endome'trium (en-do-me're-um). The mucous membrane which lines the uterus.

Endom'etry. Measurement of the capacity of a cavity.

Endomix'is. The mingling of the nuclear and cytoplasmic substance of a cell.

Endomy'ces (en-do-mi'sēz). A genus of Saccharomycetes in which the mycelium is segmented.

Endomyocardi'tis. Inflammation of the endocardium and myocardium.

Endomys'ium. Connective tissue between the fibers of a fasciculus of muscle.

Endoneuri'tis. Inflammation of the endoneurium.

Endoneu'rium (en-do-nu're-um). The connective tissue amongst the fibers of a fasciculus of a nerve.

Endopar'asite (en-do-par'as-it). Any internal parasite.

Endop'athy (en-dop'ath'e). Any endogenous disease.

Endopericardi'tis. Endocarditis blended with pericarditis.

Endoperimyocardi'tis. Inflammation of the endocardium, pericardium, and myocardium.

Endoperitoni'tis. Inflammation of serous lining of peritoneal cavity.

Endophlebi'tis. Inflammation of the intima of a vein.

En'dophyte (en'do-fit), A vegetable organism within an animal or plant.

En'doplasm. The central part of the protoplasm of a cell.

En'doplast (en'do-plast). Nucleus of a cell.

Endorhini'tis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages.

Endosalpingi'tis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the oviduct.

En'doscope. Instrument for inspecting interior of a hollow organ.

Endos'copy (en-dos'ko-pe). The use of the endoscope.

Endosep'sis. Septicemia not of extraneous origin.

Endoskel'eton. Internal bony framework.

Endosmom'eter. Instrument for measurement of endosmosis.

Endos'mose, Endosmo'sis. Inward osmosis; inward passage of liquid through a diaphragm.

En'dospore. A spore formed within a parent cell.

Endostei'tis, Endosti'tis. Inflammation of the endosteum.

Endosteo'ma. A tumor in the medullary cavity of a bone.

Endos'teum (en-dos'te-um). Lining membrane of a hollow bone.

Endosto'ma. A bony tumor within a bone.

Endosto'sis. The formation of an endostoma.

Endothe'lial. Pertaining to endothelium.

Endotheliocyto'sis. Abnormal increase of endothelial cells.

Endothelio-ino'ma. Fibrous tumor arising from endothelium.

Endotheliol'ysin. An antibody which causes the dissolution of endothelial cells.

Endotheliolyt'ic. Destructive to endothelial tissue.

Endothelio'ma. Any endothelial tumor.

Endotheliomyo'ma. Leiomyoma arising from endothelium.

Endotheliomyxo'ma. Myxoma arising from endothelium.

Endotheliotox'in (en''do-the-le-o-toks'in). A toxin which destroys endothelium.

Endothe'lium (en-do-the'le-um). Membrane which lines a serous or other closed cavity.

Endother'mal. Same as *Endothermic.*

Endother'mic. Characterized by the absorption of heat.

En'dothermy. The production of heat in the tissues by the resistance offered by the tissues to the passage of the high-frequency current.

En'dothrix. A form of Trichophyton which invades the hair and is found within the hair shaft.

Endo'tin. An extract of human tubercle bacilli: used in tuberculosis.

Endo'toscope. Same as *Otoscope.*

Endotoxico'sis. Poisoning by an endotoxin.

Endotox'in. A supposed toxin that is retained within the organism of the bacterium.

Endotrachei'tis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea.

Endotracheli'tis. Same as *Endocervicitis.*

Endovasculi'tis. Inflammation of the endangium.

Endove'nous. Within a vein.

En'ema (en'em-ah). A clyster or rectal injection. **Analeptic e.,** an enema consisting of a pint of tepid water containing ½ teaspoonful of salt; called also *thirst e.* **Blind e.,** the insertion of a soft-rubber tube into the rectum to aid in the expulsion of flatus. **Dobell's e.,** a nutrient enema containing scraped boiled meat,

pancreas emulsion, boiled arrowroot, pepsin, and pancreatin. **Ewald's e.**, a nutrient enema containing eggs, wheat flour boiled in a 20 per cent. grape-sugar solution, and red wine. **Pancreatic e.**, an enema containing pancreatin. **Rosenheim's e.**, a nutrient enema consisting of peptone, cod-liver oil, and sugar in a 0.3 per cent. soda solution. **Thirst e.**, analeptic enema.

Enepider'mic. Applied to, or injected into, the skin.

Energom'eter. An instrument for studying the pulse.

En'ergy (en'er-je). Force applicable to overcome resistance. **Kinetic e.**, energy in action. **Potential e.**, energy that may be put in action.

Enerva'tion (en-er-va'shun). Lack of nervous energy.

Ene'sol. Mercury salicylarsenate: used like mercuric iodid.

English sweating fever. See *Anglicus sudor.*

Englobe. To absorb within itself.

Engorge'ment (en-gorj'ment). Vascular congestion.

Enoma'nia. Periodic craving for strong drink; also, delirium tremens.

Enophthal'min. A mydriatic substance: used like eucain in 2 to 5 per cent. solution.

Enophthal'mus. Deep-seated state of the eyes.

Enosto'sis. Bony growth in the hollow of a bone.

En'siform. Shaped like a sword.

Ensister'num. The lowest piece of the sternum.

Ensom'phalus. A double monster with bodies in part united.

En'strophe (en'stro-fe). Inversion; a turning inward.

En'tad. Toward a center; inwardly.

En'tal. Inner; central.

Entalaça'o (en-tal-as-ah'yo). A disease of Brazil marked by recurrent attacks of difficulty in swallowing.

Entame'ba, Entamœ'ba (ent-am-e'bah). A genus of amebas that are parasitic in man, differentiated from Ameba by the absence of a contractile vacuole and the formation of multinucleated cysts. **E. bucca'lis,** a small species found in the buccal secretions. **E. co'li,** a form found normally in the intestinal tract of man. **E. hystolyt'ica,** a species larger than *E. coli* and the cause of amebic or tropical dysentery and tropical abscess of the liver. Called also *Amœba dysenteriæ.* **E. kartul'isi,** a species found in the pus of necrotic bone abscesses. **E. nippon'ica,** a species from cases of tropical dysentery in Japan. **E. tetrage'na,** a species found in the stool of tropical dysentery in Africa and Asia. **E. un'dulans,** found in the human intestine.

Entamebi'asis (ent-am-e-bi'as-is). Infestation with Entameba.

Enta'sia (en-ta'se-ah). A constrictive spasm.

Entel'echy. Completion of anything.

Enteradeni'tis. Inflammation of the intestinal glands.

En'teral. Within the intestine.

Enteral'gia (en-ter-al'je-ah). Pain in the intestine.

Enterecta'sia. Distention of the intestines.

Enterec'tomy. Excision of a piece of intestine.

Enterelco'sis. Ulceration of the intestine.

Enterepip'locele (en-ter-ep-ip'lo-sēl). Hernia of bowel and omentum.

Enter'ic. Of, or pertaining to, the intestine.

Enter'icin. A preparation for intestinal perforation.

Enter'icoid. Resembling typhoid fever.

En'terin. A proprietary intestinal antiseptic and astringent.

Enteri'tis. Inflammation of the intestine.

Entero-anasto'mosis. The joining together of two parts of an intestine.

Entero-an'tigen. An antigen derived from the stool.
Entero-apoklei'sis. The surgical exclusion of a part of the intestine.
Enterobacteriother'apy. Treatment by vaccines made from intestinal bacteria.
Enterobi'asis. Infection by *Enterobius vermicularis*.
Enterobil'iary. Pertaining to the intestine and the bile passages.
Entero'bius vermicula'ris. Same as *Oxyuris vermicularis*.
Enterobro'sia. Intestinal perforation.
En'terocele (en'ter-o-sēl). Intestinal hernia.
Enterocente'sis. Surgical puncture of the intestine.
Enterochirur'gia. Intestinal surgery.
Enterocholecystos'tomy. Surgical creation of an opening from the gall-bladder to the small intestine.
Enterocholecystot'omy. Incision of the gall-bladder and intestine.
Enterocine'sia (en''ter-o-sin-e'se-ah). Peristalsis.
Enterocinet'ic (en''ter-o-sin-et'ik). Pertaining to peristalsis.
Enteroc'lysis (en-ter-ok'lis-is). The injection of nutrient liquids into the intestine.
En'teroclysm. An intestinal injection.
Enterocœ'le (en''ter-o-se'le). The abdominal or body cavity.
En'erocoli'tis. Inflammation of large and small intestines.
En'terocyst (en'ter-o-sist). A cyst proceeding from the subperitoneal tissue.
Enterocys'tocele (en''ter-o-sis'to-sēl). Hernia of the bladder and intestine.
Enterocysto'ma. Cystic tumor of the intestine.
Enterodyn'ia. Pain in the intestine.
Entero-enteros'tomy. Formation of a passage between two parts of the intestine.
Entero-epip'locele. Hernia of intestine and omentum.
Enterogastri'tis. Combination of enteritis and gastritis.
Enterog'enous. Arising within the intestine.
En'terogram. An instrumental tracing of the movements of the intestine.
Enterog'raphy. A description of the intestines.
Enterohepati'tis. 1. Inflammation of the intestine and liver. 2. An infectious disease of turkeys.
Enterohy'drocele (en-ter-o-hi'dro-sēl). Hernia with hydrocele.
Enteroi'dea. The intestinal fevers.
Enteroki'nase. A ferment secreted by the intestinal mucous membrane and serving to change trypsinogen into trypsin.
En'terol. Brownish liquid, a combination of various cresols: used as intestinal antiseptic.
En'terolite, En'terolith. Intestinal concretion or calculus.
Enterolithi'asis. The formation of enterolites.
Enterol'ogy. Sum of what is known about the intestines.
Enteromega'lia, Enteromeg'aly. Enlargement of the intestines.
Enteromyco'sis. Bacterial disease of the intestine.
En'teron (en'ter-on). The intestine.
Enteroneuri'tis. Inflammation of the nerves of the intestine.
Enter'onol. An intestinal antiseptic and germicide.
Enteropar'esis. Relaxation of the intestine resulting in dilatation.
Enterop'athy (en-ter-op'ath-e). Any disease of the intestine.
En'teropexy (en'ter-o-peks-e). Surgical fixation of the intestine
En'teroplasty (en'ter-o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of intestine.
Enterople'gia. Paralysis of the intestine.
En'teroplex. Device for joining edges of a divided intestine.

En'teroplexy. Union of parts of intestine by the enteroplex.
Enteropto'sis. Prolapse of the intestine.
Enterorrha'gia (en-ter-or-a'je-ah). Intestinal hemorrhage.
Enteror'rhaphy. The stitching of a rent in the intestine.
Enterorrhex'is. Rupture of the intestine.
En'teroscope (en'ter-os-kōp). Instrument for inspecting the inside of the intestine.
Enterosep'sis. Sepsis developed from the intestinal contents.
En'terospasm (en'ter-o-spazm). Intestinal colic.
Enterosta'sis. Intestinal stasis.
Enterosteno'sis. Narrowing or stricture of the intestine.
Enteros'tomy. Formation of artificial intestinal fistula.
En'terotome (en'ter-ot-ōm). Instrument for cutting intestine.
Enterot'omy. Surgical incision of the intestine.
Enterotox'ism. Auto-intoxication caused by absorption of toxins from the intestine.
Enterozo'on. Any internal animal parasite.
Entheoma'nia (en-the-o-ma'ne-ah). Religious insanity.
Enthet'ic (en-thet'ik). Brought in from outside.
En'toblast (en'to-blast). The entoderm or hypoblast.
En'tocele (en'to-sēl). Internal hernia.
Entochondrosto'sis. The development of bone within cartilage.
Entocheroi'dea. The inner layer of the choroid.
Entocine'ria. The internal gray matter of the brain or cord.
En'tocone. The inner posterior cusp of an upper molar tooth.
Entocor'nea. Descemet's membrane.
En'tocyte (en'to-sīt). The cell-contents.
En'toderm. The hypoblast or entoblast.
Ento-ec'tad. From within outward.
En'tome. Cutting instrument for urethral stricture.
Ento'mion. Tip of mastoid angle of parietal bone.
En'tophyte (en'to-fīt). Any plant parasite within the body.
Entop'ic. Occurring in the proper place.
Entop'tic. Situated or originated within the eye.
Entoptos'copy. Inspection of the interior of the eye.
Entoret'ina. The nervous or inner layer of the retina.
Entos'thoblast. The nucleus of the nucleolus.
Entot'ic. Situated or generated within the ear.
Entozo'on (en-to-zo'on). Any internal animal parasite.
En'trails. Bowels or intestines.
Entro'pion, Entro'pium. Inversion or turning in, chiefly of an eyelid or of eyelashes.
Entro'pionize. To correct, as an ectropion, by turning in.
Enuclea'tion (e-nu-kle-a'shun). Removal from an envelop.
Enure'sis. Incontinence of urine. **E. noctur'na,** passage of urine in bed.
Envi'ronment. External surroundings or influences.
En'zyme (en'zīm). Any chemical ferment formed in the body. **Autolytic e.,** one which produces autolysis. **Coagulating e.,** one which changes insoluble proteins into soluble ones. **Deamidizing e.,** an enzyme which splits up the amino-acids into ammonia compounds. **Extracellular e.,** an enzyme which exists outside of the cell secreting it. **Glycolytic e.,** an enzyme which oxidizes sugar. **Inorganic e.,** a colloidal solution of a metal (called a *metalsol*) which has an action similar to that of enzymes. **Intracellular e.,** an enzyme which is contained within the cell protoplasm. **Inverting e.,** an enzyme which splits up sugar, as invertin. **Lipolytic e.,** an enzyme which splits up fat. **Oxidation e.,** oxidase. **Proteolytic e.,** one which converts a protein into a peptone, as pepsin, tryp-

sin, and papain-enzyme. **Reducing e.,** reductase. **Steatolytic e.,** one which splits up fat, as steapsin. **Sucroclastic e.,** an enzyme which splits up or decomposes sugar. **Uricolytic e.,** an enzyme which metabolizes uric acid into urea.

En'zymol (en'zi-mol). A preparation of the glands of the stomach of animals: used as a solvent and antiseptic.

Enzymol'ysis. Same as *Enzymosis.*

Enzymo'sis. Fermentation induced by an enzyme.

Enzymu'ria. Presence of enzymes in the urine.

E'onism. Sexual deviation marked by desire to adopt the dress of the opposite sex.

E'osin (e'o-sin). A red coloring-matter from coal-tar.

Eosin'oblast. Same as *Myeloblast.*

Eosinope'nia. Deficiency of eosinophil cells in the blood.

Eosin'ophil. A structure stainable by eosin.

Eosinophil'ia (e-o-sin-o-fil'e-ah). Accumulation of unusual number of eosinophil cells.

Eosinoph'ilous. Readily stainable with eosin.

Eosinotac'tic. Attracting or repelling eosinophil cells.

Eo'solate (e-o'so-lāt). Salts of creosote esters containing 25 per cent. creosote.

E'osote. Valerianate of creosote, used like creosote.

Epac'tal. 1. Supernumerary. 2. Any Wormian bone.

Eparsal'gia (ep-ar-sal'je-ah). Any disorder due to overstrain of a part, as dilatation of the heart, enteroptosis, etc.

Epax'ial (ep-ak'se-al). Situated above the axis.

Epenceph'alon. Embryonic structure whence arise the pons and cerebellum.

Epen'dyma. Membrane lining a cerebral ventricle.

Ependymi'tis. Inflammation of the ependyma.

Ependymo'ma. A tumor containing ependymal elements.

Epersal'gia. Pain due to overuse.

Epheb'ic. Pertaining to youth or puberty.

Ephebol'ergy. The study of puberty.

Eph'edra (ef'e-drah). Genus of plants; said to be antiluetic.

Eph'edrin. Mydriatic alkaloid from *Ephedra vulgaris.*

Ephe'lis (ef-e'lis). A freckle.

Ephem'eral. Temporary; lasting but a day.

Ephidro'sis. Profuse perspiration. **E. cruen'ta,** bloody sweat.

Epi'blast. The outermost blastodermic layer or ectoderm: from it the nervous and epidermal tissues are derived.

Epiblas'tic (ep-e-blas'tik). Pertaining to the epiblast.

Epib'oly. Differentiation of epiblast from the hypoblast.

Epican'thus. A fold of skin projected over the inner canthus.

Epicar'dium. The innermost layer of the pericardium.

Epica'rin. A red powder derived from creosotinic acid and naphthol: used for prurigo and scabies.

Ep'icele. The fourth ventricle of the brain.

Epico'me. Monster with double head joined at summit.

Epicondylal'gia (ep'e-kon-dil-al'je-ah). Pain in the muscles attached to the epicondyle of the humerus.

Epicon'dyle (ep-e-kon'dil). A bony eminence above a condyle.

Epicorneascleri'tis. Inflammation of the cornea and sclera.

Epicra'nius. The occipitofrontal muscle.

Epicra'nium. Structures collectively which cover the skull.

Epic'risis. A secondary or supplementary crisis.

Epicysti'tis. Inflammation above the bladder.

Epicystot'omy. Cystotomy by the suprapubic method.

Ep'icyte (ep'e-sit). The wall or envelop of a cell.

Epidem'ic. A disease which attacks many patients in the same region at the same time; used also adjectively.

Epidemiog'raphy. Literature of epidemic diseases
Epidemiol'ogy. Sum of the knowledge of epidemic diseases.
Epider'mal, Epider'mic. Pertaining to the epidermis.
Epidermat'oplasty. Skin-grafting with pieces of epidermis with the underlying layer of the corium.
Epidermidaliza'tion. Development of epidermic cells (stratified epithelium) from mucous cells (columnar epithelium).
Epidermidol'ysis. Same as *Epidermolysis.*
Epidermido'sis. Any epidermal disease.
Epider'min. A cerate used as a base for ointments.
Epider'mis. The cuticle, or outermost layer of the skin.
Epidermiza'tion (ep-e-der-miz-a'shun). Skin-grafting.
Epidermol'ysis (ep-e-der-mol'is-is). A loose state of the skin. **E. bullo'sa,** a variety with formation of deep-seated bullæ, which appear after irritation.
Epidermo'ma. An outgrowth on the skin.
Epidermomyco'sis. Any dermatitis caused by microscopic fungi or yeasts.
Epidermophyto'sis. Infection by the fungus Epidermophyton producing Dhobie itch.
Epidermo'sis. Any disease affecting the epidermis.
Epidi'ascope. An instrument for projecting the images of opaque bodies upon a screen.
Epididymec'tomy. Surgical removal of the epididymis.
Epidid'ymis. An oblong organ attached to the testicle.
Epididymi'tis. Inflammation of the epididymis.
Epididymodeferentec'tomy. Excision of the epididymis and vas deferens.
Epididymodeferen'tial. Pertaining to the epididymis and vas deferens.
Epididymo-orchi'tis. Inflammation of the epididymis and testis.
Epididymot'omy. Operation of making an incision into the epididymis.
Epidid'ymovasot'omy. The operation of severing the vas deferens and suturing the distal part to the epididymis.
Epidu'ral space. Space external to the spinal dura.
Epifollicull'itis. Inflammation of the hair-follicles.
Epigas'ter. Same as *Hind-gut.*
Epigastral'gia. Pain in the epigastrium.
Epigas'tric. Of, or pertaining to, the epigastrium.
Epigas'trium. Abdominal surface in front of the stomach.
Epigas'trius. Double monster in which one twin is better developed than the other.
Epigas'trocele (ep-e-gas'tro-sēl). Epigastric hernia.
Epigastror'rhaphy. Closure of an epigastric wound by stitches.
Epigen'esis. Generation by successive formations.
Epiglottec'tomy. Same as *Epiglottidectomy.*
Epiglottid'ean. Pertaining to the epiglottis.
Epiglottidec'tomy. Excision of the epiglottis.
Epiglottidi'tis. Inflammation of the epiglottis.
Epiglot'tis. Cartilaginous lid of the larynx.
Epiglotti'tis (ep-e-glot-ti'tis). Same as *Epiglottidittis.*
Epig'nathus. Double monster in which the parasite is attached to the autosite's jaw.
Epihy'al. A bone replaced in man by the stylohyoid ligament.
Ep'ilating forceps. Nippers for pulling out hairs.
Epila'tion (ep-il-a'shun). Removal of hair; depilation.
Epil'atory (e-pil'a-tor-e). Pertaining to the removal of hairs, or an agent so doing.
Epilem'ma (ep-e-lem'ah). The sheath of a terminal nerve-fiber.

Ep'ilepsy (ep'il-ep-se). Nervous disease marked by seizures with convulsions and loss of consciousness. **Cardiac e.**, e. with profound disturbance of heart's action, probably due to disease of the heart or of its nerves. **Cortical e.**, **Focal e.**, **Jacksonian e.**, localized epileptiform spasm on one side without loss of consciousness. **Idiopathic e.**, true or typical epilepsy. **Nocturnal e.**, that in which the attack comes on during sleep. **Procursive e.**, that in which at the beginning of the attack the patient runs swiftly. **Reflex e.**, a form due to peripheral irritation. **Spinal e.**, clonic spasm of the legs in paraplegia. **Toxemic e.**, that due to a toxic influence.

Epilep'tic. 1. Of, or pertaining to, epilepsy. 2. A patient subject to epileptic attacks.

Epilep'tiform. Resembling epilepsy.

Epileptogen'ic, Epileptog'enous. Giving rise to epilepsy. **E. zone**, superficial area, stimulation of which provokes an epileptic seizure.

Epilep'toid. Resembling epilepsy; epileptiform.

Epileptol'ogy. The study of epilepsy.

Epilepto'sis (ep-e-lep-to'sis). Any mental disease of the epileptic group.

Epiloi'a. A syndrome consisting of mental deficiency, adenoma sebaceum, hypertrophic sclerosis of the brain, and tumors in the fourth ventricle and in the kidneys.

Epimer'ite (ep-e-mer'it). An organ of protozoa by which they attach themselves to epithelial cells.

Epimys'ium (ep-e-mis'e-um). The fibrous sheath of a muscle; also, the material of such a sheath.

Ep'inasty. Downward curvature due to excessive growth on the upper side of an organ.

Epinephrec'tomy. Excision of the suprarenal gland.

Epineph'rin (ep-e-nef'rin). An astringent and hemostatic powder prepared from the suprarenal capsule.

Epinephrine'mia. The presence of epinephrin in the blood.

Epinephri'tis. Inflammation of a suprarenal capsule.

Epinephro'ma. Same as *Hypernephroma*.

Epineu'ral. Situated upon a neural arch.

Epineu'rium. The sheath of an entire nerve.

Ep'inin. A proprietary preparation having the action of suprarenal extract.

Epionych'ium. Same as *Eponychium*.

Epi'osin. An analgesic and hypnotic derivative of morphigenin.

Epipas'tic. Intended for sprinkling upon a part.

Epiphenom'enon. An exceptional and non-essential phenomenon.

Epiph'ora (e-pif'o-rah). Overflow of tears from obstruction of lacrimal duct.

Epiphylac'tic. Pertaining to epiphylaxis.

Epiphylax'is. Increase of normal phylaxis.

Epiphys'eal (ep-e-fiz'e-al). Pertaining to an epiphysis.

Epiphyseol'ysis. Detachment of an epiphysis.

Epiphyseop'athy. Any disease of the pineal gland.

Epiph'ysis (ep-if'is-is). Portion of a bone which in early life is distinct from the shaft. **E. cer'ebri**, the pineal body.

Epiphysi'tis. Inflammation of the cartilage which joins infantile epiphysis to a shaft.

Ep'iphyte (ep'e-fit). An externally parasitic plant organism.

Epipi'al (ep-e-pi'al). Situated upon the pia mater.

Epip'locele (ep-ip'lo-sēl). Omental hernia.

Epiplo-en'terocele. Hernia containing intestine and omentum.

Epiplo'ic. Pertaining to the epiploön. **E. appendages.** Same as *Appendices epiploicæ*.

Epiploï'tis (ep-ip-lo-ï'tis). Inflammation of the epiploön.

Epiplome'rocele (ep-ip-lo-me'ro-sēl). Femoral hernia containing omentum.

Epiplomphal'ocele. Umbilical hernia containing omentum.

Epip'loön (ep-ip'lo-on). The great or gastrocolic omentum.

Epip'lopexy (e-pip'lo-pek-se). Suturation of the omentum to the abdominal wall for the formation of collateral circulation in cirrhosis of the liver.

Epiplosarcomphal'ocele. An umbilical hernia complicated with a local fleshy excrescence.

Epiplos'cheocele. Scrotal hernia containing omentum.

Epipy'gus. Same as *Pygomelus*.

Epirotu'lian. Upon the patella.

Episar'kin. One of the alloxur-bodies, $C_4H_6N_2O$.

Episcle'ral. Situated over the sclera of the eye.

Episcleri'tis. Inflammation of the outer layers of the sclera.

Ep'iscope. Same as *Epidiascope*.

Episioclis'ia. Surgical closure of the vulva.

Episio-elytror'rhaphy. Operation of narrowing the vulva to support a prolapsed uterus.

Episioperineor'rhaphy. Suturing of the vulva and perineum for support of prolapsed uterus.

Epis'ioplasty. Plastic surgery of the vulvar region.

Episior'rhaphy. The suturing of a lacerated perineum.

Episiosteno'sis. A contraction of the vulvar slit.

Episiot'omy. Surgical incision of the perineum.

Epispa'dias. Opening of urethra on dorsum of the penis.

Epispas'tic (ep-e-spas'tik). Vesicant; blistering.

Espleni'tis. Inflammation of the capsule of the spleen.

Epistax'is. Nose-bleed; hemorrhage from the nose.

Epister'nal. Situated upon the sternum.

Epister'num. The manubrium or upper piece of the sternum.

Epite'la. The thin tissue of Vieussens' valve.

Epitendin'eum. The fibrous sheath covering a tendon.

Epite'non. The connective tissue covering a tendon within its sheaths.

Epithal'amus. That part of the thalamus which is composed of the posterior commissure, the habenula, and the pineal body.

Epithalax'ia. Desquamation of the epithelium, especially of the intestine.

Epithe'lia. Cells of the epithelium.

Epithe'lial. Pertaining to epithelium **E. cancer.** Same as *Epithelioma*.

Epitheliogen'ic, Epitheliogenet'ic. Due to epithelial proliferation.

Epithe'lioid. Resembling or like epithelium.

Epitheliol'ysin. An antibody which causes the dissolution of epithelial cells.

Epitheliol'ysis. Destruction of epithelial tissue.

Epithelio'ma. Cancer composed largely of epithelial cells.

Epithe'lium. Cellular substance of the skin and mucous membrane. **Ciliated e.,** that which is provided with cilia. **Columnar e.,** that which is made up of pillar-shaped cells. **Glandular e.,** that whose cells take part in a secretory process. **Neuro-e.,** specialized epithelium in which the nerves of special sense end. **Pavement e.,** a variety composed of flattened cells. **Pigmented e.,** that whose cells contain melanin or other pigment. **Rod e.,** peculiarly striated e. of certain glands. **Squamous e.** is made up of flattened plate-like cells. **Stratified e.,** that in which the cells are disposed in more than one layer. **Transitional e.,** that which is partly stratified.

Ep'ithem. Any external application.

Epiton'ic (ep-e-ton'ik). Abnormally tense and tonic.

Epitox'oid. Any toxoid which has less affinity for an antitoxin than the toxin has.

Epitox'onoid. A toxonoid which has the least affinity for its corresponding antitoxin.

Epitrich'ium (ep-e-trik'e-um). Superficial layer of the epidermis of the fetus and embryo.

Epitroch'lea. Inner condyle of the humerus.

Epitur'binate. The soft tissue covering the turbinate bone.

Epityphli'tis. Appendicitis.

Epizo'ic. Parasitic on the outside of the body.

Epizo'icide. An agent which destroys epizoa.

Epizo'ön. An externally parasitic animal organism.

Epizoöt'ic. A disease occurring epidemically among animals; used also adjectively.

Epluchage' (a-plēsh-azh'). Wound excision; the cutting away of the contused and contaminated tissues of a wound.

Ep'ocol. A creosote preparation; used in diseases of the respiratory tract.

Eponych'ium (ep-o-nik'e-um). The horny embryonic membrane whence the nail is developed.

Ep'onym. A name for an organ, disease, or other thing derived from the name of a person.

Eponym'ic. Named from some person.

Epoöphorec'tomy. Surgical removal of the parovarium.

Epoöph'oron (ep-o-of'o-ron). The parovarium.

Epornit'ic. An epidemic affecting fowls.

Ep'som salts. Magnesium sulphate.

Epu'lis (ep-u'lis). A fibrous tumor of the gum. **Malignant e.,** giant-celled sarcoma of jaw.

Epulo'sis. Cicatrization.

Epulot'ic. Promoting cicatrization.

Equa'tor of a cell. The plane at which a cell is divided. **E. of the eye,** the circle or plane which divides the eye into anterior and posterior halves.

Equato'rial plate. In karyokinesis, the equator of the nuclear spindle.

Equil'ibrating operation. Tenotomy of the muscle which antagonizes a paralyzed muscle of the eye.

Equilib'rium. A state of balance or equipoise.

Equina'tion. Inoculation with horse-pox virus.

Equin'ia (e-kwin'e-ah). Latin for *Glanders.*

E'quinism. A horse-like gait.

Equinova'rus. A blending of pes equinus with pes varus.

Equiv'alence (e-kwiv'al-ens). Quality of being equivalent.

Equiv'alent (e-kwiv'al-ent). 1. Of equal force, power, or value. 2. The unvarying quantity of one body which is requisite to replace a fixed weight of another body.

Er., E. R. Abbreviation for *external resistance.*

Era'sion (e-ra'zhun). Removal by abrasion or scraping.

Er'bium. A rare metallic element; symbol Er.

Erb's paralysis. Paralysis due to cerebral hemorrhage at birth.

E.'s point, the supraclavicular point.

Erec'tile tissue. Tissue that may be erected or made turgescent. **E. tumor,** tumor composed of erectile tissue.

Erec'tion (e-rek'shun). State of being upright and turgid.

Erec'tor muscles. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Erecto'res pi'li. See *Arrectores pilorum.*

Eremacau'sis. Slow oxidation and decay of organic matter.

Eremopho'bia. Morbid fear of being alone.

Erep'sin. A ferment of the intestinal juice which changes hemi albumose into other compounds.

Eresiph'ake. An instrument for removing the lens by suction in cataract.

Er'ethin (er'eth-in). Poisonous principle of tuberculin.

Er'ethism (er'eth-izm). Morbid excitability.

Erethis'tic. Characterized by erethism.

Ereuthropho'bia. Same as *Erythrophobia.*

Erg. The unit of work.

Er'gamin. A proprietary uterine tonic and hemostatic derived from histidin.

Erga'sia. A hypothetical substance which stimulates the activity of body cells.

Ergasioma'nia. An insane desire to be continually at work.

Ergasiopho'bia. Morbid dislike of work.

Ergasthe'nia. A condition of debility from overwork.

Ergas'tic. Having potential energy: a term applied to passive material stored by cells.

Ergas'toplasm (er-gas'to-plazm). Kinoplasm.

Er'gin. A substance supposed to be present in the body fluids which unites with the allergin of the infecting matter to produce allergy.

Er'gograph (er'go-graf). Instrument for measuring work done in muscular action.

Ergopho'bia. Morbid fear or dread of work.

Er'gophore (er'go-fōr). Same as *Toxophore.*

Er'goplasm. Same as *Kinoplasm.*

Er'gostat. A machine to be worked for muscular exercise.

Ergos'terin. Same as *Ergosterol.*

Ergos'terol. A contamination of cholesterol occurring in animal and plant tissues which on irradiation becomes a potent antirachitic substance.

Er'got. A fungus growing on rye: hemostatic and ecbolic.

Ergother'apy. Treatment by physical exertion.

Er'gotin. 1. Commercial precipitate from ergot. 2. An alkaloid from ergot. **Bonjean's e.,** a purified extract of ergot.

Ergot'inin. Alkaloid from ergot.

Er'gotism (er'go-tizm). Chronic ergot-poisoning.

Er'gotized (er'go-tizd). Diseased by the ergot-fungus.

Ergotrop'ic. Stimulating the general defenses of the body by the use of non-specific agents, such as proteins, baths, etc.

Erig'eron (e-rij'er-on). Genus of plants, fleabanes. diuretic and refrigerant.

Eriodic'tyon Califor'nica. Yerba santa: useful in bronchitis.

Erisiph'ake. Barraquer's instrument for removing the lens in cataract by suction.

Ero'dent. A caustic drug.

Erog'enous (e-roj'en-us). Causing sexual excitement.

Ero'sion. Disintegration of structure; an eating away.

Ero'sive (e-ro'siv). Producing erosion.

Erot'ic (e-rot'ik). Pertaining to sexual appetite.

Er'otism (er'o-tizm). Sexual instinct.

Erotogen'ic (e-rot-o-jen'ik). Causing sexual excitement.

Erotoma'nia. Insanity with intense sexual excitement.

Erotopath'ia. Perverted sexual instinct.

Erotopho'bia. Morbid dislike of sexual love.

Erotopsy'chic. Marked by perversion of the sexual impulse.

Errat'ic. Roving; wandering; also odd and eccentric.

Er'rhine (er'in). Causing sneezing and secretion from the nose.

Eructa'tion. Belching of wind from the stomach.

Erup'tion (e-rup'shun). A rash or discoloration of the skin. **Creeping e.,** a peculiar skin eruption which moves over the surface of the body, due to a parasitic larva of *Gastrophilus.*

Erup'tive, Attended with a breaking out or rash.

Er'vasin. Acetylkresotinic acid: used in rheumatism.

Erwin'ia. A genus of bacterial organisms pathogenic for plants.

Erysip'elas. A febrile disease characterized by inflammation and redness of skin, mucous membranes, etc. **Ambulant e., Wandering e.,** erysipelatous process which repeatedly disappears to reappear at another point. **Facial e.,** variety which is mainly seated on the face. **Idiopathic e.,** that which does not follow a wound or injury. **Phlegmonous e.,** erysipelas in which pus is formed. **Surgical e., Traumatic e.,** that which invades wounds.

Erysipel'atous. Of the nature of erysipelas.

Erysip'eloid. A disease which simulates erysipelas.

Erysip'elothrix. A genus of bacterial organisms. **E. erysipel'atos-su'is** causes the erysipelas of swine.

Erythe'ma (er-ith-e'mah). Redness of skin or rose rash; of many varieties. **E. annula're,** a form of e. with rounded lesions, each with a raised margin. **E. congesti'vum,** simple e. with congestion of the skin. **E. infectio'sum,** a mildly contagious disease marked by a rose-colored maculopapular rash. **E. multifor'me,** an acute, variety with variously formed papules, tubercles, and macules. **E. nodo'sum,** inflammatory form marked by tender red nodules. **Symptomatic e.,** skin hyperemia in non-elevated patches: it may be idiopathic or truly symptomatic. **E. venena'tum,** that which is due to a poison.

Erythemat'ic, Erythem'atous. Of the nature of erythema.

Erythemomegalal'gia. See *Erythromelalgia.*

Erythras'ma. Skin-disease marked by patches in groin or axilla, and due to *Micros'poron minutis'simum.*

Erythre'mia, Erythræ'mia. Excessive production of red blood-corpuscles with cyanosis and splenic enlargement.

Er'ythrism. Redness of the hair and beard.

Erythris'tic. Characterized by erythrism.

Er'ythrite (er'ith-rīt). A crystalline alcohol from various algæ and lichens.

Eryth'roblast. The nucleated rudimentary red blood-corpuscles.

Erythroblas'tic. Pertaining to erythroblasts.

Erythroblasto'ma. A tumor arising from or composed of erythroblasts.

Erythroblastomato'sis. A condition marked by the formation of erythroblastomas.

Erythroblasto'sis. Excessive formation of erythroblasts.

Erythrochloro'pia. Color-blindness in which red and green only are recognized.

Erythrochro'mia. Hemorrhagic pigmentation of the spinal fluid giving the latter a red color.

Erythroclas'tic. Destroying the red blood-corpuscles.

Eryth'roconte. An abnormal body found in erythrocytes in pernicious anemia.

Eryth'rocyte (er-ith'ro-sīt). A red blood-corpuscle.

Erythrocytol'ysis. Change in red blood-corpuscles, consisting in the escape of the soluble contents, followed by reduction in volume.

Erythrocytom'eter. A device for counting red blood-corpuscles.

Erythrocyto-opso'nin. An opsonin that acts in the red blood-corpuscles.

Erythrocytorrhex'is. Change in red corpuscles, consisting in the escape of round, shining granules and splitting off of particles.

Erythrocytos'chisis. Degeneration of red blood-corpuscles into disk-like bodies.

Erythrocyto'sis. Occurrence of fetal forms of red corpuscles and nucleated red cells in the lymphatic tissues.

Erythroder'mia. Abnormal redness in the skin.

Erythrodex'trin. A dextrin stained red by iodin.
Erythrogen'esis. The production of red blood-corpuscles.
Erythrogran'ulose. A form of granulose stained red by iodin.
Erythrokatal'ysis. Phagocytosis of red blood-corpuscles.
Er'ythrol (er'ith-rol). Same as *Erythrite*.
Erythroleuke'mia. Anemia marked by the presence in the blood of excessive numbers of immature cells.
Erythroleuko'sis. Excessive formation of both red cells and granulocytes in the blood.
Erythrol'ysin. Any substance capable of causing erythrolysis.
Erythrol'ysis. Same as *Erythrocytolysis*.
Erythromelal'gia. Neuritis marked by burning pain and redness of one or more of the extremities.
Erythrom'eter. An instrument for measuring degrees of redness.
Erythroneocyto'sis. Presence of undeveloped red blood-cells in the blood.
Erythrope'nia. Deficiency in the number of erythrocytes.
Eryth'rophage (er-ith'ro-fāj). A phagocyte which absorbs blood-pigments and destroys red corpuscles.
Eryth'rophile. Erythroph'ilous. Easily staining red.
Erythrophle'in. A poisonous alkaloid from casca bark.
Erythrophlœ'um guineen'se. An African tree, affords casca bark: poisonous cardiant.
Erythropho'bia. 1. Morbid flushing. 2. Morbid aversion to red.
Er'ythrophose. Any red phose.
Erythrophthi'sis. Severe injury of the restorative power of the red corpuscle forming tissue.
Erythrophthor'ic. Marked by rapid destruction of erythrocytes.
Erythrop'ia. Erythrop'sia. State in which objects appear to have a red tinge.
Erythroplas'tid. A red blood-corpuscle of mammalian animals, characterized by having no nucleus.
Erythropoie'sis. The formation of red blood-cells.
Erythropoiet'ic. Forming red blood-cells.
Erythroprecip'itin. A precipitin specific for red blood-corpuscles.
Erythroprosopal'gia. A nervous disorder marked by redness and pain in the face.
Erythrop'sin. Same as *Visual purple*.
Erythropykno'sis. Same as *Pyknosis*.
Erythrorrhex'is. Same as *Erythrocytorrhexis*.
Erythro'sin. A substance used as a histologic stain.
Erythrosin'ophil. Easily stainable with erythrosin.
Erythro'sis. A reddish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes.
Erythrox'ylin. Cocain; also, a proprietary precipitate from coca.
Erythrox'ylon co'ca. South American plant which affords coca leaves.
Erythru'ria. The passing of red urine.
Es'char (es'kar). Slough produced by burning or by a caustic.
Escharot'ic (es-kar-ot'ic). Producing a slough; caustic.
Esch'erich's bacillus. Bacillus coli.
Escherich'ia (es-ker-ish'e-ah). A genus of bacteria. **E. co'li,** the Bacillus coli.
Eschrola'lia, Æschrola'lia. Same as *Coprolalia*.
Escior'cin. A substance, $C_9H_8O_4$, used in detecting corneal and conjunctival lesions
Es'culin. Glucosid from horse-chestnut bark.

Eser'idin. An alkaloid of Calabar bean.
Es'erin. Same as *Physostigmin.*
Es'march, Es'march's bandage (es'mark). Caoutchouc bandage for use in bloodless surgery.
Esocatapho'ria. A downward and inward turning of the visual axes.
Esod'ic (es-od'ik). Centripetal or afferent.
Eso-ethmoidi'tis. Inflammation of the ethmoid sinuses.
Esogastri'tis. Inflammation of the gastric mucosa.
Esopha'geal (e-sof-a'je-al). Pertaining to the esophagus.
Esophagec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the esophagus.
Esophagis'mus (e-sof-aj-is'mus). Spasm of the esophagus.
Esophagi'tis (e-sof-aj-i'tis). Inflammation of the esophagus.
Esophag'ocele (e-sof-ag'o-sēl). Esophageal hernia.
Esophagodyn'ia. Pain in the esophagus.
Esophago-enteros'tomy. Suturation of the esophagus to the duodenum with excision of the stomach.
Esophagogastros'copy. Instrumental inspection of esophagus and stomach.
Esophagogastros'tomy. The operation of forming an artificial passage between the esophagus and the stomach.
Esophagomyco'sis. Microbic disease of the esophagus.
Esophag'oplasty. Plastic operation on the esophagus.
Esophagoplica'tion. Treatment of an esophageal pouch by folding in its wall.
Esophagopto'sis. Prolapse of the esophagus.
Esophag'oscope. Speculum for seeing inside of esophagus.
Esoph'agospasm. Spasm of the esophagus.
Esophagosteno'sis. Stricture of the esophagus.
Esophagos'tomy. Creation of an artificial fistula of the esophagus.
Esophag'otome (e-sof-ag'ot-ōm). Cutting instrument used in esophagotomy.
Esophagot'omy. Surgical incision of the esophagus.
Esoph'agus (e-sof'ag-us). Part of alimentary canal between pharynx and stomach.
Espho'ria (es-o-to re-ah). Inward tending of the visual lines.
Esophylac'tic. Exerting a phylactic or protective influence from the outside.
Esophenoidi'tis. Osteomyelitis of the sphenoid.
Esoter'ic (es-o-ter'ik). Arising within the organism.
Esothy'ropexy. Treatment of goiter by drawing out the thyroid gland and fixing it.
Esotro'pia. Convergent strabismus, or cross-eye.
Es'sence. 1. The distinctive or individual principle of anything. 2. Mixture of alcohol with a volatile oil.
Essen'tial. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an essence. **E. oil,** any volatile oil of vegetable origin; an attar. **E. resistance,** resistance to conductivity within an electric battery.
Es'ter. Any compound formed from an alcohol and an acid by the removal of water.
Es'terase. An enzyme which splits up esters.
Es'terize. To convert, or be converted, into an ester.
Esthematol'ogy. The science of the senses and sense organs.
Esthe'sioblast. A ganglioblast; embryonic cell of a spinal ganglion.
Esthesiol'ogy. Same as *Esthematology.*
Esthesioma'nia. Insanity with perverted moral sense.
Esthesiom'ene (es-the-ze-om'en-e). Tubercular ulceration of vulva.
Esthesiom'eter. An instrument for measuring tactile sensibility.
Esthesioneuro'sis. Any disease of the sensory nerves.

Æsthesiophysiol'ogy. Physiology of the perceptive faculties.

Æsthesios'copy (es the-ze-os'ko-pe). Marking on the skin of areas in which pain is felt.

Æsthesod'ic. Conveying sense impressions.

Æstheticokinet'ic. Both sensory and motor.

Æsthiome'nus. Malignant disease of the skin.

Æsthophysiol'ogy. The physiology of sensation and sense organs.

Æs'tival. Pertaining to or occurring in summer.

Æstivo-autum'nal. Occurring in the summer and autumn.

Æst'lander's operation. Resection of ribs in empyema.

Æs'toral. A compound of boric acid and menthol: used in rhinitis.

Æs'trual. Pertaining to the rutting of animals.

Æstrua'tion. Sexual ardor of animals at season of copulation.

Æs'trum, Œs'trum (es'trum). Crisis of venereal excitement.

Ætat mamelonné (a-tah' mah-ma-yo-na'). Condition of stomach with small elevations of the mucous membrane.

Ethan'esal. A modified anesthetic ether.

Eth'ene chlorid. Same as *Ethyliden chlorid.*

E'ther. 1. The subtle fluid believed to fill all space. 2. Ethyl oxid, $(C_2H_5)_2O$, volatile liquid used as an anesthetic, stimulant, anodyne, and solvent. **Acetic e.,** colorless liquid, ethyl acetate: anesthetic, stimulant, and irritant. **Chloric e.,** strong solution of chloroform in alcohol. **E.-coat,** a device used in anesthetization by ether. **E.-drunkenness,** intoxication from drinking ether.

Ethe'real (e-the're-al). Pertaining to ether. **E. oil,** any volatile oil.

E'therin (e'ther-in). A poison extracted by ether from the bodies of tubercle-bacilli.

Ethe'rion (e-the're-on). A gas discovered in the atmosphere: said to be about $\frac{1}{1000}$ part as dense as hydrogen.

E'therism. More or less complete anesthesia produced by ether.

Etheriza'tion. Induction of anesthesia by means of ether.

E'therize. To anesthetize by inhalation of ether.

Etheroma'nia. Habitual use of ether as an intoxicant.

Ethiopifica'tion. Blackening of skin by silver or other metallic medicine.

Ethmocardi'tis. Inflammation of the connective tissue of the heart.

Ethmoceph'alus. A monster with defective nose, and eye-orbits partly fused.

Eth'moid. Sieve-like; cribriform; also, the ethmoid bone. **E. bone,** a cribriform bone of the nose and base of skull.

Ethmoi'dal. Pertaining to the ethmoid bone.

Ethmoidec'tomy. Excision of ethmoid cells or ethmoid bone.

Ethmoidi'tis. Inflammation of the ethmoid bone.

Ethnog'raphy. The science of the human race.

Ethnol'ogy. The science of races of mankind.

Ethyphi'tis (eth-me-fi'tis). Cellulitis.

Ethoxycaf'feïn. A crystalline, diuretic, and narcotic derivative, $C_{10}H_{14}N_4O_3$, from caffeïn.

Eth'yl (eth'il). The radical, C_2H_5. **E. acetate.** See *Acetic ether.* **E. alcohol,** ordinary alcohol. **E. bromid,** an anesthetic, C_2H_5Br. **E. chlorid,** a local anesthetic, C_2H_5Cl. **E. formate,** an antispasmodic and anesthetic liquid. **E. hydrate,** ordinary alcohol, C_2H_5OH. **E. iodid,** a liquid, C_2H_5I, used by inhalation.

Ethylam'in. Ptomain, $C_2H_5NH_2$, from decaying plant-tissue.

Ethylchloralu'rethane. Same as *Somnal.*

Eth'ylen bichlorid. An oily substance, C_2H_4Cl: anesthetic. **E. bromid,** an oily substance, $C_2H_4Br_2$: useful in epilepsy.

Ethylendiam'in. Ptomain, $C_2H_8N_2$: not poisonous.

Ethyl'iden chlorid. An anesthetic, CH_3CHCl_2. **E. diam'in,** harmful ptomain, $C_2H_8N_2$, from fish.

Ethylmor'phin hydrochlo'rid. Same as *Dionin.*

Ethylphenylurethane. Same as *Euphorin.*

Ethylthal'lin. An antipyretic, $C_{12}H_{17}NO$.

Etiolog'ic, Etiolog'ical (e''te-o-loj'ik, e-te-o-loj'ik-al). Pertaining to etiology.

Etiol'ogy (e-te-ol'oj-e). Scientific view of causes of disease.

Eubiot'ics. The science of healthy living.

Eu'bolism. A condition of normal metabolism.

Euca'in (u-ka'in). Artificial alkaloid: used as a local anesthetic.

Eucalyp'teol. A white compound used as intestinal antiseptic and in pulmonary diseases.

Eucalyp'tol. Fragrant colorless liquid from oil of eucalyptus: antiseptic, expectorant, etc.

Eucalyptoresor'cin. Antiseptic combination of eucalyptol and resorcin.

Eucalyp'tus glob'ulus. Tree which affords eucalyptol and oil of eucalyptus.

Eucap'ren. An astringent and anesthetic preparation containing suprarenalin.

Euca'sin. A proprietary dietetic casein-ammonia compound.

Euchin'in. Product of action of ethylchlorocarbonate on quinin, having properties like quinin, without its disagreeable symptoms.

Euchlorhyd'ria. Normal amount of acid in the gastric juice.

Euchlo'rin. Chlorin protoxid; antiseptic in its solution.

Euchy'lia. A normal condition of the chyle.

Eu'col. Guaiacol acetate: used like guaiacol.

Euder'mol (u-der'mol). Salicylate of nicotin, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2C_7H_6O_2$: used in scabies.

Eudiæmor'rhysis (u-di-em-or'is-is). The normal flow of blood through the capillaries.

Eudiom'eter. An instrument for analyzing air.

Eudos'mol. A crystalline camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, from volatile oil of eucalyptus.

Eudox'in (u-doks'in). A red antiseptic powder.

Eudre'nin. A mixture of eucain hydrochlorid and adrenalin hydrochlorid: used as a local anesthetic.

Euesthe'sia. A normal state of the senses.

Eufor'mol. A proprietary germicide, deodorant and antiseptic.

Eugal'lol. Pyrogallol monoacetate: used in psoriasis and eczema.

Eugen'ics (u-jen'iks). The cultivation of conditions that will tend to improve the qualities of future generations.

Eu'genin (u'jen-in). A camphor, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, found in cloves, etc.

Eugen'oform (u-jen'o-form). Sodium salt of eugenolcarbinol: used as an intestinal disinfectant.

Eu'genol (u'jen-ol). Derivative, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, from clove oil: antiseptic and local anesthetic.

Eu'goform. Acetylated methylenedi-guaiacol: used as a local antiseptic in skin diseases.

Eugon'ic. Showing luxuriantly: said of bacteria.

Eukine'sia. Normal power of movement.

Eula'tin. A proprietary whooping-cough remedy.

Eulyp'tol (u-lip'tol). A proprietary antiseptic.

Eumyd'rin. Methyl-atropin nitrate, a white powder used like atropin sulphate.

Eu'nuch (u'nuk). A male deprived of testicles.

Euon'ymin. A cholagogue aperient from euonymus.

Euon'ymus atropurpu'reus. A shrub, wahoo: cholagogue and purgative.

Eu'pad. A proprietary preparation for preparing eusol.

Eupan'creatism. Normal condition of the pancreatic function.
Eupato'rin. A diaphoretic and tonic substance from *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*
Eupato'rium perfolia'tum. Boneset: a tonic and diaphoretic herb.
Eupep'sia. Good digestion.
Eupep'tic. Having a good digestion.
Euphor'bia (u-for'be-ah). A large genus of plants; generally acrid poisons.
Euphor'bium (u-for'be-um). Gum-resin of *Euphorbia officinarum,* etc.; purgative and vesicant.
Eupho'ria (u-fo're-ah). Sound health; physical well-being.
Eu'phorin (u'fo-rin). White powder, $C_9H_{11}O_2$: antipyretic, analgesic, antiseptic.
Euphthal'min hydrochlorid. A colorless compound, $C_9H_4NO_2$; a powerful mydriatic.
Euphyl'lin. A proprietary diuretic remedy.
Eupi'cin (u-pi'sin). A product of formaldehyd and coal-tar used in skin diseases.
Euplas'tic. Forming sound and healthy tissues.
Eupne'a (u-ne'ah). Easy or normal respiration.
Eupor'phin. Apomorphin brom-methylate.
Euprac'tic. Concerned in the proper performances of a function.
Eupyrex'ia. A slight fever in the early stage of an infection.
Eupy'rin (u-pi'rin). Ethyl-carbonate of vanillin in combination with P. phenetidin: antipyretic.
Euquin'in. Quinin ethyl-carbonate.
Eu'resol. Resorcin monacetate: used in skin diseases.
Euro'bin (u-ro'bin). Chrysarobin triacetate: used like chrysarobin.
Eu'rophen (u'ro-fen). A yellow powder used like iodoform.
Euro'tium malig'num. A mould occasionally found in ear.
Eu'ryon (u're-on). Either end of bilateral diameter of head.
Eu'rythrol. Thick, honey-like extract of the spleen: used in chlorosis and malaria.
Eu'scope. A device for projecting the image from a microscope upon a screen.
Eusit'ia. Normal appetite.
Eu'sol. An antiseptic solution containing calcium chlorid, calcium borate, and hypochlorous acid: used in treating wounds.
Eusplanch'nia. A normal state of the internal organs.
Eusta'chian cath'eter. Instrument for dilating Eustachian tube. **E. tube,** canal leading from the tympanum to the pharynx. **E. valve,** fold of membrane in the right auricle.
Eustron'gylus gi'gas. A nematode parasite found in dogs, cattle, and horses, and sometimes in man.
Eusys'tole. A normal state of the systole of the heart.
Eutec'tic. Easily melted.
Euthana'sia (u-than-a'ze-ah). An easy death.
Euthen'ics. The study of race improvement by regulation of environment.
Euto'cia (u-to'she-ah). Natural or normal parturition.
Eu'trepisty. The administration of remedies previous to operation to lessen the risk of septic infection.
Eu'zone. A white powder containing 23 per cent. of hydrogen dioxid.
Evac'uant (e-vak'u-ant). Purgative or cathartic.
Evacua'tion (e-vak-u-a'shun). Discharge from the bowels. **E. hospital.** See under *Hospital.*
Evacua'tor. Instrument for washing out the bladder.
Evagina'tion. The protrusion of some part or organ.
Evanes'cent. Passing away quickly.

Evapora'tion. Assumption of the form of a vapor.
Evec'tics. The study of methods of acquiring good habits of body.
Eventra'tion. Protrusion of the bowels from the abdomen.
Ever'sion (e-ver'shun). A turning out, or inside out; ectropion.
Eviscera'tion. Removal of the viscera, or of inner parts. **E. of eye** or **of orbit,** removal of the eye-contents, the sclera being left in its place.
Evisceroneurot'omy. Evisceration of the eye with division of the optic nerve.
Evolu'tion. Development with increase of complexity and of specialization. **Spontaneous e.,** unaided birth of a transverse fetal presentation.
Evul'sion (e-vul'shun). Forcible tearing away of a part.
Ex. L. for *out, away from.*
Exacerba'tion. Paroxysmal increase in severity.
Exac'rinous. Pertaining to the external secretion of a gland.
Exal'gin. Methyl acetanilid, $C_9H_{11}NO$: antipyretic and analgesic.
Exan'gia. Dilatation of a blood-vessel.
Exan'them. Exan'thema. An eruption or rash on the skin.
Exanthem'ata. Eruptive diseases or fevers.
Exanthem'atous. Characterized by an eruption or rash.
Ex'anthropes (eks'an-thrōps). Sources of disease originating outside the body.
Exarteri'tis. Inflammation of the outer arterial coat.
Exarticula'tion. Amputation at a joint.
Excarna'tion. Removal of superfluous carneous tissue from a preparation.
Excava'tion. A hollow, depression, or basin. **E. of optic nerve,** cupping or hollow of the optic disk.
Excemento'sis. Hypertrophy of the cementum of the root of a tooth.
Excen'tric (eks-sen'trik). Out of, or away from, a center.
Excerebra'tion. Removal of the brain.
Excer'nant (ex-ser'nant). Causing an evacuation or discharge.
Excip'ient. An inert substance added to a medicine to give it the proper form; a vehicle.
Excis'ion (eks-sizh'un). A cutting out or off.
Excitabil'ity. Susceptibility of being stimulated.
Exci'table area. The motor area of the cerebral cortex.
Exci'tant. A medicine which arouses functional activity.
Excita'tion. Act of stimulation or irritation. **Direct e.,** stimulation of a muscle by means of an electrode on the muscle-substance. **Indirect e.,** stimulation of a muscle by means of its nerve.
Exci'ting cause. The immediate or direct cause of an attack of disease.
Excito-anabol'ic. Stimulating anabolism.
Excitocatabol'ic. Stimulating catabolism.
Excitoglan'dular. Causing activity of glandular function.
Excitometabol'ic. Producing metabolic changes.
Excitomo'tor. Arousing muscular activity.
Excitomus'cular. Causing muscular action.
Excitonu'trient. Exciting or stimulating nutrition.
Exci'tor. A nerve which stimulates a part to greater activity.
Excitosecre'tory. Producing increased secretion.
Excitovas'cular. Causing vascular changes.
Ex'clave (eks'klāv). Detached part, as of the ovary or pancreas.
Exclu'sion, diagnosis by. See *Diagnosis.*
Excochlea'tion (ex-kok-le-a'shun). Operation of curetting a cavity.
Excoria'tion. Removal of a piece, or pieces, of the skin.
Ex'crement (eks'kre-ment). Any excreted or fecal matter.

Excrementi'tious. Pertaining to excrement.
Excres'cence (eks-kres'ens). Any abnormal outgrowth.
Excre'ta. Excretions or excremental matters.
Excrete' (eks-krēt'). To separate and expel useless matter.
Ex'cretin. A principle, $C_{20}H_{36}O$, in human feces.
Excre'tion. Matter excreted; also, the process of excreting.
Excretol'ic acid. Fatty acid derivable from feces.
Ex'cretory. Pertaining to excretion.
Excur'sion. Wandering of eyes from midposition.
Excurva'tion. Humpback or kyphosis.
Excysta'tion. Escape from a cyst or envelope.
Exe'mia. Loss of blood from circulation, though not from the body.
Exencephʹalus. Monster with brain outside, or partly outside, the cranium.
Exenteraʹtion. Evisceration in either sense.
Ex'ercise bone. Bony growth in muscle due to exercise or pressure.
Exer'esis (eks-er'es-is). Removal of a nerve, vessel, or other part or organ.
Exfetaʹtion (eks-fe-taʹshun). Extra-uterine pregnancy.
Exflagellaʹtion. The formation of flagella by a protozoan.
Exfoliaʹtion. Separation of pieces of dead bone or of skin in form of scales.
Exhalaʹtion. Escape in form of vapor; also the vapor itself.
Exhaustion. Loss of vital power.
Exhib'it. To administer as a remedy.
Exhibitʹionism. Insane exposure of the genital organs.
Exhil'arant. A medicine which cheers the mind.
Exhumaʹtion. The digging up of a buried body.
Ex'ner's plexus. A mesh of medullated fibers in the cerebral cortex.
Exocar'dial. Pertaining to, or situated on, outside of heart.
Exocatapho'ria. A downward and outward turning of the visual axes.
Exocoli'tis. Inflammation of the outer coat of the colon.
Ex'ocrin. The external secretion of a gland.
Exod'ic (eks-odʹik). Centrifugal or efferent.
Ex'odin. A yellowish powder; a proprietary cathartic.
Exodon'tia (eks-o-donʹshe-ah). The art of extracting teeth.
Exodontol'ogy. That department of dentistry which deals with the extraction of teeth.
Ex'odyne (eks'o-din) An antipyretic and anodyne mixture.
Exo-en'zyme. An enzyme which acts outside of the cells in which it originates.
Exogastri'tis. Inflammation of the external coat of the stomach.
Exogen'ic, Exog'enous. Derived from without the body.
Exohemophylax'is. Injection into a patient of his own blood which has been mixed with arsphenamin.
Exohys'teropexy. Uterine suspension by extraperitoneal implantation of the fundus in the abdominal wall.
Exometri'tis. Inflammation of the outer surface of the uterus.
Exomʹphalos. Undue prominence of the navel.
Exopath'ic. Originating outside of the body.
Exophoʹria. Tendency of eyes to turn outward.
Exophthalʹmia. Same as *Exophthalmos.*
Exophthalʹmic goiter. Disease characterized by protrusion of the eyes, anemia, and enlarged thyroid.
Exophthalʹmos. Abnormal protrusion of the eye.
Exophylacʹtic. Pertaining to exophylaxis.
Exophylax'is. Protective against disease from the outside.
Ex'oplasm. The peripheral part of the protoplasm of a cell.

Exor'bitism. Protrusion of the eyeball.

Exor'mia (eks-or'me-ah). A papular skin eruption.

Exosep'sis. Septic poison originating outside the body.

Exosero'sis. An oozing of serum or exudate.

Exoskel'eton. The dermoskeleton.

Exosmo'sis. Osmosis or diffusion from within outward.

Exosple'nopexy (eks-o-sple'no-peks-e). Operation of suturing the spleen upon the outside of the body.

Exosto'sis. Abnormal bony outgrowth from the surface of a bone.

Exoter'ic. Developed or generated outside the organism.

Exother'mal, Exother'mic. Marked by the evolution of heat; liberating heat.

Exothy'mopexy. Suturation of the enucleated thymus gland to the top of the sternum.

Exothy'reopexy, Exothy'ropexy. Surgical exposure of the thyroid and fixation of the gland outside.

Exotox'in. A toxin secreted by an organism.

Exotro'pia. Divergent strabismus; wall-eye.

Expan'sion (eks-pan'shun). Increase of volume or bulk.

Expec'tant. Waiting; watching. **E. treatment,** treatment which leaves the cure to nature, attempting only the relief of untoward symptoms.

Expecta'tion of life. Probable future duration of any life.

Expec'torant. A medicine that aids expectoration; used also adjectively.

Expectora'tion. The coughing up of sputum from the air-passages; also, matter expectorated. **Prune-juice e.,** sputum stained with blood and blood-pigments in various severe and grave diseases of the lungs. **Rusty e.,** blood-stained sputum of lobar pneumonia.

Expira'tion. Expulsion of air in breathing.

Expi'ratory. Pertaining to expiration.

Episca'tion. The long-continued study of symptoms for diagnostic purposes.

Explant'. To take from the body and place in an artificial medium for growth.

Explora'tion. An act of investigation or search; a probing.

Explo'ratory. Subserving an exploration.

Explor'ing needle. A needle used in exploratory puncture.

Explo'sive speech. Sudden and forcible utterance.

Expres'sion. 1. The act of squeezing out. 2. Manifestation of subjective feeling by facial lineaments.

Expul'sive. Tending to expel or extrude.

Exsan'guinate. To deprive of blood

Exsanguina'tion. Forcible expulsion of blood from a part

Exsan'guine. Very pale; of bloodless aspect.

Exsec'tion. An excision or cutting out.

Exsicca'tion A thorough drying by heat.

Exsic'cative. Causing dryness; also, a drying application.

Exsicco'sis. The bodily state produced by low intake of water.

Exso'matized. Removed from the body.

Ex'strophy. The turning inside out of an organ, as the bladder.

Extempora'neous. Prepared and dispensed, or taken, at once.

Exten'sion. 1. The straightening of a flexed limb. 2. Traction on a fractured or dislocated limb. **Buck's e.,** extension of fractured leg by weights, the foot of the bed being raised so that the body makes counterextension.

Exten'sor. Any muscle which antagonizes a flexor.

Exte'rior. 1. Pertaining to the outside; outer. 2. The outside.

Ex'tern, Ex'terne. A physician belonging to the staff of a hospital, but attending only during the day; also one of the hospital staff who attends to the out-patient department.

Exter'nal. Pertaining to the outside.
Extirpa'tion. Complete removal, or eradication.
Extra-artic'ular. Situated outside a joint.
Extracap'sular. Outside a capsule or capsular ligament.
Ex'tract. A preparation made by treating a drug with a solvent and evaporating the solution. **Alcoholic e.,** one prepared by the use of alcohol as a solvent. **Aqueous e.,** one prepared by the use of water as a solvent. **Aromatic fluid e.,** fluid extract from aromatic powder. **Compound e.,** one which is prepared from more than one drug. **Ethereal e.,** one for which ether is the menstruum. **Fluid e.,** a solution of the medicinal principles of a vegetable drug. **Powdered e.,** a dried and pulverized extract. **Soft e.,** one which is of pilular consistence. **Solid e.,** one prepared by evaporating a solution of the active part of a drug.
Extrac'tion. Act of pulling out; process of making an extract.
Extrac'tive. A substance separated by a process of extraction.
Extrac'tor. An instrument for extracting bullets, etc.
Extrac'tum. L. for *Extract.*
Extradu'ral. Situated outside the dura mater.
Extramedul'lary. Situated outside the medulla oblongata.
Extra'neous (eks-tra'ne-us). Not proper to the organism.
Extranu'clear. Situated outside a nucleus.
Extrapo'lar. Outside or beyond the poles.
Extrasys'tole. A premature contraction of an auricle or ventricle, while the fundamental rhythm is maintained. **Auricular e.,** an extrasystole in which the stimulus is thought to arise in the remains of the cardiac tube incorporated in the auricle elsewhere than at the sinus. **Auriculoventricular e.,** one in which the stimulus is supposed to arise in the auriculoventricular node; called also *Nodal e.* **Infranodal e.,** ventricular extrasystole. **Interpolated e.,** a contraction taking place between two normal heart-beats. **Nodal e.** See *Auriculoventricular e.* **Retrograde e.,** a premature ventricular contraction, followed by a premature auricular contraction, due to transmission of the stimulus backward over the bundle of His. **Ventricular e.,** one in which the stimulus is thought to arise in the ventricular portion of the auriculoventricular bundle.
Extra-u'terine pregnancy. See *Pregnancy.*
Extravasa'tion. The escape or effusion of any fluid from its proper vessel into the tissues.
Extravas'cular. Situated or occurring outside a vessel.
Extremi'tal. Pertaining to, or situated at, an extremity.
Extrin'sic. From without; of exterior origin. **E. muscles,** those on the outside of an organ.
Extrover'sion. Same as *Exstrophy.*
Extrude (eks-trood'). To occupy a position of extrusion.
Extrudoclu'sion. In dentistry, extrusion.
Extru'sion. A pushing out; in dentistry, the condition of a tooth when it is pushed too far forward from the line of occlusion.
Extuba'tion. The removal of a laryngeal tube.
Ex'udate (eks'u-dāt). Substance that has oozed into the tissues.
Exuda'tion. Filtration of serum into the tissues; also, the resulting exudate.
Ex'udative. Of the nature of exudation.
Exumbilica'tion. Marked protrusion of navel.
Exu'via (eks-u've-e). Cast-off epidermis, slough.
Eye (i). The organ of vision. **E.-ball,** the ball or globe of the eye. **E.-brow,** hairy ridge above the eye; supercilium. **E.-glass,** a lens for aiding the sight. **E.-ground,** the fundus of the eye. **E.-lashes,** hairy fringe of an eyelid; cilia. **E.-lids,** pair of folds which protect the eye. **E.-piece,** the lens of a microscope next

the eye; the ocular. **E.-speculum,** an instrument for holding the eye open. **E.-strain,** weariness of the eye from overuse, or from uncorrected defect of form in the eye. **E.-teeth,** the canine teeth of the upper jaw.

F.

F. Abbreviation of *Fahrenheit* and *Fluorin.*

F. A. Abbreviation for *field ambulance.*

Fabel'la. A sesamoid fibrocartilage in the gastrocnemius.

Face. The anterior aspect of the head. **F. presentation,** presentation of the child's face in labor.

Fac'et (as'et). A small nearly plane area on a bone or other hard surface.

Fa'cial (fa'shal). Pertaining to the face. **F. angle.** See *Angle.* **F. center,** center in frontal convolutions for face movements. **F. hemiplegia.** See under *Hemiplegia.* **F. nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of.*

Facies (fa'she-ēz). 1. L. for *Face.* 2. Facial expression. **F. Hippocrat'ica,** facial appearance indicating impending death. **F. leoni'na.** Same as *Leontiasis.* **F. ovari'na,** anxious look indicative of ovarian disease.

Facilita'tion. The hastening of a natural process.

Faciobra'chial. Pertaining to the face and arm.

Faciocer'vical. Affecting the face and neck.

Faciolin'gual. Affecting the face and the tongue.

Faciople'gia (fa''se-o-ple'je-ah). Facial paralysis.

F. A. C. S. Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Facti'tious (fak tish'us). Artificial.

Fac'ultative. Capable of assuming a part.

Fac'ulty. A normal power or function, especially a mental one.

Fæcal, Fæces. See *Fecal, Feces,* etc.

Fa'gin (fa'jin). Narcotic principle from husks of beech-nuts.

Fa'gol. A condensation product of creosote and formaldehyd.

Fagopyr'ism. Poisoning by buckwheat.

Fahr. Abbreviation for *Fahrenheit.*

Fah'renheit's thermom'eter (fah'ren-hitz). One with the boiling point of water at 212°, melting point of ice at 32°.

Faint. Same as *Syncope.*

Falcadi'na. A disease of Istria marked by the formation of papillomas.

Fal'cate. Sickle-shaped.

Fal'ciform. Shaped like a sickle. **F. ligament,** the broad ligament of the liver. **F. process.** 1. Process of fascia lata around saphenous opening. 2. Same as *Falx cerebri.*

Fallec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the Fallopian tube.

Fall'ing sickness. Same as *Epilepsy.* **F. of the womb,** prolapse of the uterus; procidentia uteri.

Fallo'pian canal. The aqueduct of Fallopius. **F. ligament,** the round ligament of the womb. **F. tubes,** the oviducts.

Fallos'tomy. Salpingostomy.

Fallot'omy. Division of the Fallopian tubes.

False. (For phrases see the nouns.)

Falx. The sickle-shaped fold of the dura between the cerebral hemispheres (**F. cer'ebri**) and the cerebellar hemispheres (**F. cerebel'li**). **F. inguina'lis,** the conjoined tendon. **F. ligamento'sa,** the falciform ligament.

Famil'ial. Affecting different members of a family.

Family (fam'il-e). 1. A group descended from a common ancestor. 2. In classification, the main division of an order. **Degenerate f.,** a family that produces many socially unfit members and few desirable members. **Jukes f.,** a family located mostly in New

York state; the history covers five generations. **Kallikak f.,** an American family with two branches: one unfit, the other highly respectable. **Zero f.,** a Swiss family of three branches, two of which are respected and one very unfit.

Fam'ine fever. See *Fever.*

Fang. The root of a tooth.

Fan'go. A mud from thermal springs of Battaglio, Italy: applied to gouty and rheumatic joints.

Fangother'apy (fan-go-ther'ap-e). Treatment with fango.

Far'ad. The unit of electric capacity; capacity to hold one coulomb with a potential of one volt.

Farada'ic or **Farad'ic electricity.** Induced electricity.

Far'adism. 1. Faradization. 2. Faradic electricity.

Faradiza'tion. Therapeutic use of induced currents.

Faradopalpa'tion. Same as *Galvanopalpation.*

Farcino'ma (far-sin-o'mah). A glanderous tumor.

Farcy. A form of glanders affecting especially the skin and lymphatics. **F.-bud,** a farcinoma. **Button f.,** farcy marked by small tubercular nodules in the skin.

Far'del-bound. Having an inflamed abomasum and a distended omasum, so that chewing of the cud is impossible.

Fari'na (far-i'nah). Meal or flour; also, a form of maize starch.

Farina'ceous (far-in-a'shus). Prepared from flour; also, starchy.

Far-point. The remotest point at which an object is clearly seen when the eye is at rest.

Farre's tubercles (farz). Nodules on the surface of a carcinomatous liver.

Far-sight'ed. Same as *Hypermetropic.*

Fascia (fash'e-ah). A band or sheet of tissue investing and connecting muscles. **Anal f.,** the ischiorectal fascia. **Buck's f.,** continuation of Colles's fascia upon the penis. **Cervical f., deep,** one which invests the muscles, vessels, and nerves of the neck. **Cervical f., superficial,** a thin lamina external to the platysma myoides. **Cloquet's f.,** areolar tissue closing femoral ring. **Colles's f.,** deep layer of the superficial perineal fascia. **Cremasteric f.,** the cremaster muscle. **Cribriform f.,** that part of the superficial fascia of the thigh which covers the saphenous opening. **F. denta'ta,** a serrated band under the hippocampus minor. **Infundibuliform f.,** a process of the transversalis fascia over the spermatic cord. **Intercolumnar f.,** the pouch which covers the spermatic cord and testis. **Ischiorectal f.,** that which covers the perineal side of the levator ani. **F. la'ta,** wide dense sheath of the thigh muscles. **Pectineal f.,** the pubic portion of the fascia lata. **Thyrolaryngeal f.,** the fascia covering the thyroid body and attached to the cricoid cartilage. **Transversalis f.,** that fascia which lies between the transversalis muscle and the peritoneum.

Fas'cial (fash'e-al). Pertaining to a fascia.

Fas'ciaplasty. A plastic operation on a fascia.

Fascic'ulus (fas-ik'u-lus). A bundle or cluster. **Cuneate f.,** a continuation of the dorsolateral column of spinal cord into the oblongata. **Fundamental f.,** a part of the anterior columa extending into the oblongata. **F. gra'cilis,** a continuation into the oblongata of the dorsomedian column of the spinal cord. **Olivary f.,** a fillet beneath the olivary body. **Posterolongitudinal f.,** fibers which extend from the nuclei of the fourth and sixth nerves to the corpora quadrigemina. **Pyramidal f., direct, F. of Türck,** a part of the anterior column of the cord extending to the pyramid. **F. of Rolando,** the enlarged head of the posterior cornu of gray matter in the oblongata. **Solitary f.,** f. which connects the internal capsule and lenticular nucleus with parts beneath. **F. subcalio'sus,** a tract of

long fibers beneath the callosum. **F. te'res.** Same as *Funiculus teres.* **F. uncifor'mis,** the fibers which connect the frontal and temporosphenoid lobes.

Fascicod'esis. The operation of suturing a tendon to a fascia.

Fascio'la (fas-i-o'lah). 1. The fascia dentata. 2. A genus of flukeworms. **F. hepatica,** the liver-fluke of sheep and goats, sometimes found in the human liver. Same as *Distoma hepaticum.*

Fasci'olar. Pertaining to the fascia dentata.

Fascioli'asis. Infection of the body with *Fasciola.*

Fasciolop'sis Bus'kii. A worm found in the duodenum and gall-bladder of residents in Asia.

Fas'cioplasty. Plastic operation on a fascia.

Fascior'rhaphy. The operation of suturing a fascia.

Fasciot'omy. Surgical incision or division of a fascia.

Fasci'tis (fas-i'tis). Inflammation of a fascia.

Fast. Resistant to destruction or staining: said of bacteria.

Fastid'ium. Repugnance to food.

Fastig'ium (fas-tij'e-um). The acme; the highest point.

Fast'ness. The property of resisting the action of stains or of destructive agents.

Fat. 1. The oily material that covers the connective tissues of an animal. 2. In chemistry, an organic salt consisting of the glycerol radical, C_3H_5, combined with a fatty acid. **F.-columns,** columns of adipose tissue extending from subcutaneous tissue to the hair-follicles and sweat-glands.

Fatigue' disease, F. fever. Febrile attack due to overexertion. **F. stuff,** toxic material due to tissue-disintegration after excessive fatigue.

Fat'ty series. Methane and its derivatives and homologous hydrocarbons.

Fau'ces (faw'sēz). The passage between throat and pharynx.

Fau'cial (faw'she-al). Pertaining to the fauces.

Fauci'tis (faw-si'tis). Inflammation of the fauces.

Fa'vus. Skin-disease with honeycomb crusts due to a fungus.

Fe. A symbol of iron.

Febral'gene. An antipyretic and anodyne sedative.

Feb'ricide (feb'ris-īd). Destroying fever.

Febric'ula (fe-brik'u-lah). A slight or insignificant fever.

Febrifa'cient (feb-rif-a'shent). Producing fever.

Febrif'ugal (feb-rif'u-gal). Good against fever.

Feb'rifuge (feb'rif-ūj). A remedy that dispels fever.

Feb'rile (feb'ril). Pertaining to fever; feverish.

Feb'rinol. A proprietary antipyretic and analgesic.

Fe'bris (fe'bris). L. for *Fever.* **F. enter'ica,** typhoid fever.

Fe'cal. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, feces.

Fec'alith. An intestinal concretion composed of fecal matter.

Fec'aloid (fek'al-oid). Resembling fecal matter.

Fecalu'ria. Presence of fecal matter in the urine.

Fe'ces (fe'sēz). Excrement discharged from the bowels.

Fe($C_3H_5O_3)_2$. Ferrous lactate.

Fe($C_6H_5O_7$). Citrate of iron.

Fech'ner's law (fek'nerz). The sensation produced by a given stimulus varies as the logarithm of the stimulus.

$FeCl_2$. Ferrous chlorid.

Fe_2Cl_6. Ferric chlorid.

$FeCO_3$. Ferrous carbonate.

Fec'ula. 1. Lees or sediment. 2. Starch.

Fec'ulent (fek'u-lent). Having sediment.

Fecunda'tion. Fertilization; impregnation. **Artificial f.,** fecundation by mechanical injection of semen into uterus.

Fecun'dity (fe-kun'dit-e). Fruitfulness.

Feeble-mindedness. Mental deficiency from arrested mental development. There are three grades: *idiots*, with a mental age below two years; *imbeciles*, with a mental age between two and seven years, and *morons*, with a mental age between seven and twelve years.

Fee'ding (fe'ding). The taking or giving of food. **Artificial f.**, feeding of a baby with food other than mother's milk. **Extrabuccal f.**, the administration of food by channels other than the mouth. **Finkelstein's f.**, feeding of infants based upon decrease in the milk-sugar of the food. **Forced f.**, the administration of food by force to those who cannot or will not receive it.

Feh'ling's solution (fa'lingz). Aqueous solution of cupric sulphate with potassio-sodic tartrate and a potassic hydrate solution for testing for sugar in urine.

Fel bo'vis. The bile of the ox; ox-gall.

Fel'lic acid. A constituent of bile, $C_{23}H_{40}O_4$.

Fel'on. Same as *Paronychia*.

Fel'sin. A proprietary digestive and hepatic stimulant containing fel bovis, pepsin, pancreatin, etc.

Fe'male. Pertaining to a woman. **F. blade,** the blade of a forceps which has a slot. **F. catheter.** See *Catheter*.

Fem'inilism, Fem'inism. The possession of female characters by the male.

Feminiza'tion. The development of female characteristics.

Fem'oral (fem'o-ral). Pertaining to the thigh.

Fem'orocele. Femoral hernia.

Femorotib'ial. Pertaining to the femur and tibia.

Fe'mur. The thigh bone; also the thigh itself.

Fenes'tra ova'lis. An oval opening in the inner wall of the middle ear. **F. rotun'da,** round opening in the inner wall of the middle ear.

Fen'estrated. Pierced with one or more openings. **F. membrane,** the thickest and outermost layer of the arterial intima.

Fenestra'tion. The act of perforating; condition of being pierced with openings.

Fen'nel. The plant *Fœniculum vulgare:* its seeds and oil are stimulant and carminative.

Fen'ugreek. The plant *Trigonella fœnum-græcum:* the seed is demulcent.

Fe_2O_3. Ferric oxid.

Fer'ment. A substance which causes fermentation in other substances with which it comes in contact. See also *Enzyme*. **Amylolytic f.,** any sugar-producing or diastatic ferment. **Autolytic f.,** a ferment developing in a tissue and causing disintegration of the tissue after death. **Chemical f., Unorganized f.,** one which is not a living organism. **Coagulating f.,** any ferment that causes milk to curdle. **Conform f.,** a bacteriolytic ferment which destroys those bacteria which produce it. **Diastatic f.,** a ferment that changes starch into sugar. **Digestive f.,** a ferment which acts to digest food. **Fibrin f.,** a ferment occurring in the blood, and changing fibrinogen into fibrin. Called also *Thrombin* and *Plasmase*. **Glycolytic f.,** a ferment produced in the liver which changes starch into glucose; also any ferment that breaks up sugar. **Heteroform f.,** a bacteriolytic ferment which destroys those bacteria which produce it and others as well. **Hydrolytic f.,** a ferment that operates by causing water to be taken up, followed by the breaking down of the substance which absorbs the water. **Inverting f.,** a ferment which converts cane sugar into grape sugar. **Lactic f.,** a ferment which decomposes lactose into lactic acid and carbon dioxide. **Leukocytic f.,** the ferment or cytase of leukocytes. **Living f.,** an organized ferment. **Metallic f.,** a colloidal metal. **Milk-**

curdling f., rennin. **Myosin f.**, an enzyme occurring in muscle plasma which converts myosinogen into myosin. **Organized f.**, a living plant or animal organism, such as a microbe, which acts as a ferment. **Oxidation f., Oxidizing f.**, a ferment which acts as a carrier of oxygen and produces oxidation. **Protective f.**, a ferment formed in the body as a result of the presence in the blood of foreign substances, which ferment is capable of splitting up the foreign substance and thus protecting the organism. **Proteolytic f.**, any ferment that may convert a protein into a peptone or an albumose. **Soluble f.** Same as *Unorganized f.* **Steatolytic f.**, a ferment which splits up fat into fatty acids and glycerin. **Unorganized f.**, a chemical substance producing fermentation by chemical means: an enzyme. **Urea f.** See *Urease* and *Nephrozymase.*

Fermenta'tion. Physical or chemical change induced by a ferment. **Acetic f.**, the conversion of weak alcoholic solutions into acetic acid or vinegar. **Alcoholic f.**, the formation of ethylic alcohol from carbohydrates. **Ammoniacal f.**, formation of ammonia and carbon dioxid from urea. **Butyric f.**, change of carbohydrates, milk, etc., into butyric acid. **Caseous f.**, the coagulation of soluble casein under the influence of rennet ferment. **Diastasic f.**, the change of starch into glucose, under the influence of ptyalin, the glycolytic ferment of the liver, etc. **Lactic f.**, the souring of milk, due to various bacilli. **F.-test**, test for glucose in the urine made with yeast. **Viscous f.**, production of gummy substances, as in wine, milk, or urine, under the influence of various bacilli.

Fermente'mia. The presence of a ferment in the blood.

Fermen'togen (fer-men'to-jen). A substance which may be converted into a ferment.

Fermen'toid. A ferment which has lost its fermentive power.

Fermen'tum (fer-men'tum). L. for *Yeast.*

Fern, female. See *Asplenium* **Male f.** See *Aspidium.*

Ferra'lia. Medicinal iron preparations; chalybeates.

Fer'ratin. Proprietary preparation of iron from blood.

Fer'rein's pyramids (fer'rinz). Conical masses in the cortex of kidney, each containing straight tubules surrounded by convoluted ones. **F.'s tubule,** cortical portion of a uriniferous tubule.

Fer'ric. Containing iron in its higher valency.

Ferricy'anid. A compound containing $Fe_2(CN)_6$, or ferric cyanid.

Ferricyan'ogen. A tetravalent radical, $Fe(CN)_6$.

Ferrisalipy'rin. Ferrous salicylate of antipyrin.

Ferrocy'anid. A compound containing $Fe(CN)_2$, or ferrous cyanid.

Ferrocyan'ogen. A hexad radical, $(FeC_6N_6)_2$.

Ferrogli'din. A compound of iron and glidin: used in anemia, chlorosis, etc.

Ferrohe'mol. Hemol with iron added.

Ferrom'eter. Instrument for estimating the amount of iron in the blood.

Ferropy'rin. Compound of antipyrin and ferric chlorid: used in anemia and neuralgia and as an external astringent.

Fer'rosol. A compound of ferric saccharate and a saccharate of sodium chlorid: used in anemia and chlorosis.

Ferroso'matose. A somatose and iron compound: used in anemia and chlorosis.

Ferrostyp'tin. An antiseptic and styptic iron preparation.

Ferrother'apy. Therapeutic use of iron and iron compounds.

Fer'rous. Containing iron in its lower valency.

Ferru'ginous (fer-ru'jin-us). Containing iron; chalybeate.

Fer'rule. A band of metal applied to a tooth to strengthen it.

Fer'rum. L. for *Iron.*

Fer'tile. Able to produce offspring; not sterile.

Fertiliza'tion. Impregnation; fecundation.

Fer'ula. Genus of plants. See *Asafetida, Galbanum, Sumbul, Sagapenum.*

Fes'ter. A small superficial ulcer or sore.

Festina'tion. A gait in which the patient takes quicker and quicker steps, as in paralysis agitans.

Festoon (fes-toon'). The swelling and curvature of the gums around the necks of the teeth.

Fe'tal. Pertaining to a fetus. **F. abortion.** See under *Abortion.*

Feta'tion. 1. Development of the fetus. 2. Pregnancy.

Fet'icide (fet'is-id). The killing of a fetus *in utero.*

Fe'tid. Having a rank, disagreeable smell.

Fet'lock. The tuft of hair behind the pastern joint of a horse. **F.-joint,** the joint of a horse's leg next to the foot.

Fe'tor. Stench or offensive odor.

Fe'tus. The unborn child after end of the third month.

Fe'ver. 1. Abnormally high bodily temperature; pyrexia. 2. Disease marked by increase of temperature. **Alimentary f.,** fever accompanying gastro-intestinal disorders. **Archibald's f.,** an infectious fever marked by drowsiness occurring in the Sudan. **Assam f.,** kala-azar. **Asthenic f.,** one in which there are nervous depression, feeble pulse, and a clammy skin. **Bilious f.,** one with apparent liver complications. **Blackwater f.,** dangerous tropical bilious fever. **Brain f.,** cerebral meningitis or cerebritis. **Breakbone f.** See *Dengue.* **Carbuncular f.,** a kind of anthrax in horses and cattle, with gangrenous swellings in the skin. **Catheter f.,** fever that may follow misuse of a catheter. **Cavite f.,** a fever with high temperature and pain in the muscles, occurring at Cavite in the Philippines. **Cerebrospinal f.** See *Meningitis, cerebrospinal.* **Chagres f.,** a malignant type of malarial fever. **Charcot's f.,** septic fever resulting from impacted gall-stones. **Childbed f.** Same as *Puerperal fever.* **Columbo f.,** mild fever resembling paratyphoid occurring in Ceylon. **Continued f.,** one which is neither intermittent nor remittent. **Dandy f.** Same as *Dengue.* **Deer-fly f.** Same as *Tularemia.* **Enteric f.** Same as *Typhoid fever.* **Eruptive f., Exanthematous f.,** any fever accompanied by an eruption on the skin. **Famine f.** Same as *Relapsing fever.* **Five-day f.** Same as *Van der Scheer's f.* **Fracture f.,** fever following fracture of a bone. **Gastric f.,** any acute abdominal attack with gastric disturbances. **Glandular f.,** an acute infectious disease of children characterized by adenitis of the lymph-glands of the neck. **Hay f., Hay asthma,** acute catarrh of conjunctiva and nasal mucous membrane, of annual recurrence. **Hectic f.,** daily recurring fever with profound sweating, chills, and flushed countenance; associated with tuberculosis and septic poisoning. **Icterohemorrha'gic f.,** acute infectious jaundice or Weil's disease. **Ikwa f.,** Volhynia f. **Inanition f.,** a transitory fever which frequently occurs in infants during the first few days of life. **Japanese river f.,** an infectious disease of Japan with fever, skin ulceration, and inflammation of the lymphatics. **Low f.** Same as *Asthenic fever.* **Lung f.,** croupous pneumonia. **Malta f., Mediterranean f.,** a fever of bacterial origin in the Mediterranean region. **Miliary f.,** an epidemic fever marked by sweating and the formation of papules followed by pustules. **Milk f.** 1. Mild form of puerperal septicemia. 2. Fever said to attend the establishment of lactation after delivery. 3. Endemic fever said to be caused by the use of unwholesome cow's milk. **Nodal f.,** erythema nodosum. **Oroya f.,** an infectious fever of Peru marked by anemia, prostration, and caused by *Bartonia*

bacilliformis. **Papatassii f.** See *Sandfly f.* **Paratyphoid f.,** a continued fever with the symptoms of true typhoid, but without the Widal reaction, and caused by paratyphoid bacillus. **Parenter'ic f.,** a fever resembling typhoid fever, but due to other bacteria than those of typhoid and paratyphoid fever. **Phlebotomus f.** See *Sandfly f.* **Puerperal f.,** septic poisoning occurring in child-bed. **Quartan f.,** a form of malarial fever caused by *Plasmodium vivax,* in which the paroxysm recurs every two days. **Rat-bite f.,** an infectious fever following the bite of a rat. **Relapsing f.,** a contagious bacterial fever often associated with famine and poverty. **Remittent f.,** a malarial fever with exacerbations and remissions, but no intermissions. **Rheumatic f.,** acute inflammatory rheumatism. **Rocky Mountain f.** See *Spotted f., 3d def.* **Sakushu f.,** seven-day fever occurring in autumn epidemics in parts of Japan. **Sandfly f.,** a fever of Mediterranean countries caused by the bites of the sandfly, *Phlebot'omus papatassii.* **Scarlet f.** Same as *Scarlatina.* **Septic f.,** one due to the entrance of septic poisons into the blood. **Seven-day f.,** a fever attacking Europeans in India and having symptoms like those of dengue. **Simple continued f.,** a non-contagious fever with neither remissions nor intermissions. **Spirillum f.** Same as *Relapsing fever.* **Splenic f.,** true anthrax. **Spotted f.** 1. Typhoid fever. 2. Cerebrospinal meningitis. 3. Rocky mountain fever, an infectious disease of the Rocky mountain region, marked by high fever, a spotted red eruption which later turns blue, and by mental symptoms. **Sthenic f.,** fever characterized by a full strong pulse, hot and dry skin, high temperature, thirst, and active delirium. **Swamp f.,** an infectious disease of horses, conveyed by feed and water contaminated by the urine of infected animals. **Tertian f.,** a form of malarial fever caused by *Plasmodium mala'riæ,* in which the paroxysms recur every three days. **Tick f.,** Rocky mountain spotted fever. **Traumatic f.,** that which follows injury or wounds. **Trench f.,** relapsing fever occurring among the troops in the trenches. **Trypanosome f.** See *Trypanosomiasis.* **Typhoid f.,** a specific eruptive communicable fever with lesions of the spleen and Peyer's patches. **Typhus f.,** a contagious eruptive fever with no characteristic lesions, but with great prostration. **Undulant f.,** Malta fever. **Urethral f.,** fever following the use of catheter, sound, or bougie. **Van der Scheer's f.,** a disease resembling dengue with sudden developing fever, headache, backache, and eruption; it usually lasts for five days. **Volhynia f.,** a relapsing fever occurring in paroxysms of one day's duration separated by intervals of from four to six days. **Yellow f.,** an infectious fever, chiefly of tropical America, with intense pains, jaundice, and the vomiting of blackened blood, and caused by a protozoan, *Leptospi'ra icteroi'des,* which is transmitted to the blood through the bite of a mosquito, *Stegomy'ia fascia'ta.*

Fe'verfew. See *Matricaria.*

Fi'at, pl. **Fi'ant.** L. for *let there be made.*

Fi'ber. An elongated thread-like structure of organic tissue. **Arciform** or **Arcuate f.,** bow-shaped fibers crossing the anterior aspect of the medulla. **Axial f.,** the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber. **Beale's f.,** a spiral nerve-fiber. **Bühlmann's f.,** peculiar lines in carious teeth caused by bacteria. **F. cell,** any one of the elongated cells of which a fiber is composed, especially if still nuclear. **Corti's f's.,** rods of Corti. **Gottstein's f's.,** nerve-fibers of auditory nerve in cochlea. **Müller's f's.,** supporting fibers of neuroglia in retina. **F's. of Remak,** non-medullated nerve-fibers. **Sharpey's f's.,** fibers joining together the lam-

ellæ of bone. **Tomes's f's.**, branching processes of odontoblasts in dentinal canals.

Fibralbu'min. Globulin.

Fibre'mia (fi-bre'me-ah). Presence of fibrin in the blood.

Fi'bril, Fibril'la. A minute fiber or filament.

Fibril'lar, Fib'rillary. Pertaining to, or made up of, fibrils.

Fibrilla'tion. 1. Quality of being fibrillar. 2. Muscular tremor. **Auricular f.**, rapid twitching of the muscular wall of the auricle of the heart taking the place of the systole. **Ventricular f.**, irregular twitching of the wall of the ventricle of the heart.

Fibrillol'ysis. The destruction or dissolution of fibrils.

Fibrillolyt'ic. Dissolving fibrils.

Fibril'oceptor. A receptor at the terminals of neurofibrils which receives the stimuli.

Fi'brin (fi'brin). A whitish protein of the blood and of serous fluids. **F.-ferment**, a principle believed to convert fibrinogen into fibrin.

Fibrina'tion (fib-rin-a'shun). Excess of fibrin in the blood.

Fibrine'mia. Presence of fibrin in the blood.

Fibrinocell'ular. Made up of fibrin and cells.

Fibrin'ogen. A soluble protein in the blood plasma which by the action of thrombin is converted into fibrin, thus producing clotting of the blood.

Fibrinogen'ic, Fibrinog'enus. Giving origin to fibrin.

Fi'brinoid. A substance formed during caseation of tissues.

Fibrinol'ysin. A substance which dissolves fibrin.

Fibrinol'ysis. The splitting up of fibrin by a ferment.

Fibrinolyt'ic. Splitting up fibrin.

Fibrinoplas'tin. Same as *Paraglobulin*.

Fibrinopu'rulent. Made up of fibrin and pus.

Fibrinos'copy. Same as *Inoscopy*.

Fibrino'sis. Condition marked by excess of fibrin in the blood.

Fib'rinous (fib'rin-us). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, fibrin.

Fibrinu'ria. Discharge of fibrin in the urine.

Fibro-ade'nia. Fibroid degeneration of gland tissue.

Fibro-adeno'ma. Adenoma containing fibrous tissue.

Fibro-ad'ipose. Both fibrous and fatty.

Fibro-angio'ma. An angioma containing much fibrous tissue.

Fibro-are'olar (fi-bro-ar-e'o-lar). Both fibrous and areolar.

Fi'brobiast. Any cell-element from which fibers are developed.

Fibrobronchi'tis. Plastic bronchitis.

Fibrocar'tilage. A cartilage containing fibrous elements.

Fibrocel'lular. Partly fibrous and partly cellular.

Fibrochondri'tis. Inflammation of a fibrocartilage.

Fibrochondro'ma. A mixed fibroma and chondroma.

Fi'brocyst. Fibroma that has suffered cystic degeneration.

Fibrocys'tic (fi-bro-sis'tik). Partly fibrous and partly cystic.

Fibrocysto'ma. Fibroma blended with cystoma.

Fi'brocyte (fi'bro-sit). A cell of fibrous tissue.

Fibrocytogen'esis. The development of connective tissue fibrils.

Fibro-elas'tic. Composed of fibrous and elastic tissue.

Fibro-enchondro'ma. An enchondroma containing fibrous elements.

Fibrofat'ty. Both fibrous and fatty.

Fi'brogen. The forerunner of fibrin.

Fibrog'lia. A fibrillar substance produced by connective-tissue cells.

Fibroglio'ma. Glioma containing fibrous elements.

Fi'broid (fi'broid). 1. Resembling fiber, or a fibrous structure. 2. Same as *Fibroma*.

Fibro'in. White albuminoid, $C_{15}H_{28}N_8O_6$, from spiders' webs and cocoons of insects.

Fibrolipo'ma. Tumor that is both fibroid and fatty.

Fibroly'sin. A preparation of thiosinnamin and sodium salicylate : injected for the purpose of breaking down fibrous tissue.

Fibro'ma. A tumor composed of connective tissue.

Fibromato'sis. A tendency to develop fibromata.

Fibro'matous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, fibroma.

Fibromec'tomy. Excision of a fibroma.

Fibromem'branous. Composed of fibrous and membranous tissue.

Fibromus'cular. Both fibrous and muscular.

Fibromyec'tomy. Excision of a fibromyoma.

Fibromyi'tis. Inflammation of muscle with fibrous degeneration.

Fibromyo'ma. Fibroma blended with myoma.

Fibromyomec'tomy. Excision of a fibromyoma.

Fibromyosi'tis. Inflammation of fibromuscular tissue.

Fibromyot'omy (fi-bro-mi-ot'o-me). The excision of a fibroma.

Fibromyxo'ma. Tumor that is both fibrous and mucous.

Fibromyxosarco'ma. A sarcoma containing fibrous and mucous tissue.

Fibroneuro'ma. A neuroma blended with fibroma.

Fibropapillo'ma. A papilloma containing fibrous tissue.

Fibropericardi'tis. Fibrous pericarditis.

Fibroplas'tic. Giving origin to fibrous tissue. **F. tumor,** a variety of spindle-celled sarcoma.

Fibroplas'tin (fi-bro-plas'tin). Same as *Paraglobulin.*

Fibrosarco'ma. Sarcoma blended with fibroma.

Fibro'sis. Formation of fibrous tissue ; fibroid degeneration. **Arteriocapillary f.** See *Arteriocapillary.*

Fi'brous (fi'brus). Composed of, or containing, fibers.

Fib'ula. Outer bone of the leg below the knee.

Fi'cus (fi'kus). L. for *Fig.*

Field of vision. The area or space which the fixed eye can see.

Fifth nerve. See *Trifacial* in *Nerves, Table of.* **F. ventricle.** See *Ventricle.*

Fig. Fruit of *Ficus carica :* used as a laxative and digestant. **F.-wart.** Same as *Verruca acuminata.*

Fila'ceous (fil-a'she-us). Composed of filaments.

Fil'ament. A delicate fiber or thread.

Fila'ria. A genus of nematode parasitic worms. **F. bancrof'ti,** the parent worm of *F. sanguinis hominis.* **F. medinen'sis.** See *Guinea worm.* **F. san'guinis hom'inis,** a larval parasite found in the blood-vessels, lymphatics, etc.

Filari'asis. Disease due to *Filaria.*

Fili'cic acid. A substance, $C_{14}H_{18}O_5$, from male fern.

Fil'iform. Shaped like a thread. **F. bougie.** See *Bougie.* **F. papillæ,** the smallest variety of papillæ on the tongue.

Fil'ipuncture. Insertion of wire or thread in aneurysm.

Fi'lix mas (fi'lix). Male fern.

Fil'let. 1. A loop-shaped bandage. 2. White band on outer side of superior cerebellar peduncles. **Olivary f.,** nerve-fasciculus surrounding olivary body.

Fill'ing (fil'ing). 1. The material for insertion in a prepared cavity in a tooth. It is usually gold, amalgam, cement, gutta-percha, or tin. 2. The operation of stopping cavities in the crown of a tooth. **Combination f.,** a filling made up of two or more materials, usually one on top of the other. **Composite f.** Same as *Combination f.* **Compound f.,** a filling for a compound cavity, or a cavity that involves more than one surface of a tooth. **Contour f.,** a filling which restores the original shape of a tooth crown. **Mosetig-Moorhof f.** See *Mosetig-Moorhof bone-wax,* under *Wax.* **Non-leaking f.,** a filling so well fitted to the cavity as to

prevent the penetration of moisture between the filling and the tooth. **Permanent f.**, a filling intended to be left in place permanently. **Provisional f.** Same as *Temporary f.* **Submarine f.**, a filling inserted while the tooth or the cavity is covered with the fluids of the mouth. **Temporary f.**, a filling which is designed to be removed after a short period of insertion.

Fil'maron. An anthelmintic extract from male fern.

Fil'mogen. Solution of nitrated cellulose in acetone: used in applying drugs to the skin.

Filopo'dium, A slender hair-like pseudopodium.

Fi'lopressure. Compression of a blood-vessel by a thread.

Filovarico'sis. Formation of varicosities on the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber.

Fil'ter. A device for straining liquids. **Berkefeld's f.**, a f. in which the liquid is passed through diatomacious earth, impermeable to ordinary bacteria. **Mitsauto's f.**, one in which the liquids are drawn by suction through an unglazed porcelain bougie. **Pasteur-Chamberland's f.**, a hollow column of unglazed porcelain through which liquids are forced by pressure. **F.-paper**, coarse paper used in filtration.

Fil'trable. Capable of passing through the pores of a filter.

Fil'trate. A liquor which has passed through a filter.

Filtra'tion. The operation of straining a liquid.

Filtraton'eter (fil-tra-tom'et-er). An instrument for measuring gastric filtrates.

Fi'lum termina'le. The slender inferior end of spinal cord.

Fim'bria (fim'bre-ah). A fringe; especially, fringe-like end of oviduct.

Fim'briate (fim'bre-āt). Fringed. **F. body**, the corpus fimbriatum.

Fimbria'tum. The corpus fimbriatum.

Fim'briocele. Hernia containing the fimbria of the oviduct.

Fin'ger (fing'er). Any one of the five extremities of a hand.

Finsen light. Sunlight concentrated by a lens containing a solution of copper sulphate in ammonia. This lens absorbs the yellow, red, and ultra-red rays, leaving the violet rays. Used in treatment of lupus.

First inten'tion. See under *Healing*. **F. nerve**, the olfactory nerve.

Fish-skin disease. Same as *Ichthyosis*. **F.-slime disease**, septicemia from punctured wounds by fish-spines.

Fis'sion (fish'un). Division of a cell into parts; segmentation.

Fissip'arous. Propagated by fission.

Fissu'ra. L. for *Fissure*.

Fis'sure (fis'yur). A narrow slit or cleft. **Anal f.**, painful lineal ulcer at margin of anus. **Auricular f.**, a fissure in the petrous bone. **F. of Bichat**, transverse fissure between the fornix and upper surface of cerebellum. **Broca's f.**, the fissure which surrounds the third left frontal convolution. **Burdach's f.**, fissure between lateral surface of insula and inner surface of operculum. **Calcarine f.**, fissure between the cuneate lobe and the lingual lobule on the mesial aspect of the cerebrum. **Callosomarginal f.**, fissure on the median surface of each cerebral hemisphere midway between the callosum and the margin of the surface. **Central f.**, the fissure of Rolando. **Clevenger's f.**, the inferior occipital fissure. **Henle's f's.**, spaces filled with connective tissue, between the muscular fibers of the heart. **Hippocampal f.**, a brain fissure from the splenium to the tip of the temporal lobe. **Interparietal f.**, a fissure between the parietal convolutions of the brain. **Longitudinal f.**, the deep fissure between the cerebral hemispheres. **Occipital f.**, a deep fissure between the parietal and occipital lobes of the cerebrum. **Palpebral f.**,

the slit or opening between the eyelids. **Portal f.**, the transverse fissure of the liver. **Precentral f.**, a fissure parallel to the fissure of Rolando and anterior to it. **Rolando's f.**, the fissure between the parietal and frontal lobes. **Sphenoidal f.**, a cleft in the wings and body of sphenoid and orbital plate of frontal bone for various nerves and vessels. **F. of Sylvius**, fissure which separates the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum. **Transverse f.** 1. Fissure crossing transversely the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. 2. Horseshoe-shaped fissure from the descending cornu of the cerebrum on one side to that on the other. **Umbilical f.**, the anterior part of the longitudinal fissure of the liver. **Wernicke's f.**, a fissure separating the parietal and temporal lobe from the occipital lobe.

Fis'tula (fis'tu-lah). A deep sinuous ulcer, often leading to an internal hollow organ. **Anal f.**, a fistula near the anus which may or may not communicate with the rectum. **Blind f.**, one which is open at one end only. It may open upon the skin (*external, blind f.*) or upon a mucous surface (*internal, blind f.*). **Branchial f.**, an unclosed branchial cleft. **Complete f.**, one which opens upon the skin and upon an internal cavity. **Eck's f.**, formation of an opening between the portal vein and the vena cava to cut off the blood-supply to the liver for the treatment of cirrhosis. **Fecal f.**, one which communicates with the intestine. **Vesicovag'inal f.**, an opening from the bladder to the vagina.

Fis'tulatome (fist'u-lat-ōm). Same as *Syringotome.*

Fistulec'tomy. The operation of excising a fistula.

Fistuliza'tion (fis''tu-liz-a'shun). The process of becoming fistulous.

Fistulo'enteros'tomy. The operation of making a biliary fistula empty into the intestine.

Fis'tulous (fis'tu-lus). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fistula.

Fit. A convulsion; a paroxysm; a sudden attack.

Fixa'tion. The act of holding or fastening in a fixed position. **F. of complement,** when to a hemolytic serum there is added another serum containing an antibody and the corresponding antigen, the complement of the hemolytic serum becomes fixed so that it is incapable of producing hemolysis. **F.-forceps,** forceps for holding a part during an operation. **F. point,** point for which accommodation of the eye is adjusted, and where vision is clearest.

Fix'ing. Speedy killing of tissues in such a way that their normal form is preserved.

Fl. Symbol of *Fluorin.*

Flabel'lum. A set of radiating white fibers in corpus striatum.

Flac'cid (flak'sid). Weak, lax, and soft.

Flag. See *Calamus* and *Iris.*

Flagel'late cell. Cell with long cilia for propulsion.

Flagel'lospore (flaj-el'o-spōr). A spore having one or more flagella.

Flagel'lum (fla-jel'lum). A slender lash-like cilium.

Flail-joint. Abnormal mobility of a joint after resection.

Flank. The part of the body between ribs and ilium.

Flap. A mass of tissue partly detached by the knife **F. amputation.** See *Amputation.* **F. extraction,** removal of cataract by making a flap in the cornea.

Flat-bones. Bones that have a flat shape. **F.-foot,** a foot with a flat sole and sunken tarsus.

Flat'ness. Resonance heard on percussing a part that is abnormally solid.

Flat'ulence (flat'u-lens). Excessive formation of gases in the stomach or intestine.

Flat'ulent (flat'u-lent). Characterized by flatulence.

Fla'tus. Gas or air in the stomach or intestine.

Flave'do. Yellowness, as of the skin.

Fla'vine. An acridin dye, 20 times more powerful as an antiseptic than corrosive sublimate.

Fla'vism. Yellowness of the hair.

Flavobacte'rium. A genus of bacteria which forms yellow or orange pigment.

Fla'vone. A substance, $C_{15}H_{10}O_2$, from which are formed several yellow dyes.

Flax'seed. Same as *Linseed*.

Fldr. Abbreviation of *Fluidram*.

Flea (flē). An insect of the genus *Pulex*: in part parasitic.

Flea'bane (flē'bān). See *Erigeron*.

Fleam (flēm). A lancet for venesection.

Flech'sig's tract. The anterior or fundamental ground bundle of the spinal cord.

Fleece of Stilling. The lacework of white fibers that surrounds the dentate nucleus.

Flemin'gin (flem-in'jin). An orange-red stain from *Flemin'gia grahamia'na*.

Flesh. The muscles and other soft parts of animals. **Proud f.,** excessive granulation-tissue.

Fletch'erism. Thorough mastication of food.

Flex. To bend or put in a state of flexion.

Flexibili'tas ce'rea. Cataleptic state in which the limbs retain the position in which they are placed.

Flex'ible, Flex'ile. Readily bent without danger of breaking.

Flex'ion (flek'shun). Act of bending; condition of being bent.

Flex'or. A muscle that flexes a joint. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Flexu'ra. L. for *Flexure*.

Flex'ure (flek'shur). A bend or fold; a curvation. **Caudal f.,** bend at the aboral end of the embryo. **Cephalic f., Cranial f.,** curve at the cephalic end of the embryo. **Dorsal f.,** one of the flexures of the embryo in the mid-dorsal region. **Duodenojejunal f.,** the bend at the joint of junction of the duodenum and jejunum. **Hemal f.,** a curvature of the cerebral vesicles toward the hemal or ventral aspect. **Hepatic f.,** the bend of the colon at the junction of its ascending and transverse parts. **Lumbar f.,** the ventral curvature of the back in the lumbar region. **Mesencephalic f.,** a flexure in the neural tube of the vertebrate embryo at the level of the mesencephalon. **Pontine f.,** a flexure of the hind-brain in the embryo. **Sacral f.** Same as *caudal f.* **Sigmoid f.,** part of colon between descending colon and rectum.

Flint disease. Chalicosis.

Floating albumin, F. proteid. See *Albumin*. **F. ribs.** See *Ribs*.

Floccilla'tion, Floccita'tion. Same as *Carphology*.

Floc'cose. Wooly; looking like wool.

Floc'cular. Pertaining to the flocculus.

Floc'culent (flok'u-lent). Containing downy or flaky shreds.

Flocculoreac'tion. A serum reaction characterized by flocculation.

Floc'culus. Small lobe on anterior part of under surface of each cerebellar hemisphere.

Flood'ing. Copious uterine hemorrhage.

Flood's ligament. One of the three glenohumeral ligaments.

Floor cells. The cells of the floor of the arch of Corti.

Flourens's doctrine (floo-ronz'). The opinion that the entire cerebrum takes a part in every mental process.

Flow. To menstruate copiously.

Flow'ers of sulphur. Sublimed sulphur.

Fluctic'uli. Wave-like markings on the lateral wall of the third ventricle.

Fluctua'tion. A wave-like motion, as of a fluid in a cavity of the body after succussion.

Fluid. A liquid or a gas. **Allantoic f.,** the fluid contained in the allantois. **Altmann's f.,** a histologic fixing fluid composed of equal parts of 2 per cent. osmic acid solution and a 5 per cent. potassium bichromate solution. **Amniotic f.,** the liquor amnii. **Biondi's f.,** a histological stain of orange g., methyl green and acid fuchsin. **Carrel-Dakin f.** See *Dakin's f.* **Cerebrospinal f.,** fluid contained in cerebral ventricles, subarachnoid spaces, and central canal of cord. **Condy's f.,** disinfecting solution of sodium or potassium permanganate. **Dakin's f.,** a solution containing washing soda, chlorinated lime, and boric acid: used in irrigating wounds. **F. extract,** a strong liquid solution of a vegetable medicine. **Labyrinthine f.,** the perilymph. **Parker's f.,** a 1 per cent. solution of formaldehyd in 70 per cent. alcohol; a hardening fluid. **Piazza's f.,** a blood-coagulating fluid composed of 1 gm. each of sodium chlorid and ferric chlorid and 4 c.c. of water. **Purdy's f.,** a solution containing 4.752 gm. of cupric sulphate, 23.50 gm. of potassium hydroxid, 350 c.c. of strong ammonia, 38 c.c. of glycerin, and enough distilled water to make 1000 c.c. **Saline f.** Same as *salt solution.* **Scarpa's f.,** the endolymph of the ear. **Subarachnoid f.,** the cerebrospinal fluid. **Synovial f.,** synovia. **Tellyesniczky's f.,** a fixing solution consisting of 3 parts of potassium dichromate, 100 parts of water and 5 parts of glacial acetic acid. **Wickersheimer's f.,** a fluid for preserving anatomic specimens.

Fluidex'tract, Fluidextrac'tum. The pharmacopeial name for fluidextract.

Fluidglyc'erate (flu'id-glis'er-āt). A combination of 50 per cent. of glycerin with any drug in the same degree of strength as a fluidextract.

Flu'idounce. Eight fluidrams.

Flu'idram. Measure equal to 56.96 grains of distilled water.

Fluke. A parasitic trematode worm. See *Distoma, Bilharzia.*

Flu'merin. The disodium salt of hydroxy mercury fluorescein: used intravenously in the treatment of syphilis.

Flu'mina pilo'rum. The lines along which the hairs of the body are arranged.

Flu'oform. A compound, CHF_2: used in solution in tuberculosis.

Flu'or al'bus. Same as *Leukorrhea.*

Fluores'cein. Fluores'cin. A coal-tar derivative, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$, used in observing motions of eye fluids.

Fluores'cence (flu-or-es'ens). The property of certain bodies to emit a gleam when exposed to violet rays. **F. screen,** a plate in the fluoroscope coated with crystals of calcium tungstate.

Flu'orid (flu'or-id). Any binary compound of fluorin.

Flu'orin (flu'or-in). A halogen element, not unlike chlorin.

Fluor'oform. A gas, CHF_3: used in phthisis.

Flu'orol (flu'or-ol). Sodium fluorid, NaF: a germicide.

Fluor'oscope (flu-or'os-kōp). A device used in sklagraphy.

Fluoros'copy. Examination by means of the fluoroscope.

Fluorrhu'min. An ointment for rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica.

Flux. 1. An excessive discharge. 2. Matter discharged. **Alvine f.,** diarrhea **Bloody f.,** dysentery.

Fly-blis'ter. A blister prepared from cantharides.

Fly'ing-blister. A blister to be moved from place to place.

F. M. = *fi' at mistu'ra,* "make a mixture."

Fo'cal. Pertaining to a focus. **F. depth,** penetrating power of a lens. **F. distance,** distance of center of lens from its principal focus. **F. lesion,** a central lesion of definite limits.

Fo'cus (fo'kus). 1. The point of convergence of light-rays or of sound-waves. 2. Chief center of a morbid process.

Fœnic'ulum. Same as *Fennel.*

Fœtus, etc. See *Fetus,* etc. **F. papyra'ceus,** a dead fetus flattened out by its living twin.

Fog'ging. The relaxing of accommodation by means of plus spheres before testing the vision with cylinders.

Fold (fold). A doubling of any part of the body. **Costocolic f.,** a fold of peritoneum from the diaphragm to the splenic flexure of the colon. **Douglas's semilunar f.,** the lower part of the posterior wall of the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle. **Ileocolic f.,** a fold of peritoneum forming part of the mesocolon and mesocecum. **Kohlrausch's f.,** fold of mucous membrane projecting into the lumen of the rectum.

Fo'lia. L. for *Leaves.*

Fo'lian pro'cess. The processus gracilis of the malleus.

Fol'licle (fol'ik-l). A very small excretory or secretory sac or gland. **Graafian f.,** any one of the small spherical ovarian bodies each of which contains an ovum. **Hair-f.,** the depression from which each hair grows. **Lieberkuhn, f's. of,** little tubular pits on the mucous membrane of the small intestine. **Lymph-f.,** an aggregation of adenoid substance: chiefly found on mucous surfaces. **Sebaceous f.,** a sebaceous gland of the skin. **Solitary f.,** any discrete lymph-follicle on the mucous membrane of the intestine.

Fol'liclis. A tubercular disease affecting the extremities and marked by a red nodular eruption which becomes pustulent, afterwards developing crusts which heal leaving a scar.

Follic'ular. Of or pertaining to a follicle or follicles. **F. tumor,** a sebaceous cyst; a dilated sebaceous follicle.

Folliculi'tis. Inflammation of a follicle or follicles. **F. barbæ,** inflammation of the hair-follicles of the beard. **F. decalvans,** chronic f. of scalp, leading to cicatricial alopecia.

Folliculo'ma. An ovarian tumor derived from the epithelium of the Graafian follicles.

Follic'ulose (fol-lik'u-lōs). Full of follicles.

Fomenta'tion. A warm application, usually moist.

Fo'mes, pl. *fo'mites.* A porous substance absorbing contagium.

Fonta'na's markings. Minute transverse folds seen on a divided nerve-trunk.

Fontanel, Fontanelle (fon-tan-el'). Any one of the unossified spots on the cranium of a young infant.

Fontic'ulus (fon-tik'u-lus). A fontanel.

Food. Anything that serves to nourish; aliment.

Foot. The terminal organ of the leg. **F.-clonus,** same as *Ankle-clonus.* **F.-fungus,** the fungus that produces mycetoma or Madura foot. **F.-phenomenon, F.-reflex.** Same as *Ankle-clonus.* **F.-plate,** plate that forms the base of the stapes. **F.-pound,** the energy needful to raise a pound one foot.

Foot-and-mouth disease. Contagious epizootic aphthæ.

Foot'ling presentation. Presentation of the feet in labor.

Fora'men. A perforation or hole. **Aortic f.,** the hindmost of the openings of the diaphragm. **Ap'ical f.,** the f. at the end of the root of a tooth. **Arachnoid f.** Same as *F. of Magendie.* **Auditory f., external,** the external meatus of auditory canal. **Auditory f., internal,** passage for auditory and facial nerves in petrous bone. **Bichat's f.,** a canal from subarachnoid space to third ventricle. **Botallo's f.** connects the auricles of the fetal heart. **F. cæ'cum, Cecal f.**

1. Foramen between the frontal bone and crista galli. 2. A canal over the root and dorsum of the tongue. 3. In the mucous membrane of the posterior wall of the pharynx. **Condyloid f., anterior,** passage in occipital bone for hypoglossal nerve. **Condyloid f., posterior,** a fossa behind either occipital condyle. **Cotyloid f.,** passage between the margin of acetabulum and transverse ligament. **Dental f., inferior,** the outer aperture of the inferior d. canal in the ramus of the lower jaw. **Epiploic f.,** the foramen of Winslow. **Esophageal f.,** passage for esophagus through the diaphragm. **Ethmoid f., anterior,** a canal formed by the ethmoid and frontal bones. **Frontal f.,** the supra-orbital notch. **Incisor f.,** the aperture for anterior palatine artery in the alveolar margin. **Infra-orbital f.,** passage for infra-orbital nerve and artery. **Intervertebral f., anterior,** passage for spinal nerves and vessels between laminæ of adjacent vertebræ. **Intervertebral f., posterior,** space between the articular processes of adjacent vertebræ. **Jugular f.** Same as *F. lacerum posterius.* **F. la'cerum ante'rius.** Same as *Sphenoidal fissure.* **F. la'cerum me'dium,** a cleft in petrous bone and great wing of sphenoid for carotid artery, etc. **F. la'cerum poste'rius,** space made by jugular notches of the temporal and occipital bones. **Magendie's f.,** orifice in the pia of the roof of fourth ventricle. **F. mag'num,** great orifice in occipital bone through which the brain and spinal cord are connected. **Mastoid f.,** small hole behind mastoid process. **Medullary f., Nutrient f.,** passage which admits the nutrient vessels to the medullary cavity of a bone. **Mental f.,** foramen of lower jaw for mental nerve and vessels. **F. of Monro,** passage from third to lateral ventricle of brain. **Nutrient f.** Same as *Medullary f.* **Obturator f.,** the large opening between os pubis and ischium. **Olfactory foramina,** many openings of the cribriform plate of ethmoid bone. **Optic f.,** passage for optic nerve and ophthalmic artery at apex of orbit. **F. ova'le.** 1. Fetal opening oetween the heart's auricles. 2. Aperture in great wing of sphenoid for vessels and nerves. **Palatine f., anterior,** an orifice in anterior part of roof of mouth for a nerve and artery. **Palatine f., posterior,** orifice in hard palate for descending palatine canal. **Parietal f.,** passage in parietal bone for vessels. **Pterygopalatine f.,** passage for p. vessels and nerve. **Quadrate f.,** passage for postcava in the diaphragm. **P. rotun'dum,** a round opening in great wing of sphenoid for the superior maxillary nerve. **Sacral f., anterior,** eight passages for anterior branches of sacral nerves. **Sacral f., posterior.** eight passages for posterior branches of sacral nerves. **Sacrosciatic f., great,** oval space between the innominate bone and lesser sacrosciatic ligament. **Sacrosciatic f., smaller,** space between the greater and lesser s. ligaments and innominate bone. **Scarpa's f.,** apertures in roof of mouth for nasopalatine nerve. **Sömmering's f.** Same as *Fovea centralis.* **Sphenopalatine f.,** space between the orbital and sphenoidal processes of palate bone. **F. spino'sum,** hole in great wing of sphenoid for middle meningeal artery. **Supra-orbital f.,** notch of frontal bone for supra-orbital vessels and nerve. **Thebesius's foramina.** Same as *Venæ Thebesii;* also, the orifices of the same in right auricle. **Thyroid f.** Same as *Obturator f.* **Vertebral f.,** space between body and arch of a vertebra and the spinal cord and its meninges. **Vertebro-arterial f.,** foramen in transverse process of a cervical vertebra for vertebral vessels. **F. of Vesalius,** opening at inner side of *f. ovale* of the sphenoid. **Weitbrecht's f.,** a f. in the capsule of the shoulder-joint. **F. of Winslow,** the aperture between the greater and lesser peritoneal cavities.

Forced feeding. The administration of food by force. **F. movements.** Same as *Compulsory movements.*

For'ceps. 1. A two-pronged instrument for grasping or seizing. 2. Any forcipate organ or part. **F. ante'rior.** Same as *F. minor.* **Artery f.,** a forceps for grasping and compressing an artery. **Aural f.,** a forceps for operations on the ear. **Capsule f.,** a forceps for removing the lens capsule in cataract. **Chamberlen f.,** the original form of obstetric forceps. **Clamp f.,** a forceps-like clamp with an automatic lock, used for compressing arteries. **Hodge's f.,** a variety of obstetric forceps. **Knapp's f.,** a forceps with roller blades; used to express trachomatous granules. **Kocher's f.,** a strong forceps for holding tissues during operation or for compressing bleeding tissue. **Laborde's f.,** a flat forceps for making traction on the tongue. **Laplace's f.,** a forceps used in enterostomy for holding the portions of the intestines together. **Levret's f.,** a modified Chamberlen forceps, curved to correspond with the curve of the parturient canal. **Liston's f.,** a bone-cutting forceps. **Lithotomy f.,** a forceps for removing stone from the bladder in lithotomy. **Löwenberg's f.,** a forceps for removing adenoid growths. **F. major,** the terminal fibers of the callosum that pass into the frontal lobe. **F. mi'nor,** the terminal fibers of the callosum that pass from the splenium into the occipital lobe. **Mouse-tooth f.,** a forceps with two or more fine teeth at the tip of each blade. **Obstetric f.,** forceps for making traction on the fetus in cases of difficult labor. **Péan's f.,** a clamp for hemostasis. **F. poste'rior.** Same as *F. minor.* **Roller f.,** a forceps with a roller at the end of each blade: used for compressing the granulations in trachoma. **Sequestrum f.,** a forceps with small but strong serrated jaws for removing the portions of bone forming a sequestrum. **Simpson's f.,** a form of obstetric forceps. **Speculum f.,** a long slender forceps for use through a speculum. **Tarnier's f.,** axis-traction forceps. **Tenaculum f.,** a forceps having a sharp hook at the end of each jaw. **Torsion f.,** a forceps for making torsion on an artery to arrest hemorrhage. **Tracheal f.,** a long slender forceps for removing foreign bodies from the trachea. **Trachoma f.** Same as *Roller f.* **Tubular f.,** a slender forceps for use through a tubular instrument. **Volsellum f., Vulsellum f.,** a forceps each blade of which is armed with a volsellum hook.

For'cipate (for'sip-āt). Shaped like a forceps.

For'cipressure. Pressure by a forceps to check hemorrhage.

Fore'arm (fōr'arm). The part of arm between elbow and wrist.

Fore'brain (fōr'brān). Same as *Prosencephalon.*

Fore'finger. The first or index finger.

Fore'gut. Embryonic organ whence pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and duodenum are formed.

Fore'head (for'ed). Part of face above the eyes.

For'eign body. Any substance in a place where it does not belong.

Foren'sic medicine. Same as *Medical jurisprudence.*

Fore'skin. The prepuce.

Fore'top. The portion of a horse's mane covering the forehead.

For'macoll. An antiseptic preparation of formaldehyd and gelatin.

Formal. A somnifacient anesthetic, $CH_2.(O.CH_3)_2$.

Formalbu'min. A compound of formaldehyd and casein: a wound-antiseptic.

Formal'dehyd. A powerfully disinfectant gas, CH_2O: formic aldehyd. **F.-ca'sein,** a mildly antiseptic preparation. **F.-gel'atin,** an antiseptic for dressing wounds.

For'malin. Wood-alcohol containing 40 per cent. of formaldehyd.

For'malith. A solid preparation of formaldehyd.

Formam'id. The amid, $CHO(NH_2)$.

Forman'ilid. An antipyretic and local anesthetic substance, $C_6H_5NH(HCO)$.

For'mate (for'māt). Any salt of formic acid.

Forma'tio reticula'ris. The interlacing fibers of the anterior columns of the oblongata.

Formes frustes (form frust). Atypical form of diseases,

For'mic acid. See *Acid.* **F. aldehyd.** Same as *Formaldehyd.*

Formica'tion. Sensation as if ants were creeping on the body.

For'mice (for'mis). A preparation for producing cold in treatment of disease.

Formici'asis (for-mis-ī'as-is). The condition caused by ant bites.

For'micin (for'mis-in). Formaldehyd acetamid; used as a disinfectant.

For'midin. An antiseptic powder for wounds.

For'milase (for'mil-ās). A ferment which changes acetic acid into formic acid.

For'min (for'min). Urotropin.

For'mol. An antiseptic solution of formicl adehyd.

Formopy'rin. Combination of antipyrin and formaldehyd: said to be antipyretic and antiseptic.

For'mula. 1. A union of symbols to express a chemical combination. 2. A recipe to prepare a medicine. **Acoustic f.** Same as *Brenner's f.* **Ambard's f.,** a formula for finding the urea index in kidney disease. It is $\frac{Ur}{\sqrt{D \times \frac{70}{P} \times \sqrt{\frac{C}{25}}}} = K$. Ur stands for the proportion of urea in the blood; D, for the total urea for twenty-four hours in grams; P, for the body weight of the patient in kilograms; C for the proportion of urea in the urine. **Arneth's f.,** a formula showing the classification of the polymorphonuclear leukocytes into five groups, depending on the number of lobes (1 to 5) which the nucleus shows, and the percentage of each group in healthy persons. It is as follows: 1 lobe, 5 per cent; 2 lobes, 35 per cent; 3 lobes, 41 per cent; 4 lobes, 17 per cent; 5 lobes, 2 per cent. **Arrhenius' f.,** $\log x \quad \theta_c$, in which x is the viscosity of the solution relative to that of the medium of suspension, c the percentage of volume occupied by the suspended particles and θ a constant. **Beckmann's f.,** the formula, $M = \frac{KP}{\Delta}$, used in cryoscopy, in which M is the molecular weight of dissolved substances, K the constant for each solvent, P the percentage strength of the solution, and Δ the lowering of the freezing point in degrees. **Bird's f.,** the last two figures expressive of the specific gravity of urine nearly represent the number of grains of solids in each ounce. **Black's f.,** the formula $F \quad (W + C) - H$. W is weight in pounds, C the chest measurement in inches at full inspiration, and H the height in inches. When F is over 120 a man is classed as very strong; between 110 and 120, strong; between 100 and 110, good; between 90 and 100, fair; between 80 and 90, weak; under 80, very weak. Cf. *Pignet's f.* **Brenner's f.,** the cathode being in the external meatus, a loud sound is heard on closing the circuit: intensity diminished during closure; sound ceasing when the circuit is broken. Anode in meatus, no sound on closing or during closure: weak sound at the b eak. **Broca's f.,** a full-grown man weighs as many kilos as the number of centimeters by which his height exceeds 1 meter. **Chemical f.,** a graphic representation by symbols of the constitution of a molecule of any substance. **Christison's f., Häser's f.** Same as *Trapp's f.* **Constitutional f.,** a chemical formula showing by symbols the

exact molecular structure of a substance, with the relative positions of the atoms and radicals. Also *Graphic f.*, *Structural f.*, and *Systematic f.* **Decomposition f.**, a structural formula representing the parts into which the molecule splits in chemical reactions. **Demoivre's f.**, the expectation of life is equal to two-thirds of the difference between the age of the person and eighty. **Dental f.**, a formula or combination of symbols which expresses the arrangement of teeth in jaws. The human dental formula is, for the deciduous teeth: i. $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$ c. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ m. $\frac{2-2}{2-2} = 20$; for the permanent teeth: i. $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$ c. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ pm. $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$ m. $\frac{3-3}{3-3} = 32$. **Dreser's f.**, a formula showing the work done by the kidney, by comparing the molecular concentration of the urine with that of the blood. **Dreyer's f.**, a formula for expressing vital capacity of the lungs as a function of the body surface: $\frac{W^{0.72}}{V.\ C.} = K$, in which W is body weight, V. C. is the vital capacity in cubic centimeters, K is a constant which at 0.69 represents 100 per cent fitness. **Du Bois' f.**, for calculating surface area, $O = P^{0.425} \times L^{0.725} \times 71.84$. P means weight, L means height of the body. **Electric f.**, a series of symbols expressing an electric reaction. **Empiric f.**, a chemical formula which shows the elements in a compound and their relative proportions without attempting to show the structure of the molecule. **Extemporaneous f.**, a prescription for a pharmaceutical preparation not kept in stock, but made up at the time of dispensing. **Glyptic f.**, an attempted graphic delineation of the arrangement and relations of the atoms of a molecule. **Graphic f.** See *Constitutional f.* **Haines' f.**, the last two figures of the specific gravity of a sample of urine multiplied by 1.1 gives the number of grains of solids in each fluidounce. **Häser's f.** See *Trapp's f.* **Katz f.**, a formula for obtaining average erythrocyte sedimentation rate: $\frac{S_1 + \frac{S_2}{2}}{2}$ where S_1 = column of clear fluid in mm. at the end of one hour and S_2 its height at the end of two hours **Loebisch's f.**, multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine by 2.2; the product gives the number of grains of solids in 1000 cc. of urine. **Magistral f.**, one prescribed by a physician to suit a special occasion. **Mall's f.**, the age (in days) of an embryo is obtained by taking the square root of its length (in millimeters) from vertex to breech and multiplying by 100. **McLean's f.**, a modification of Ambard's formula, as follows: Index = $\frac{\text{gm. urea per 24 hrs.}}{\text{weight in kilos} \times \sqrt{(\text{gm. urea per L. of urine} \times 8.96}}$. **Meeh's f.**, for calculating surface area, $O = K \sqrt[3]{P_2}$. K is a constant (12.3), P is the weight of the body. **Molecular f.**, an expression that sets forth the supposed or theoretical construction of any special molecule. **Official f.**, one directed by a pharmacopeia, codex, dispensatory, or other recognized formulary **Pignet's f.**, the formula $F = H - (C + W)$ H is height in centimeters, C the chest measurement in centimeters at greatest expiration, and W weight in kilograms. When F is less than 10 a person is very strong; between 10 and 15, strong; 15 and 20, good; 20 and 25, medium; 25 and 30, weak; above 30, very weak. Cf. *Black's f.* **Poisson-Pearson f.**, a formula for calculating the percentage of error in determining the endemic index of malaria: N is number of children under fifteen years in the locality; *n* is num-

ber examined for the spleen rate; x is the number having enlarged spleens; $\frac{x}{n}$ = spleen rate. The percentage of error is $\frac{200}{n}$

$\sqrt{\frac{2 \times (n-x)}{n}} \sqrt{1-\frac{n-1}{IV-1}}$ **Ranke's f.,** A = specific gravity $-100 \times 0.52 - 5.406$, in which A is the amount in grams of the albumin per liter of a serous fluid. **Rational f.,** empiric formula. **Reuss' f.,** E $\frac{3}{8}(S-1000)-2.8$. In this expression E stands for the percentage of albumin in any given specimen of a pathologic fluid exudate or transudate, and S for its specific gravity. **Rollier's f.,** a formula for exposure of the body gradually to increasing doses of ultraviolet rays of the sun. **Runeberg's f.,** a modification of Reuss' formula in which for 2.8 there is substituted 2.73 in case of a transudate and 2.88 in case of an inflammatory exudate. **Stereochemical f.** Same as *Glyptic f.* **Structural f.** See *Constitutional f.* **Systematic f.** See *Constitutional f.* **Trapp's f., Trapp-Häser f.,** to find the number of grains of solids in 1000 cc. of urine, multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity by 2 (Trapp's coefficient); or, according to some, by 2.33. **Unitary f.** Same as *Empiric f.* **Van Slyke's f.,** a formula for obtaining the urinary coefficient of various substances:

$\frac{D}{Bl \times \sqrt{Wt \times V}}$ in which D is daily output in grams of the substance in the urine; Bl, grams of some substance per liter of blood; Wt, weight of patient in kilograms; V, total urine in twenty-four hours. **Vertebral f.,** an expression in symbols of the number of vertebræ in each region of the spinal column. For man it is $C_7D_{12}L_5S_5Cd_4-33$. **Vierordt-Mesh f.,** O $mP\frac{n}{3}$, in which O is the surface of the body, n is the stature, and P the weight.

Form'ulary. A collection or book of recipes and formulæ. **National f.,** a collection of preparations omitted from the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

For'nicate convolution. Same as *Gyrus fornicatus.*

For'nicolum. The anterior pillar of the fornix.

Fornicom'missure. The commissure of the fornix uteri.

For'nix. A band of white substance under the callosum, extending from the fimbria to the corpora mammillaria.

Fortifica'tion spectrum. Same as *Teichopsia.*

Forto'in (for-to'in). Methylene-dicotoin: used in diarrhea.

Fos'sa. A pit, depression, trench, fovea, or hollow. **Acetabular f.** See *Acetabulum.* **Amygdaloid f.,** the depression in which the tonsil is lodged. **Canine f.,** depression on external surface of superior maxilla. **Coronoid f.,** a depression in the humerus for the coronoid process of the ulna. **Cranial f.,** any one of three hollows in base of cranium for lobes of the brain. **Digastric f.,** groove on inner aspect of mastoid process. **Digital f.,** a depression at base of inner surface of mastoid process. **Duodenojejunal f.,** a pouch of peritoneum from the anterior wall of the duodenum. **Glenoid f.,** fossa in the temporal bone for condyle of lower jaw. **F. hemiellip'tica,** the uppermost of two recesses in fore part of vestibule. **F. hemisphæ'rica,** one of the recesses of the anterior part of vestibule. **Hyaloid f.** Same as *Patellar f.* **Iliac f., external,** the wide depression on outer surface of ilium. **Iliac f., internal,** wide depression on inner surface of ilium. **Ischiorectal f.,** triangular space between rectum and tuberosity of the ischium. **Jobert's f.,** a f. in the popliteal region bounded by the adductor magnus and the gracilis and sartorius. **Jonnesco's f.,** duodenojejunal f. **Lacrimal f.,** in roof of orbit, lodges the lacrimal gland. **F. navicula'ris.** Same as *Navicular fossa.* **F. ova'lis,** fovea in right auricle of heart; remains of fetal foramen

ovale. **F. patella'ris**, depression in front of vitreous body which lodges the lens. **Pituitary f.**, depression in the sphenoid which lodges the pituitary gland. **F. of Rosenmüller.** See *Cavity of Rosenmuller.* **Subarcuate f.**, a depression in the posterior inner surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **Sublingual f.**, space on inside of lower jaw which lodges the sublingual gland. **Submaxillary f.**, depression on the inner surface of inferior maxillary bone for the submaxillary gland. **Subpyramidal f.**, a depression on the internal wall of the middle ear. **Subsigmoid f.**, a fold between the mesentery of the sigmoid flexure and that of the descending colon. **Sylvian f.**, a depression of the cerebral hemispheres between the arms of the fissure of Sylvius. **Treitz's f.**, the duodenojejunal f. **Trochanteric f.** Same as *Digital f.* **Waldeyer's f.**, the two duodenal fossæ considered as one. **Zygomatic f.**, cavity below and within the zygoma.

Fossette' (fos-et'). 1. A small depression. 2. A small, deep corneal ulcer.

Foudroyant (foo-drwah-yong') Same as *Fulminant.*

Foulage (foo-lahgh'). Massage in which the muscles are kneaded and pressed.

Foul-brood. A contagious disease of honey bees.

Foun'der. Laminitis of a horse's foot, with the accompanying soreness of the limbs.

Fourchet. Fourchette (foor-shet'). The posterior junction of labia majora.

Fourneau 309 (foor-no'). A proprietary trypanocidal preparation.

Fourth nerve. The trochlear nerve.

Fo'vea (fo've-ah). A pit, fossa, or cup. **F. centra'lis**, pit in middle of macula lutea. **F. hemisphæ'rica, F. hemielliptica.** See *Fossa hemisphærica, Fossa hemielliptica.* **F. pharyngis**, abnormal fossa in middle line of pharynx. **F. trochlea'ris**, notch in frontal bone for the trochlea of the superior oblique muscle.

Fo'veate (fo've-āt). Pitted.

Fow'ler's operation. Hysterorrhaphy. **F.'s solution**, solution of potassium arsenite: antiperiodic.

Fox'glove Same as *Digitalis.*

Fract'ure (frakt'yur). The breaking of a bone. **Barton's f.**, fracture of distal end of radius. **F.-bed**, a bed constructed for the use of patients with fractured bones. **F.-box**, a box to support of a broken limb. **Buttonhole f.**, that in which the bone has been perforated. **Chauffeur's f.**, fracture of radius or carpus occurring in cranking an automobile. **Colles's f.**, fracture of lower third of radius. **Comminuted f.**, one in which the bone is crushed or splintered. **Complete f.**, one in which the bone is entirely broken across. **Complicated f.**, fracture with injury of adjacent parts. **Compound f.**, fracture with external wound leading into the bone. **F. by contrecoup**, fracture of skull at a distance from the point struck. **Depressed f.**, fracture of skull in which a fragment is depressed below the surface. **Double f.**, fracture of a bone at two places. **Dupuytren's f.** Same as *Pott's f.* **Duverney's f.**, fracture of the ilium just below the anterior inferior spine. **F. fever.** See *Fever.* **Greenstick f.**, fracture in which one side of a bone is broken, the other being bent. **Impacted f.**, fracture in which one fragment is firmly driven into the other. **Interperiosteal f.**, greenstick fracture. **Pott's f.**, fracture of lower part of fibula with serious injury of the lower tibial articulation. **Simple f.**, one in which the overlying integument is intact. **Smith's f.**, fracture of lower end of radius

near its articular surface. **Spiral f.**, one in which the bone has been twisted apart. **Spontaneous f.**, one occurring as a result of disease of the bone or from some undiscoverable cause, and not due to violence. **Trophic f.**, one due to a trophic disturbance. **Ununited f.**, one not followed by a bony reunion.

Frænu'lum, Fræ'num. See *Frenulum, Frenum.*

Fragil'itas crin'ium. Brittle state of the hair. **F. os'sium,** abnormal brittleness of the bones. **F. san'guinis,** fragility of the blood.

Fragil'ity (fraj-il'it-e). Brittleness. **F. of the blood,** increased susceptibility of the blood-corpuscles to split up or become dissolved.

Fragmenta'tion. A division into fragments.

Frambœ'sia, Frambœ'sia. A contagious disease of hot regions, marked by raspberry-like tumors; yaws.

Fran'gula. Bark of *Rhamnus frangula*, a species of buckthorn: purgative.

Fran'gulin. A purgative extract, $C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$, from frangula.

Frank'enhäuser's ganglion (frank'en-hoi-zerz). A ganglion near the cervix uteri.

Frank'incense. Same as *Olibanum.*

Frank'lin glasses. Bifocal spectacles.

Franklin'ic electricity. Frictional or static electricity.

Frankliniza'tion. Therapeutic use of static electricity.

Fra'serin. Tonic and stimulant preparation from the root of *Frasera Walteri.*

Fraun'hofer lines (frawn'ho-fer). Dark lines on solar spectrum.

F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Freck'le (frek'kl). See *Lentigo.*

Freez'ing microtome. A microtome for cutting frozen objects. **F. mixture,** a mixture for producing artificial cold **F.-point,** the temperature at which any substance becomes frozen.

Frem'itus. A thrill; especially one that is perceptible on palpation. **Friction f.,** thrill caused by the rubbing together of two dry surfaces. **Hydatid f.,** tremulous impulse felt in palpation over a hydatid cyst. **Rhonchal f.,** vibrations produced by the passage of air through a large bronchial tube loaded with mucus. **Tactile f.,** a thrill, as in the chest-wall, which may be felt by a person speaking. **Tussive f.,** thrill felt on chest while patient coughs. **Vocal f.,** thrill caused by speaking and perceived by the ear of the auscultator.

Fre'nal. Pertaining to the frenum.

Frenose'cretory. Having a restraining power over the secretions.

Frenot'omy (fre-not'o-me). The cutting of a frenum.

Fren'ulum. 1. A frenum. 2. A ridge on the upper part of the valve of Vieussens.

Fre'num (fre'num). Any part that serves as a curb or check. **F. pude'di.** Same as *Fourchet.*

Fre'tum of Haller. A constriction between the auricles and ventricles of the fetal heart.

Freudi'an (froi'de-an). Pertaining to Sigmund Freud and his doctrines regarding the causes of certain nervous disorders, that they are based on the existence of unconscious sexual impressions, and that the cure of such disorders can be secured by bringing these impressions into the consciousness by psycho-analysis.

Freund's operation (froyndz). Same as *Laparohysterectomy.*

Fri'able. Broken easily into small pieces.

Fri'ar's balsam. Compound tincture of benzoin.

Fric'tion (frik'shun). The act of rubbing. **F.-murmur, F.-sound,** an auscultatory rubbing sound in pleurisy.

Fric'tional electric'ity. Static or Franklinic electricity

Fried'reich's ataxia, F.'s disease (freed'rix). Same as *Hereditary ataxia*. **F.'s sign,** diastolic collapse of the cervical veins caused by an adhering pericardium.

Frigola'bile (fri-go-la'bil). Easily affected or destroyed by cold.

Frigorif'ic. Producing coldness. **F. nerve,** the sympathetic, stimulation of which lowers the temperature.

Frig'orism. A condition due to circulatory disturbance from long exposure to cold.

Frigosta'ble, Frigosta'bile. Resistant to cold or low temperature.

Frigother'apy. Treatment of disease by cold.

Frog. The forked band of horny substance on the sole of a horse's foot.

Frog-belly. Tympanitic state of a child's belly. **F.-face,** flatness of the face due to intranasal disease.

Fröhde's (froe'dez) **reagent.** A test for alkaloids; 1 part of sodium molybdate in 100 parts of sulphuric acid.

Frolement (frol-maw'). 1. A rustling sound heard in pericardial disease. 2. A brushing movement in massage.

From'mann's lines (from'mahnz). Black lines developed on axis-cylinders by silver nitrate.

Fron's test (fronz). Double iodid of potassium and bismuth: used in testing for alkaloids and for sugar.

Fron'tad. Toward a front, or frontal aspect.

Fron'tal (fron'tal). Pertaining to the forehead. **F. bone,** the bone of the forehead. **F. sinuses,** two air-cavities in the lower border of the frontal bone.

Frontoma'lar. Pertaining to the frontal and malar bones.

Frontomax'illary. Pertaining to the frontal bone and the upper jaw-bone.

Frontoparie'tal. Pertaining to the frontal and parietal bones.

Frontotem'poral. Pertaining to frontal and temporal bones.

Frost-bite. Lesion produced by freezing of a part. **F.-itch,** pruritus hiemalis.

Fruc'tose. Levulose, or fruit-sugar.

Fructosu'ria. Presence of fructose in the urine.

Ft. Abbreviation of L. *fiat*, or *fiant*, let there be made.

Fuch'sin (fook'sin). Rosanilin hydrochlorid or rosanilin acetate: used as a dye and as a medicine.

Fuchsin'ophile, Fuchsinoph'ilous (fook-sin-of'il-us). Readily stained by fuchsin.

Fu'col. An iodin-containing preparation from algæ.

Fu'cus cris'pus. Same as *Chondrus*. **F. vesiculo'sus,** a seaweed with resolvent and deobstruent properties.

Fu'gitive (fu'jit iv). Wandering; also transient.

Fugotox'in. A poisonous substance from the ovaries of certain poisonous fish of Japan.

Fugue (fūg). An insane tendency to wander away from home.

Fu'guism Fugu-poisoning.

Fu'gu-poisoning. Poisoning from eating certain Japanese fish.

Fuld's test. A test for the antipyretic power of the blood-serum.

Ful'gurating. Coming and going like a flash of lightning: used chiefly of pains.

Fulgura'tion. Treatment by electric sparks.

Fulig'inous. Sooty in color or appearance.

Ful'minant, Ful'minating. Coming on suddenly with intense severity; foudroyant.

Fumiga'tion. Exposure to disinfecting fumes.

Fum'ing (fūm'ing). Smoking; emitting a visible vapor.

Func'tion. The special action or office of any organ.

Func'tional. Of, or pertaining to, a function. **F. disease,** any disease that affects the functions but not the structure.

Fun'dal (fun'dal). Of, or pertaining to, a fundus.

Fund'ament. The anus and parts adjacent to it.

Fun'dus. The base or part remotest from the mouth of a hollow organ. **F. glands.** Same as *Delomorphous cells.*

Fun'gate. To promote fungus-like growths.

Fun'gi (fun'ji). Plural of *Fungus.*

Fun'gicide. An agent that destroys fungi.

Fun'giform papillæ (fun'jif-orm). Papillæ of the tongue more red than, and next in size to, the conical papillæ.

Fun'goid (fung'oid). Resembling a fungus. **Chignon f.,** a nodular growth on the hair.

Fungos'ity. A fungoid growth or excrescence.

Fun'gous. Of the nature of or like a fungus.

Fun'gus. Any plant of the class to which mushrooms and moulds belong. **F.-foot.** Same as *Madura foot.* **F. hæmato'des,** a bleeding and vascular malignant tumor.

Fu'nic (fu'nik). Pertaining to the funis.

Fu'nicle. Same as *Funiculus.*

Funic'ular (fu-nik'u-lar). Of, or pertaining to, a funiculus.

Funiculi'tis. Inflammation of a funiculus, or of the spermatic cord.

Funic'ulopexy. Suturing of the spermatic cord to the tissues in operation for undescended testicle.

Funic'ulus. The umbilical or spermatic cord; also, any bundle of nerve-fibers. **F. cunea'tus,** an extension of a posterior lateral column of the spinal cord into the oblongata. **F. gra'cilis,** an extension of the posterior median column of the cord into the oblongata. **F. of Rolando,** longitudinal prominence on each side of lower part of medulla oblongata. **F. te'res,** prominent column on floor of fourth ventricle on each side of median furrow.

Fu'nis. A cord; but chiefly the umbilical cord.

Fun'nel-drainage. The draining of diseased parts by glass funnels. **F.-breast,** condition in which the thorax is narrowed toward the abdomen.

Fur. The coating of the tongue seen in various diseases.

Fur'cula. A horseshoe-shaped ridge in the embryonic larynx.

Fur'culum. United clavicles of a bird.

Furfura'ceous (fur-fu-ra'shus). Like dandruff or bran; branny.

Fur'furol. An oily substance, $C_5H_7O_2$, from bran, etc.

Fu'runcle (fu'rung-kl). A boil; a painful cutaneous sore enclosing a core or slough.

Furun'culoid (fu-rung'ku-loid). Same as *Furunculous.*

Furunculo'sis. Diseased condition that accompanies the appearance of a crop of boils.

Furun'culous. Of the nature of a boil.

Furun'culus orienta'lis. Aleppo boil, Biscara button, and other similar affections.

Fusa'rium. A genus of molds. **F. equi'num** is probably the cause of itch disease of horses.

Fus'cin (fus'sin). A brown pigment of the retinal epithelium.

Fu'sel oil (fu'sel). A poisonous oil obtained from the distillation of whisky; amyl alcohol.

Fu'sible (fu'zib-l). That may be melted.

Fu'siform (fu'sif-orm). Spindle shaped.

Fusifor'mis. A genus of bacteria.

Fu'sion (fu'zhun). Act of melting or state of being melted.

Fusocel'lular. Having spindle-shaped cells.

Fusospirillo'sis. Vincent's angina.

Fusospirocheto'sis. Infection with fusiform bacilli and spirochetes; Vincent's angina.

Fus'tic. A yellow dye-wood from South America.

Fustiga'tion. Therapeutic treatment by beating with rods or by strokes of electrodes.

Fus'tin. Yellow dye, $C_{35}H_{46}O_{23}$, from Venitian sumac.

Fy'rite (fī'rīt). A preparation used as an investment material in dentistry.

G.

G. Abbreviation for *gram*; chemical symbol for *glucinum*.

g. Abbreviation for gram.

Gab'bett's solution. A solution used as a decolorizer and contrast stain for bacteria.

Gabi'anol. An oily preparation from shale; used in lung diseases.

Gaboon bark. A poisonous bark of unknown origin.

Gad'berry's mixture. Mixture of quinin sulphate, iron sulphate, nitric acid, and potassic nitrate.

Gad'inin. A poisonous ptomain, $C_7H_{17}N.O_2$, from fish, etc.

Gaduhis'ton. A histon from the spermatozoa of codfish.

Gad'uin gad'u-in. A basic principle from cod-liver oil.

Gad'uol. A purified preparation of cod-liver oil.

Ga'dus mor'rhua. The cod, a fish which affords cod-liver oil.

Gaertner's duct (gārt'nerz). See *Gärtner's duct*.

Gaf'sa button. A form of oriental sore or boil.

Gag. Surgical device for holding the mouth open.

Gaiacophos'phal. Guaiacol phosphite.

Gai'acyl gī'as-il). Calcium salt of guaiacol sulphonic acid: local anesthetic.

Gai'ethol gī'eth-ol. An antipyretic and analgesic compound.

Gaillard's suture. See under *Suture*.

Gait gāt. The manner of progression in walking. **Ataxic g.**, the foot is raised high, and the sole strikes the ground at once and very suddenly. **Cerebellar g.**, a staggering walk indicative of cerebellar disease. **Cow-g.**, a swaying walk due to knock-knee. **Equine g.**, a walk accomplished mainly by flexing the hip-joint, seen in peroneal paralysis. **Frog-g.**, hopping progression resulting from infantile paralysis. **Spastic g.**, walk in which the legs are held together and move in a stiff manner, the toes seeming to drag and catch. **Steppage g.**, one in which the toe is strongly lifted and the heel reaches the ground first. **Tabetic g.** Same as *Ataxic g.* **Waddling g.**, a duck-like gait, seen in pseudomyotrophic paralysis.

Galac'tagogue gal-ak'tag-og. Increasing the flow of milk.

Galac'tan. A carbohydrate which yields galactose upon hydrolysis.

Galac'tase. A ferment which produces the ripening of cheese.

Galacte'mia. Presence of milk in the blood.

Galacten'zyme. A commercial preparation of *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*.

Galactidro'sis. The sweating of a milky fluid.

Galac'tin (ga-lak'tin). A basic principle found in milk.

Galac'toblast. A colostrum corpuscle in the gland acini.

Galac'tocele (gal-ak'to-sēl). 1. Milk-containing tumor of the mammary gland. 2. Hydrocele filled with milky fluid.

Galactochlo'ral. A hypnotic compound, $C_8H_4Cl_3O_8$.

Galacto'ma. Same as *Galactocele*, 1st def.

Galactom'eter. Same as *Lactometer*.

Galactop'athy. The application of a milk poultice.

Galactoph'agous. Feeding or subsisting upon milk.

Galactoph'lysis. Eruption of vesicles with milky contents.
Galactophori'tis. Inflammation of the milk-ducts.
Galactoph'orous (gal-ak-tof'or-us). Conveying the milk.
Galactoph'thisis. Phthisis due to overlactation.
Galactoph'ygous (gal-ak-tof'ig-us). Arresting the flow of milk.
Galactopla'nia (gal-ak-top-la'ne-ah). Secretion of milk in some abnormal part.
Galactopoiet'ic. Concerned in the production of milk.
Galactopy'ra (gal-ak-to-pi'rah). Milk fever.
Galactorrhe'a. Excessive flow of milk.
Galactos'chesis. Suppression of milk secretion.
Galac'toscope (gal-ak'to-skōp). Same as *Lactoscope.*
Galac'tose (ga-lak'tōs). A sugar prepared from milk-sugar.
Galacto'sis. The formation of milk.
Galactos'tasis (gal-ak-tos'tas-is). 1. Cessation of milk-secretion, 2. Abnormal collection of milk.
Galactosu'ria. Presence of galactose in the urine.
Galactother'apy. Treatment of a suckling child by dosing the mother.
Galactotox'in. A poison generated in milk by the growth of a microbe.
Galactotox'ism. Poisoning by milk.
Galactot'rophy (gal-ak-tot'ro-fe). Feeding with milk.
Galactox'ism (gal-ak-tok'sizm). Poisoning by milk.
Galactozy'mase. A starch-liquefying ferment.
Galactu'ria (gal-ak-tu're-ah). See *Chyluria.*
Galan'gal (gal-an'gal). Ginger-like root of *Alpinia officinarum.*
Gal'banum. Gum-resin of *Ferula galbaniflua.*
Galbis'min. A proprietary iodoform-substitute.
Ga'lea aponeurot'ica. The aponeurosis which connects parts of the occipitofrontal muscle.
Galean'thropy. A mental delusion that one has become a cat.
Galen'ical pharmacy. The old pharmacy which dealt with crude drugs only.
Galen'icals. Same as *Galenics.*
Galen'ics (ga-len'iks). Medicines of vegetable origin.
Ga'len's veins. See *Venæ Galeni.*
Galeophil'ia. A fondness for cats.
Galeopho'bia. Morbid fear of cats.
Galero'pia, Galerop'sia. Abnormal clearness of vision.
Gall (gawl). The bile; also, nut-gall; galla. **G.-bladder,** the reservoir for bile, below the liver. **G.-ducts.** See *Bile-ducts.* **G.-stone,** calculus in, or from, the gall-bladder.
Gal'la. Nut-gall; astringent excrescence found on oak-trees.
Gallactophe'none (gal-ak-to-fē'nōn). Yellow powder, used in skin-diseases like pyrogallol.
Gal'lal. Aluminum gallate: used in astringent douches.
Gal'lanol. A powder, $C_{13}H_{11}O_4 + 2H_2O$, containing anilin and gallic acid: used in skin diseases.
Gal'late (gal'āt). Any salt of gallic acid.
Gall-bladder. The pear-shaped reservoir for the bile on the under surface of the liver.
Gal'lic acid (gal'ik). See *Acid.*
Gal'licin (gal'is-in). Methyl gallate, $C_6H_2(OH)_3COOCH_3$, useful in conjunctivitis.
Gal'lium. A rare metal: some of its salts are poisonous.
Gallobro'mol. A gallic-acid and bromin preparation, $C_6Br_2(OH)COOH$, used as a sedative.
Gallofor'min (gal-o-for'min). An antiseptic product of hexamethylen-tetramose and gallic acid.
Gallo'jen. An intestinal astringent derived from gallic acid.
Gal'lon. Four quarts; in the United States, 231 cubic inches.

Gal'loping consumption. Phthisis which takes a rapid course.
Gallotan'nic acid. The tannic acid of nut-galls.
Gal'ton's whistle (gawl'tnz). A whistle used in testing hearing.
Galvan'ic battery. Apparatus for generating galvanic current.
Gal'vanism, Galvan'ic electric'ity. Electricity from a chemical battery; uninterrupted electric current.
Galvaniza'tion (gal-van-iz-a'shun). Treatment by galvanism.
Galvanocau'tery. Cautery by a wire heated by galvanic current.
Galvanocontractil'ity. Contractility on galvanic stimulation.
Galvanofaradiza'tion. Application of continuous and interrupted currents together.
Galvanom'eter. Instrument for measuring galvanic electricity.
Galvanomus'cular. Produced by the application of the galvanic current to a muscle.
Galvanoner'vous. Produced by the application of the galvanic current to a nerve.
Galvanopalpa'tion. A method of testing the nerves of the skin by means of the electric current.
Galvanopunc'ture. Puncture and galvanism conjoined.
Galvan'oscope (gal-van'o-skop). Instrument which shows the presence of a galvanic current.
Galvanosur'gery. Surgical application of galvanism.
Galvanotherapeu'tics, Galvanother'apy. Treatment by means of direct battery currents.
Galvan'othermy. Heating by a galvanic battery.
Galvanot'onus. Tonic response to galvanism.
Galvanot'ropism. Movements in organs of animals and plants under the influence of the electric current.
Ga'lyl. An organic arsenical preparation used like salvarsan.
Galziek'te. A disease of cattle of South Africa caused by *Trypanoso'ma Theileri.*
Gam'bir. An astringent substance from *Uncaria gambier.*
Gamboge (gam-böj', gam-booj'). Purgative gum-resin of *Garcinia Hanburii.*
Gam'ete (gam'ēt). A conjugative cell-element.
Gamet'ic. Pertaining to gametes.
Gamet'ocyte (gam-et'o-sit). A mother-cell from which a gamete develops.
Gam'gee tissue. A surgical dressing consisting of a thick layer of absorbent cotton between two layers of absorbent gauze.
Gam'macism. Imperfect utterances of *g* and *k* sounds.
Gamna disease. See under *Disease.*
Gamogen'esis. Sexual reproduction.
Gamogenet'ic. Pertaining to sexual reproduction.
Gam'ont. Either of the conjugating individuals in gregarine reproduction.
Gamopha'gia. The disappearance of the male or female element in generation.
Gampsodactyl'ia. A claw-like deformity of the toes; claw-foot.
Gan'glia (gang'le-ah). The plural of *ganglion.*
Gan'glial. Pertaining to a ganglion.
Gangliasthe'nia. Asthenia due to disease of a ganglion.
Gan'gliated (gang'gle-a-ted). Provided with ganglia. **G. cord,** the main trunk of sympathetic nerve-system.
Gangliec'tomy. Excision of a ganglion.
Gan'gliform (gan'glif-orm). Having the form of a ganglion.
Ganglii'tis. Inflammation of a ganglion.
Gang'lioblast. An embryonic cell of the spinal ganglia.
Gan'gliocyte (gang'le-o-sit). A ganglion-cell.
Gan'gliоform (gang'le-o-form). Ganglioform.
Ganglio'ma (gang-gle-o'mah). Tumor of the lymphatic ganglia.

Gang'lion (gang'le-on). 1. any mass of gray nervous substance which serves as a center of nervous influence. 2. A form of cystic tumor on an aponeurosis or a tendon. **Acrel's g.,** a ganglion on the extensor tendons of the wrist. **Andersch's g.** Same as *Petrous g.* **Arnold's g., Auricular g., Otic g.,** situated below foramen ovale, sends nerves to the tympanic muscles and tensor palati. **Basal ganglia,** the thalami, corpora striata, corpora quadrigemina, tuber cinereum, and geniculate bodies. **Bidder's ganglia,** two ganglia of the auricular septum of a frog's heart. **Bochdalek's g.,** swelling at junction of anterior and middle dental nerves. **Cardiac g., superior,** a ganglion of the superficial cardiac plexus under aortic arch. **Carotid g.,** a ganglion in the lower part of the cavernous sinus. **Carotid g., inferior,** a ganglion of the lower part of the carotid canal. **Carotid g., superior,** one in the upper part of carotid canal. **Casserian g.** Same as *Gasserian g.* **Cephalic ganglia,** the ciliary, otic, sphenopalatine and submaxillary ganglia, all mainly of the trisplanchnic system. **Cervical g., inferior,** between transverse process of lowest cervical vertebra and the neck of the first rib. **Cervical g., Middle,** or **Thyroid g.,** adjacent to fifth cervical vertebra. **Cervical g., superior,** opposite to the second and third cervical vertebra. **Cervical g. of uterus,** near the cervix uteri. **Ciliary g.,** in the posterior part of the orbit. **Cloquet's g.,** swelling of nasopalatine nerve in anterior palatine canal. **Coccygeal g.,** on anterior surface of tip of coccyx. **Cortis' g.** Same as *Spiral g.* **Ehrenritter's g.** See *jugular g.* **Gasserian g.,** on larger root of fifth cranial nerve. **Geniculate g.,** on facial nerve in aqueduct of Fallopius. **Hepatic g.,** around the hepatic artery. **G. im'par.** Same as *Coccygeal g.* **Inferior vagal g.,** near the jugular foramen. **Inframaxillary g., anterior,** on inferior maxillary nerve near incisor teeth. **Inframaxillary g., posterior,** near last molar teeth. **Intercarotid g.** Same as *Carotid gland.* See under *Gland.* **Jugular g., Ehrenritter's,** (1) in the upper part of the jugular foramen. **Jugular g.,** (2) in the jugular foramen. **Lenticular g.** Same as *Ciliary g.* **Lingual g.,** on an anterior branch from the superior cervical ganglion. **Ludwig's g.,** at right auricle of heart. **Lumbar ganglia,** 4 or 5 pairs on either side behind abdominal aorta. **Lymphatic g.,** any lymphatic gland. **Meckel's g., Sphenopalatine g.,** in the sphenomaxillary fossa. **Mesenteric g., inferior,** on the inferior mesenteric artery. **Mesenteric g., lateral,** in the superior mesenteric plexus. **Mesenteric g., superior,** in the superior mesenteric plexus. **Nasal g.** Same as *Meckel's g.* **Ophthalmic g., Orbital g.** Same as *Ciliary g.* **Otic g.** Same as *Arnold's g.* **Petrous g.,** on glossopharyngeal nerve at lower border of petrous bone. **Pharyngeal g.,** on an anterior branch from the cavernous plexus. **Phrenic g.,** beneath diaphragm at junction of right phrenic nerve and phrenic plexus. **Prostatic g., G. of Müller,** on the prostate gland; connected with prostatic plexus. **Pterygopalatine g.** Same as *Meckel's g.* **Remak's g.,** in the heart near the precava. **Renal g.,** around the renal artery. **Ribes's g.,** the alleged upper ending of the sympathetic nervous system. **Sacral ganglia,** 4 or 5 pairs on ventral face of the sacrum. **Scarpa's g.,** at junction of facial and vestibular branch of auditory nerve. **Schacher's g.** Same as *Ciliary g.* **Semilunar g.,** (1) **Solar g.,** right and left; two ganglia near the suprarenal capsules. **Semilunar g.,** (2) a small ganglion of the fifth nerve. **Sphenopalatine g.** Same as *Meckel's g.* **Spinal ganglia,** on posterior root of each spinal nerve. **Spiral g.,** between

plates of the spiral lamina, sending filaments to the organ of Corti. **Splanchnic g.** Same as *Semilunar g.* (1). **Submaxillary g.,** above the submaxillary gland. **Suprarenal g.,** at the junction of the great splanchnic nerves. **Thoracic ganglia,** 12 pairs between transverse processes of vertebræ and head of ribs. **Thyroid g., inferior.** See *Cervical g., middle.* **Thyroid g., superior.** See *Cervical g., superior.* **Tympanic g.,** on the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal. **Valentin's g.,** at junction of the posterior and middle dental nerves. **Vestibular g.,** in the aqueduct of Fallopius. **Ventricular g.** Same as *Bidder's g.* **Walter's g.** Same as *G. impar.* **Wrisberg's g.** Same as *Cardiac g.*

Gan'glionated. Provided with ganglia.

Ganglionec'tomy (gang-le-o-nek'to-me). Excision of a ganglion.

Ganglioner'vous. Pertaining to the sympathetic nerve.

Gan'glioneure (gang'gle-o-nūr). Any cell of a nervous ganglion.

Ganglioneuro'ma. A tumor made up of ganglion-cells.

Ganglion'ic (gang-gle-on'ik). Pertaining to a ganglion.

Ganglioni'tis (gang-gle-on-i'tis). Inflammation of a ganglion.

Gango'sa. A disease of the Caroline and Ladrone Islands with destructive ulceration of the pharynx, nose, and face.

Gangrene (gang'grēn). Mortification or non-molecular death of a part. **Diabetic g.,** moist gangrene in some cases of diabetes. **Dry g.,** a hard, shrivelled, and relatively dry form from deficient blood-supply. **Embolic g.** follows cutting off of blood-supply by an embolism. **Hospital g.,** contagious and fatal form in crowded hospital, attacking wounds. **Moist g.,** a form with free offensive watery discharge. **Nosocomial g.** Same as *Hospital g.* **Primary g.,** that which does not follow a local inflammation. **Pulpy g.** Same as *Hospital g.* **Secondary g.,** a form which follows a local inflammation. **Senile g.,** a form that attacks the extremities of the aged. **Symmetric g.,** gangrene of corresponding parts on either side due to vasomotor disturbances. **White g.,** gangrene from local anemia following complete lymphatic obstruction.

Gan'grenous. Affected with gangrene.

Gar'denin. A compound, $C_{23}H_{30}O_{10}$, from resin of *Gardenia lucida.*

Gar'garism (gar'gar-izm). A gargle; a throat wash.

Gar'gle (gar'gl). A throat wash.

Gar'rot. A variety of tourniquet.

Gärtner's duct (gärt'nerz). Persistent relic of the Wolffian duct.

Gas. An elastic aëriform fluid.

Gas'ator. An apparatus for administering chlorin in the treatment of respiratory infections.

Gas'eous (gaz'e-us). Of the nature of a gas.

Gas'kin. The thigh of a horse.

Gasomet'ric analysis. Analysis by measuring the gas evolved.

Gasom'etry. The measurements of the amount of gas present in a mixture.

Gasseree'tomy (gas-er-ek'to-me). Excision of the Gasserian ganglion.

Gasse'rian arteries. Arteries which supply the Gasserian ganglion. See *Ganglion.*

Gass'ing. The use of irrespirable gases in warfare.

Gastral'gia. Pain in the stomach.

Gasterangiemphrax'is. Obstruction of the blood-vessels of the stomach.

Gasterasthe'nia. Gastric disability.

Gasterhysterot'omy. Cesarean section.

Gas'terin. A preparation of gastric juice of dogs: used in hyperchlorhydria.

Gastradeni'tis. Inflammation of the stomach glands.

Gastral'gia (gas-tral'je-ah). Pain in the stomach.

Gastralgokeno'sis. Paroxysmal gastric pain easily relieved by food.

Gastraneu'ria. Defective nervous tone of the stomach.

Gastrasthe'nia. A weak state of the gastric functions.

Gastratro'phia. Atrophy of the stomach.

Gastrecta'sia, Gastrec'tasis. Dilatation of the stomach.

Gastrec'tomy. Excision of part of stomach.

Gas'tric. Pertaining to the stomach.

Gas'tricism (gas'tris-izm). Dyspepsia; indigestion; gastric disorder.

Gas'trin. A substance supposed to exist in the gastric glands and to excite the secretion of gastric juice.

Gastri'tis. Inflammation of the stomach. **Atrophic g.,** chronic gastritis with atrophy of mucous membrane and glands. **Hypertrophic g.,** gastritis with infiltration and enlargement of the glands. **Phlegmonous g.,** a variety with abscesses in the stomach-walls. **Polypous g.,** hypertrophic g. with polypus-like projections within the viscus. **Pseudomembranous g.,** a variety in which false membrane occurs in patches within the stomach.

Gastro-anastomo'sis. Formation of communication between two pouches of stomach in hour-glass contraction.

Gastroblenorrhe'a. Excessive secretion of mucus in the stomach.

Gastrobro'sis. Perforation of the stomach.

Gas'trocele (gas'tro-sēl). Hernia of the stomach.

Gastrochronorrhe'a. Chronic gastric hypersecretion.

Gastrocne'mius (gas-trok-ne'me-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Gastrocol'ic omentum. Same as *Epiploon.*

Gastrocoli'tis. Inflammation of the stomach and colon.

Gastrocolopto'sis. Downward displacement of the stomach and colon.

Gastrocolos'tomy. Creation of an artificial passage from the stomach to the colon.

Gastrocolot'omy. Incision of stomach and colon.

Gastrocolpot'omy. Incision into the vagina through abdomen.

Gastrodi'aphane (gas-tro-di'af-ān). Electric light for use in gastrodiaphany.

Gastrodiaphanos'copy, Gastrodiaph'any. View of the interior of the stomach through its walls rendered translucent by the gastrodiaphane.

Gastrodid'ymus. A double monster with one abdominal cavity.

Gastrodis'cus hom'inis. Same as *Amphistomo hominis.*

Gastroduodeni'tis. Inflammation of stomach and duodenum.

Gastroduodenos'tomy. Creation of an artificial opening between the stomach and duodenum.

Gastrodyn'ia (gas-tro-din'e-ah). Pain in the stomach.

Gastro-elytrot'omy. Same as *Gastrocolpotomy.*

Gastro-enteral'gia. Pain in the stomach and intestines.

Gastro-enter'ic. Pertaining to stomach and intestines.

Gastro-enteri'tis. Inflammation of stomach and intestines.

Gastro-enterocoli'tis. Inflammation of the stomach, small intestine, and colon.

Gastro-enterocolos'tomy. Formation of a passage between the stomach, intestine, and colon.

Gastro-enterol'ogy. The study of diseases of the stomach and intestine.

Gastro-enteropto'sis. Prolapse of the stomach and intestines.

Gastro-enteros'tomy. Formation of an artificial passage from stomach to intestine.

Gastro-enterot'omy. Incision of stomach and intestine.

Gastro-epiplo'ic. Pertaining to the stomach and epiploön.

Gastro-esophagi'tis. Inflammation of the stomach and esophagus.

Gastro-esophagos'tomy. Formation of an opening between the stomach and esophagus.

Gastrogastros'tomy. Same as *Gastro-anastomosis.*

Gastrogen'ic. Originating in the stomach.

Gas'trograph. Apparatus for registering motions of stomach.

Gastrohelco'sis. Ulceration of the stomach.

Gastrohepat'ic. Pertaining to the stomach and liver.

Gastrohepati'tis. Inflammation of the stomach and liver.

Gastrohyperneu'ria, Gastrohyperner'via. Excessive activity of the stomach nerves.

Gastrohyponeu'ria, Gastrohyponer'via. Defective activity of the stomach nerves.

Gastrohysterec'tomy. Removal of uterus through an abdominal section.

Gastrohys'teropexy. Fastening of a displaced uterus to the abdominal wall.

Gastrohysteror'rhaphy. Same as *Gastrohysteropexy.*

Gastrohysterot'omy. Cesarean section.

Gastro-intes'tinal. Pertaining to stomach and intestine.

Gastrojejunos'tomy. Formation of artificial passage between stomach and jejunum.

Gas'trolith (gas'tro-lith). Calculus or concretion in the stomach.

Gastrolithi'asis. Formation of gastroliths.

Gastrol'ogy (gas-trol'o-je). Treatise on the stomach.

Gastrol'ysis. Operation of loosening stomach from adhesions.

Gastromala'cia (gas-tro-mal-a'she-ah). Softening of the wall of the stomach.

Gastromeg'aly. Enlargement of the stomach.

Gastrom'elus. A monster with a leg on the abdomen.

Gastrome'nia. Vicarious menstruation through stomach.

Gastromyco'sis. Fungous disease of the stomach.

Gastromyot'omy. Cutting of the circular muscular fibers just below a gastric ulcer.

Gastromyxorrhe'a. Excessive secretion of mucus in the stomach.

Gas'tron. A proprietary solution of gastric tissue juice from the mucosa of pig's stomach: used in gastric disorders.

Gastronephri'tis. Inflammation of the stomach and kidney.

Gastronesteos'tomy. Gastrojejunostomy.

Gastropancreati'tis. Inflammation of the stomach and pancreas.

Gastroparal'ysis (gas''tro-par-al'is-is). Paralysis of the stomach.

Gastropar'esis (gas''tro-par'e-sis). Gastroparalysis.

Gastrop'athy (gas-trop'ath-e). Any disease of the stomach.

Gastroperiodyn'ia. Periodic distress in the stomach.

Gas'tropexy (gas'tro-pek-se). Suturing of the stomach to the abdominal wall for cure of displacement.

Gastroph'ilus. A genus of botflies; *G. e'qui* infests horses.

Gastrophren'ic. Pertaining to the stomach and diaphragm.

Gas'troplasty. Plastic operation upon the stomach.

Gastrople'gia. Paralysis of the stomach walls.

Gastroplica'tion. The reefing and stitching of the stomach-wall.

Gastropto'sis. Abnormal depression of stomach.

Gastroptyx'is, Gastroptyx'y. Gastroplication.

Gastropylorec'tomy. Excision of pyloric part of the stomach.
Gastropylor'ic. Pertaining to the stomach and pylorus.
Gastroradiculi'tis. Inflammation of the posterior roots of spinal nerves involving fibers connected with the stomach.
Gastrorrha'gia (gas-tror-ra'je-ah). Hemorrhage from stomach.
Gastror'rhaphy (gas-tror'raf-e). The suturing of the stomach.
Gastrorrhe'a (gas-tror-re'ah). Excessive secretion by stomach.
Gastrosalpingot'omy. Incision of the oviduct by abdominal section.
Gastros'chisis (gas-tros'kis-is). Fissure in wall of abdomen.
Gas'troscope. Instrument used in stomach inspection.
Gastros'copy. Inspection of interior of stomach.
Gastro'sia fungo'sa. A growth of fungi or mould in the stomach.
Gastro'sis. Any disease of the stomach.
Gas'trospasm. Spasm of the stomach.
Gastrosplen'ic. Pertaining to stomach and spleen.
Gastrostax'is. Oozing of blood from the stomach.
Gastrosteno'sis. Contraction of the stomach.
Gastrostogavage. Feeding through a gastric fistula.
Gastrostolavage. Washing of the stomach through a gastric fistula.
Gastros'toma. A gastric fistula.
Gastros'tomize. To perform gastrostomy upon.
Gastros'tomy. Creation of artificial gastric fistula.
Gastrosuccorrhe'a. Continuous secretion of gastric juice.
Gas'trotome. An instrument used in gastrotomy.
Gastrot'omy (gas-trot'o-me). Incision of abdomen or stomach.
Gastrotonom'eter. An instrument for measuring intragastric pressure.
Gastrotox'in. A cytolysin produced by injecting into goats the mucous membrane of the cardiac end of the stomach of dogs.
Gastrotrachelot'omy. Cesarean section in which the uterus is opened by a transverse cut across the cervix.
Gastrotubot'omy. Incision of an oviduct through the abdominal wall.
Gastrotympani'tes. Tympanitic distention of the stomach.
Gastrox'ia, Gastroxyn'sis. Periodic hyperacidity of stomach.
Gas'trula (gas'tru-lah). That early embryonic stage which follows the blastula.
Gastrula'tion. Passage of ovum from blastula to gastrula stage.
Gatch bed. A bed fitted with a jointed bed-rest by which the patient can be raised into a half-sitting position and kept so.
Gath'ering. Popular name for abscess or swelling.
Gatopho'bia. Morbid dread of cats.
Gaucher's disease (go-shāz'). Epithelioma of the spleen.
Gaulthe'ria procum'bens. Teaberry or wintergreen: its oil is antiseptic and antirheumatic.
Gaul'therin. A glucosid from the bark of the black birch.
Gaunt'let. A bandage which covers the hand and fingers like a glove.
Gauze (gawz). Thin fabric used in surgery; carbasus.
Gavage (gah-vahzh'). Feeding by a stomach-tube.
Gawalow'ski's test (gah-vah-lof'skiz). Test for sugar made by use of ammonium molybdate.
Geiss'ler's test (gis'lerz). A delicate test for albumin in urine.
Geissosper'min. Poisonous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2 + H_2O$, from *Geissospermum lævæ*, a tree of tropical America.
Gel (jel). A colloid which is firm in consistence.
Gelan'thum. A glycerin and gelatin vehicle used in skin-diseases.

Gel'atin (jel'at-in). An albuminoid from animal tissues. **G.-culture,** a bacterial preparation with a basis of gelatin. **G.-disk,** a disk of medicated gelatin for eye-treatment. **G.-peptone,** a product of the digestion of gelatin. **G. sugar.** Same as *Glycocoll.*

Gelat'inase. An enzyme which liquefies gelatin.

Gelatinif'erous (jel-at-in-if'er-us) Producing gelatin.

Gelat'inize (jel-at'in-iz). To convert into a jelly.

Gelat'inoid (jel-at'in-oid). Resembling gelatin.

Gelatinolyt'ic. Dissolving or splitting up gelatin.

Gelatino'sa. Same as *Substantia gelatinosa.*

Gelat'inous (jel-at'in-us). Like jelly or softened gelatin.

Gela'tion (jel-a'shun). The change of a sol into a gel.

Gel'atol (jel'at-ol). Ointment base consisting of glyceria, gelatin, oil, and water.

Gell'qua (ga-le'kwah). Pirquet's word formula representing ten times two-thirds of the body weight.

Gelodiagno'sis. Differentation of bacteria by means of the differences of their growth on gelose.

Ge'loplasm. A protective dressing consisting of a mixture of glycerin and gelatin.

Ge'lose (je'lōs). A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, from agar.

Gelo'sin. Mucilage from a Japanese alga.

Gel'semin (jel'sem-in). A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{38}N_2O_4$, from gelsemium.

Gel'semism (jel'sem-izm). Poisoning by gelsemium.

Gelse'mium. The root of *G. semper'virens,* yellow jessamine: a powerful sedative; poisonous.

Gely's suture. See *Suture.*

Gemel'lus (je-mel'lus). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Gem'inate (jem'in-āt). Paired; in twos.

Gemma'tion (jem-ma'shun). Reproduction by budding.

Gem'mule (jem'ūl). A bud produced by gemmation.

Gen (jen). Same as *Gene.*

Ge'nal (je'nal). Pertaining to the cheek.

Gene (jēn). The agent for the transmission of hereditary characteristics.

Gen'eral anatomy. Same as *Histology.* **G. paralysis, G. paresis.** See *Paralysis.*

Gen'eralize. To change from a local to a general disease.

Gen'erating plate. That plate in an electric cell which is chemically acted upon.

Genera'tion (jen-er-a'shun). An act of reproduction. **Alternate g.** See *Alternation of generation.* **Asexual g.,** reproduction without the union of sexual elements. **Sexual g.,** reproduction by the union of male and female cells. **Spontaneous g.,** the alleged development of living organisms from lifeless matter; abiogenesis.

Gen'erative (jen'er-a-tiv). Pertaining to reproduction of the species.

Gener'ic (jen-er'ik). Pertaining to a genus; also, distinctive.

Gene'sial, Genes'ic. Pertaining to genesis.

Genesiol'ogy (jen-e-se-ol'o-je). The science of generation.

Gen'esis (jen'es-is). Reproduction; origin.

Genet'ecist (jen-et'is-ist). A student of genetics.

Genet'ic (jen-et'ik). Pertaining to reproduction.

Genet'ics (jen-et'iks). The science of reproduction, heredity, etc.

Genetop'athy. Any disease of the reproductive function.

Gen'etous (jen'et-us). Dating from fetal life.

Geneva Convention. An international agreement of 1864, whereby the signatory nations pledged themselves to treat the wounded, the army medical and nursing staffs as neutrals on the field of battle.

Ge'nial (je'ne-al). Of, or pertaining to, the chin. **G. tubercles,** four tubercles of lower jaw-bone.

Genic'ulate (jen-ik'u-lāt). Bent like a knee.

Geniohyoglos'sus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Geniohy'oid (je-ne-o-hi'oid). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Ge'nion (je'ne-on). Apex of lower genial tubercle.

Ge'nioplasty (je'ne-o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the chin.

Gen'ital (jen'it-al). Pertaining to reproduction.

Genita'lia, Gen'itals. Reproductive organs.

Genitocru'ral. See *Nerves, Table of.*

Gen'itoplasty. Plastic surgery on the genital organs.

Genito-u'rinary. Of, or pertaining to, genital and urinary organs.

Gen'oblast. 1. The nucleus of the impregnated ovum. 2. A mature germ cell.

Gen'oceptor. The reproductive element of a cell.

Genodermato'sis. Any hereditary skin disease.

Ge'noform (je'no-form). A proprietary uric acid solvent and antirheumatic.

Gen'tian (jen'shan). Root of *Gentiana lutea:* valuable tonic and stomachic. **G. violet,** a violet stain for use in microscopic work.

Gen'tianophil, Gentianoph'ilous (jen'shan-o-fil, jen-shan-of'il-us). Staining readily with gentian violet.

Gentianoph'obous (jen-shan-of'o-bus). Not staining with gentian violet.

Ge'nu (je'nu). The knee; articulation of femur with leg-bones. **G. extror'sum, G. va'rum,** bow-leg; out-knee. **G. intror'sum, G. val'gum,** knock-knee; in-knee. **G. recurva'tum,** backward curvation of the knee-joint.

Gen'uclast (jen'u-klast). An instrument for breaking up knee-joint adhesions.

Genupec'toral posture. Position of a patient on knees and chest.

Genyantral'gia (je-ne-an-tral'je-ah). Pain in the maxillary antrum.

Genyantri'tis (je-ne-an-tri'tis). Inflammation of the maxillary antrum.

Gen'yplasty (jen'e-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the cheek.

Ge'ode (je'ōd). A dilated lymph-space.

Ge'oform (je'o-form). An antiseptic derivative of guaiacol and formaldehyd.

Geograph'ical tongue. Presence on the tongue of denudations bordered by thickened epithelium.

Geoph'agism, Geoph'agy (je-of'aj-izm, je-of'aj-e). Habit of eating clay.

Ge'osote (je'o-sōt). Guaiacol valerianate, an oily fluid used as an intestinal antiseptic.

Geotax'is, Geot'ropism. A tendency of growth or movement toward the earth.

Geotra'gia (je-o-tra'je-ah). Earth-eating; geophagism.

Gephyropho'bia. Fear of walking on a bridge or other structure near the water.

Gera'nium. Rhizome or root of *G. maculatum:* a good astringent.

Gerat'ic (je-rat'ik). Pertaining to old age.

Geratol'ogy (jer-at-ol'o-je). Gereology.

Ger'dy's fibers (zhār'dēz). The external web or network which connects clefts on palmar surfaces of fingers.

Gereol'ogy (je-re-ol'o-je). The science which deals with old age.

Geriat'rics. The treatment of the diseases of old age.

Ger'lach's network (ger'laks). Fibrillous structures in gray substance of the cord.

Gerlier's disease (zher-le-āz'). See *Disease.*

Germ (jerm). 1. A microbe or bacillus. 2. A spore; also, the primitive embryo. **G.-cell,** the primitive stage of a spermatozoon or ovum. **G.-disease,** disease caused by microbes. **G. epithelium, G.-ridge,** epithelial ridge on embryonic mesonephros; from it arise the sexual elements. **G.-plasm,** protoplasm of a germ; also, same as *Id.* **G.-theory.** 1. Doctrine that all organisms are developed from the cell. 2. Theory that infectious diseases are of microbic origin.

Ger'man measles. Same as *Rötheln.*

Germici'dal (jer-mis-ī'dal). Destructive to disease germs.

Ger'micide (jer'mis-īd). An agent that destroys microbes.

Ger'minal (jer'min-al). Pertaining to a germ.

Germina'tion. Sprouting of a seed or plant embryo.

Ger'minative. Same as *Germinal.*

Ger'mol (jer'mol). A proprietary bactericide.

Geroco'mia. The hygiene of old age.

Geromor'phism (jer-o-mor'fizm). Premature old age.

Geron'tal. Pertaining to an old man or to old age.

Geron'tin. A leukomain, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, from the nuclei of cells of dog's liver.

Gerontol'ogy. The study of old age, its phenomena, diseases, etc.

Gerontox'on. The arcus senilis.

Gesta'tion (jes-ta'shun). Pregnancy; gravidity.

Gesto'sis (jes-to'sis). Any toxemic manifestation in pregnancy.

Ghost corpuscle. Same as *Phantom corpuscle.*

Gi'ant-cell. A large multinuclear cell.

Gi'antism (jī'an-tizm). Same as *Gigantism.*

Gianuz'zi's crescents (jan-noot'sēz). Crescentic cell-masses on the basement membrane of the acini of the mucous glands.

Giar'dia (ge-ar'de-ah). Same as *Lamblia.*

Giardi'asis (ge-ar-dī'as-is). Same as *Lambliasis.*

Gibbos'ity (gib-bos'it-e). The condition of being humped.

Gib'bous (gib'bus). Humped; protuberant.

Gid (gid). Same as *Staggers.*

Gid'diness. Same as *Vertigo.*

Giemsa's stain. A stain for malarial parasites, and one for *Spirochæta pallida.*

Gigan'tism. Abnormal overgrowth of the body or of a part.

Gigan'toblast. A very large red corpuscle.

Giganto'cyte (ji-gan'to-sīt). A very large non-nucleated red blood-corpuscle.

Gigantoso'ma. Gigantism.

Gimbernat's ligament (zhahm-bār-nahz'). See *Ligament.*

Gin (jin). Alcoholic liquor distilled from malt and juniper berries.

Gin-drinkers' liver. A cirrhotic liver; cirrhosis of liver from alcoholism.

Gin'ger (jin'jer). The rhizome of *Zingiber officinale,* a carminative and stimulant.

Gin'gerol (jin'jer-ol). The oil of ginger.

Gin'gili'oil (jin'jil-le). Same as *Sesame oil.*

Gingi'va (jin-jī'vah). The gum; fleshy structure which covers the alveolar border of the jaw. **Alveolar g.,** the portion of the gums which overlies the alveolar process and is firmly attached to it. **Areolar g.,** that portion of the gum which is attached to the alveolar process by loose areolar connective tissue. **Cemental g.,** that portion of the gum which is attached to the cementum of a tooth, but which lies crownward of the alveolar process. **Marginal g.,** that portion of the gum which lies in contact with the enamel of a tooth.

Gin'gival (jin'jiv-al). Pertaining to the gums.

Gingival'gia. Neuralgia of the gums.
Gingiv'ally. Toward the gums.
Gingivec'tomy. Excision of the diseased gum tissue in pyorrhea.
Gingivi'tis (jin-jiv-ī'tis). Inflammation of the gums.
Gingivoglossi'tis. Inflammation of the gums and tongue.
Ginglymo-arthro'dial. Partly ginglymoid and partly arthrodial.
Gin'glymoid. Hinge-like; resembling ginglymus.
Gin'glymus. A hinge-joint like that of wrist or ankle.
Gin'seng (jin'seng). Root of different species of *Aralia*: stimulant and tonic.
Giraldes's organ (zhe-rahl-dez'). A vestige of the Wolffian body at the back of the testicle.
Gir'dle anesthesia. Ring around the body devoid of sensation.
G.-pain, painful sensation about the body. **G. sensation,** feeling as of a tight belt about the body.
Glabel'la, Glabel'lum. Space between the eyebrows.
Glabrific'ins (glab-rif-is'inz). Antibodies: so-called because they render the bacteria glabrous.
Gla'brous (gla'brus). Smooth.
Gla'cial (gla'se-al). Appearing like ice; vitreous.
Gladi'olin. An alkaloid from brain-tissue.
Gladi'olus. The main piece of the sternum.
Glair'in (glār'in). Gelatinous mass of bacteria in water of sulphur springs.
Glair'y (glar'e). Resembling white of an egg.
Gland. Organ for separating any fluid from the blood. **Absorbent g.,** any lymphatic gland. **Accessory thyroid g.,** a small exclave of the thyroid gland. **Acinous g.,** a gland made up of several acini. **Aggregate g's.,** Peyer's patches. **Agminated g's.,** the glands of Peyer's patches. **Albuminous g's.,** certain glands of the digestive tract secreting a watery fluid. **Axillary g's.,** lymphatic glands situated in the axilla. **G. of Bartholin,** a minute gland on either side of the vagina; vulvovaginal gland. **Bowman's g's.,** glands in the olfactory region of the nose. **Bronchial g's.,** lymph-glands at the root of a bronchus. **Bruch's g's.,** lymph-follicles in conjunctiva of lower lid. **Brunner's g's.,** glands in the duodenum secreting intestinal juice. **Carotid g.,** a small oval gland at the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. **Ceruminous g's.,** glands which secrete cerumen. **Cervical g's.,** lymph-glands of the neck. **Coccygeal g.,** a vascular body near tip of coccyx. **Cobelli's g's.,** glands in the mucous membrane of the esophagus. **Compound g.,** a gland made up of various pouches or acini. **Conglobate g.,** a lymphatic gland. **Cowper's g.,** two glands near bulb of corpus spongiosum. **Ductless g.,** a gland-like organ having no true duct. **Duodenal g's.** See *Brunner's g's.* **Duverney's g's.** See *Bartholin's g's.* **Fränkel's g's.,** minute glands that open below the edge of the vocal cords. **Fundus g's.,** the true glands of the stomach which secrete gastric juice. **Galeati's g's.,** the crypts of Lieberkühn. **Gay's g's.,** numerous highly developed sweat-glands. **Genal's g's.,** glands in the submucous tissue of the cheek. **Gingival g's.,** infoldings of epithelium at the junction of the gums with a tooth. **Haversian g's.,** folds on synovial surfaces regarded as secretors of synovial fluid. **Hematopoietic g's.,** glands which take a part in the making of the blood, such as spleen, thyroid, and lymphatic glands. **Hemolymph g's.,** glands containing blood-sinuses occurring along with the lymph-glands. They are probably concerned in the formation of leukocytes and the destruction of red corpuscles. **Interscapular g.,**

a mass of lymphoid tissue in the embryo. **Intestinal g's, solitary,** isolated lymph-glands distributed in intestinal mucous membrane. **Krause's g's.,** mucous glands in the middle portion of the conjunctiva. **Lacrimal g.,** the gland whose function it is to secrete the tears. **Lieberkuhn's g's.** See *Crypts.* **Littré's g's.,** racemose glands in spongy portion of urethra. **Luschka's g.** See *Coccygeal g.* **Lymphatic g's.,** ductless organs in the course of lymphatic vessels. **Mammary g.,** the mamma; the milk-secreting organ. **Meibomian g's.,** sebaceous follicles between the cartilage and conjunctiva of eyelids. **Moll's g's.,** small glands of the eyelid. **Montgomery's g's.,** sebaceous glands in the mammary areola. **Morgagni's g's.** Same as *Littrè's g's.* **Muciparous g's., Mucous g's.,** glands which secrete mucus. **Pacchionian g's.** See *Pacchionian bodies.* **Parotid g.,** the large salivary gland in front of the ear. **Peyer's g's.,** lymphatic glands, chiefly in the ileum, partly solitary and partly in patches. **Pineal g.** See *Pineal body.* **Pituitary g.** See *Pituitary body.* **Prostate g.** See *Prostate.* **Pyloric g's.,** the pepsin-secreting glands of the stomach situated near the pylorus. **Racemose g.** Same as *Acinous g's.* **Rivini's g.** See *Sublingual g.* **Salivary g.,** any gland that secretes saliva, as the parotid, submaxillary, or sublingual. **Serous g's.** Same as *Albuminous g's.* **Skene's g's.,** two glands just within the meatus of the female urethra. **Sublingual g.,** a salivary gland on either side under the tongue. **Submaxillary g.,** a salivary gland on either side under the tongue. **Sudoriparous g's., Sweat g's.,** glands of the skin which excrete sweat. **Thymus g.** See *Thymus.* **Thyroid g.** See *Thyroid body.* **Tubular g's.** Same as *Follicle.* **Tubular g., compound,** one made up of a number of tubules with only one duct. **Tyson's g's.,** small sebaceous glands of the corona of the penis and of the labia pudendi. **Urethral g's.** See *Littrè's g's.* **Vaginal g.,** any gland of vaginal mucous membrane. **Vulvovaginal g's.** See *Bartholin's g's.* **Waldeyer's g's.,** glands in the attached edge of the eyelid. **Weber's g's.,** the tubular mucous glands of the tongue. **Willis' g's.,** the corpora albicantia. **Zeiss' g's.,** sebaceous glands of the free edge of the eyelids. **Zuckerkandl's g.,** small yellow mass sometimes seen between the geniohyoid muscles.

Glan'ders. Contagious horse-disease, communicable to man.

Glandilem'ma. Capsule or outer envelop of a gland.

Glan'don. A therapeutic preparation of thyroid gland.

Glan'dula (glan'du-lah). A small gland.

Glan'dular. Pertaining to a gland.

Glan'dule (glan'dūl). A small gland.

Glan'dulin. A therapeutic preparation of gland-tissue.

Glans. L. for *Gland.* **G. clito'ridis,** distal end of clitoris. **G. pe'nis,** head of penis.

Glase'rian artery. Branch of internal maxillary: goes to tympanum. **G. fissure.** See *Fissure.*

Glas'sy. Hyaline; vitreous; like glass.

Glau'ber's salt (glaw'berz). Sodium sulphate; a purgative.

Glauco'ma. Excessive pressure within the eye, causing hardness of the eye and blindness.

Glaucom'atous. Of the nature of glaucoma.

Gleet. Chronic gonorrheal urethritis.

Glenard's disease (gla-nahrz'). Same as *Enteroptosis.*

Glenohu'meral ligaments. See *Ligaments.*

Gle'noid. Resembling a pit or socket. **G. cavity.** See *Cavity.*

Gli'a cells (gli'ah). See *Deiters's cells.*

Gli'acyte (gli'as-it). A cell of the neuroglia.

Gli'adin. Tough protein from wheat gluten.

Gliobacte'ria. Rod-shaped schizomycetes surrounded by a zoöglea.

Gliococ'cus. Micrococcus forming gelatinous matter.

Glio'ma. Malignant sarcoma of a structure like neuroglia.

Gliomato'sis. Overdevelopment of neuroglia in spinal cord.

Gliomyo'ma. Glioma blended with myxoma.

Glioneuro'ma. Glioma with neuromatous elements.

Gliosarco'ma. Glioma combined with sarcoma.

Glio'sis. Excessive development of neuroglia-tissue.

Glis'chrin (glis'krin). Mucin formed in the urine by *Bacte'rium glischro'genes.*

Glischru'ria. Presence of glischrin in the urine.

Glisso'nian cirrhosis. Perihepatitis.

Glis'son's capsule. See *Capsule.*

Glo'bin. A protein from hemoglobin.

Globinom'eter. Instrument for determining proportion of oxyhemoglobin in the blood.

Glo'bon. A nutritive preparation of dried albumin.

Glob'ular (glob'u-lar). Like a globe or globule; spherical.

Globulare'tin. A derivative, $C_{12}H_{14}O_3$, of globularin: diuretic, cholagogue, and purgative.

Globula'rin. A glucosid, $C_{30}H_{44}O_{18}$, from *Globula'ria al'ypum.*

Glob'ule (glob'ūl). A small spherical mass.

Globulici'dal. Destroying the blood-corpuscles.

Globulim'eter. An instrument for estimating the number of blood-corpuscles in a given quantity of blood.

Glob'ulin (glob'u-lin). A protein from the lens; any protein of the group of which it is the type.

Globulinu'ria. Presence of a globulin or globulins in the urine.

Globulol'ysis. Destruction of red blood-corpuscles.

Globulolyt'ic. Destroying red blood-corpuscles.

Glob'ulose (glob'u-lōs). A product of the digestion of globulins.

Globu'lysis. Hemolysis of red blood-corpuscles.

Glo'bus (glo'bus). L. for sphere or ball. **G. hyster'icus,** subjective sensation of choking; lump in the throat. **G. ma'jor,** the head of the epididymis. **G. mi'nor,** distal end of epididymis. **G. pal'lidus,** pale interior of the lenticular nucleus.

Glom'erate. Crowded together in a ball.

Glomer'ular. Formed into a glomerulus.

Glomeruli'tis. Inflammation of glomeruli of kidney.

Glomerulonephri'tis. Same as *Glomerulitis.*

Glomer'ulus, Glom'erule. Any cluster of vascular tufts in Malpighian body of kidney.

Glono'in (glo-no'in). Same as *Nitroglycerin.*

Glos'sal. Of, or pertaining to, the tongue.

Glossal'gia (glos-sal'je-ah). Pain in the tongue.

Glossec'tomy (glos-sek'to-me). Surgical removal of the tongue.

Glossi'na palpa'lis. The tsetse fly. See *Tsetse.*

Glossi'tis (glos-si'tis). Inflammation of the tongue.

Glos'socele (glos'so-sēl). Swelling and protrusion of the tongue.

Glossodynamom'eter. Instrument for measuring the power of the tongue to resist pressure.

Glossodyn'ia. Pain in the tongue.

Glosso-epiglottid'ean. Pertaining to the tongue and epiglottis.

Glos'sograph. Apparatus for registering tongue-movements in speech.

Glossohy'al. Pertaining to tongue and hyoid bone.

Glossol'ogy (glos-sol'o-je). 1. Sum of knowledge regarding the tongue. 2. Treatise on nomenclature.

Glossol'ysis (glos-sol'is-is). Paralysis of tongue.

Glossop'athy (glos-sop'ath-e). Diseased state of the tongue.

Glossopharyn'geal. Pertaining to tongue and pharynx. See also *Nerves, Table of.*

Glossophyt'ia glos-so-fit'e-ah. Dark and foul tongue from the presence of micro-phytes.

Glos'soplasty glos'-o-plas'te). Plastic surgery of the tongue.

Glossople'gia (glos-so-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of tongue.

Glossopto'sis. Downward displacement of the base of the tongue

Glossorrha'phy. Suture of the tongue.

Glossos'copy. Examination of the tongue.

Glos'sospasm glos'so-spazm. Spasm of tongue muscles.

Glossot'omy. Incision or excision of the tongue.

Gloss'y skin. Shining smoothness of skin from nerve-lesion.

Glot'tis. Aperture or chink between the vocal cords.

Glotti'tis. Inflammation of the tongue.

Glottol'ogy. Same as *Glossology*.

Glov'er's suture (gluv'erz). A form of continuous surgical suture.

Glu'case (glu'kās). A ferment from plants changing starch into dextroglucose.

Glucato'nia. Excessive reduction of blood sugar as a result of insulin injection.

Glu'cides glu'sidz. A group of sugars including the simple reducing sugars.

Glu'cin glu'sin. Sodium amidotriazin-sulphonate; an agent one hundred times as sweet as sugar.

Glu'ciphore. A group of atoms which form sweet compounds by combining with other tasteless atoms.

Glucohe'mia. Presence of sugar in the blood.

Glucokin'in. Plant insulin. A substance obtained from vegetable tissues which produces hyperglycemia when injected into animals.

Glucopro'tein. Same as *Glycoprotein*.

Glucosam'in. A base, $C_6H_{13}NO_5$, from the decomposition of chitin.

Glucosa'zone. A crystalline principle found in urine after the phenylhydrazin test.

Glu'cose glu'kōs. 1. Corn syrup, a sweet syrupy liquid made by the incomplete hydrolysis of starch. 2. A name sometimes used for dextrose.

Glu'coside glu'ko-sid). Any vegetable principle decomposable into glucose and another principle.

Glu'cosin. Any one of a group of bases derived from glucose by action of ammonia.

Glucosu'ria. Sugar in the urine in an abnormally high proportion.

Glue-like tumor. Glioma: also, colloma.

Glu'ge's corpuscles. See *Corpuscle*.

Glukhor'ment. A proprietary preparation from the pancreas of animals: said to have a controlling effect on carbohydrate metabolism similar to that of insulin.

Glu'side. Saccharin, a sweet crystalline substance, orthosulphobenzoic acid imid, said to be three times as sweet as cane sugar.

Glutæ'us (gloe-te'us). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Glutam'ic acid. Derivative, $C_5H_7NO_4$, from protein decomposition.

Glutam'in. A principle, $C_5H_{10}N_2O_3$, from juices of many plants.

Glutan'mol. An intestinal astringent prepared from tannic acid and vegetable fibrin.

Glutar'ic acid. Pyrotartaric acid, $C_5H_8O_4$; it exists in decomposing pus.

Glutathi'one. A combination of cystin and glutamic acid.

Glu'teal. Pertaining to the buttocks.

Glu'telin. A simple protein from the seeds of cereals.

Glu'ten (glu'ten). Glue-like principle of various grains.

Glu'tin. The viscid constituent of wheat-gluten.

Glu'tinous (glu'tin-us). Adhesive; sticky.

Glutī'tis. Inflammation of glutei muscles.

Glu'toform. A gelatin and formaldehyd compound.

Glu'tol. Commercial name of formalin-gelatin: used for antiseptic wound dressing.

Glu'tolin. A substance found in paraglobulin and thought to be a constituent of blood-plasm.

Glyce'mia. Presence of glucose or sugar in the blood.

Gly'cemin. A substance, secreted by the liver, in the blood of diabetics which has an antagonistic action toward insulin.

Glyc'erid (glis'er-id). Glycerin compounded with an acid.

Glyc'erin (glis'er-in). Syrupy liquid, $C_3H_8O_3$, from oils and fats. **G.-jelly,** compound of glycerin and gelatin.

Gly'cerite (glis'er-it). Medicated preparation of glycerin.

Glycerophos'phate. A combination of a base with glycerin and phosphoric acid.

Gly'ceroplasm. An antiphlogistic preparation of glycerin, antiseptics, and a mineral salicylate.

Glyc'eryl (glis'er-il). The radical, C_3H_5, of glycerin. **G. trinitrate,** nitroglycerin.

Gly'cin, Glyco'sin (gli'sin, gli-ko'sin). Same as *Glycocoll.*

Glycobac'ter. A bacterium having the power of converting starch into sugar.

Gly'cocoll (gli'ko-kol). Gelatin sugar; also, any substance of its group.

Glycocoll'ic acid. See *Acid, glycocholic.*

Gly'cogen (gli'ko-jen). A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, from liver and other tissues.

Glycogen'esis (gli-ko-jen'es-is). Production of sugar or glycogen.

Glycogenol'ysis. The splitting up of glycogen into dextrose.

Glycohe'mia (gli-ko-he'me-ah). Presence of sugar in the blood.

Gly'col (gli'kol). Any diatomic alcohol.

Glycol'ysis (gli-kol'is-is). The digestion of sugar.

Glycolyt'ic ferment. A sugar-digesting ferment.

Glycometabol'ic. Pertaining to the metabolism of sugar.

Glyconeogen'esis. The formation of carbohydrates from molecules which are not themselves carbohydrates.

Gly'conin. Preparation of glycerin with yolk of eggs.

Glyconucleopro'tein. A nucleoprotein having the carbohydrate group largely developed.

Glycope'nia. Abnormally low level of blood sugar.

Glycopex'ic. Fixing or storing sugar.

Glycopex'is. The fixation or storing of sugar.

Glycophe'nol. Same as *Gluside.*

Glycophil'ia. A condition in which a small amount of glucose produces hyperglycemia.

Glycopolyu'ria. Diabetes with moderate increase of sugar in urine, and large increase of uric acid in blood.

Glycopri'val, Glycopri'vous. Deprived of carbohydrates.

Glycopro'tein. Any one of a group of proteins consisting of a compound of protein with a carbohydrate group.

Glycopty'alism. Presence of glucose in the saliva.

Glycoregula'tion. The control of sugar metabolism.

Glycoreg'ulatory. Pertaining to the control of sugar metabolism.

Glycorrha'chia. Presence of sugar in the cerebrospinal fluid.

Glycorrhe'a. Any sugary discharge from the body.

Gly'cosal. An ester of glycerin-salicylic acid: used like salicylic acid.

Glycosam'in. A base, $C_6H_{13}NO_5$, from decomposition of chitin.

Glycosecre'tory (gli''ko-se-kre'to-re). Concerned in the secretion of glycogen.

Glycose'mia. The presence of glucose in the blood.
Glycosia'lia. Presence of sugar in the saliva.
Glycosialorrhe'a. Excessive flow of saliva containing sugar.
Glyco'sin. A principle which sometimes unites with urea in the kidneys, forming uric acid.
Glycosol' vol (gli-ko-sol' vol). Same as *Antidiabeticum.*
Glycosom'eter. Instrument for determining proportion of sugar in urine.
Glycosu'ria (gli-ko-su're-ah). Same as *Glucosuria.*
Glycosu'ric acid. Acid sometimes found in urine.
Glycothy'molin. A non-irritant antiseptic and anodyne.
Gly'cozone (gli'ko-zōn). A proprietary ozone and hydrogen peroxid preparation.
Glycure'sis. An abnormal increase of sugar in the urine.
Glycuron'ic acid. See *Acid.*
Glycuronu'ria. Presence of glycuronic acid in the urine.
Glycylglyc'in (glis-il-glis'in). The simplest polypeptid.
Glycyltryp'tophan. A dipeptid used as a test for cancer of the stomach.
Glycyrrhi'za (glis-ir-ri'zah). Same as *Licorice.*
Glycyrrhi'zin. A principle, $C_{24}H_{36}O_9$, from licorice.
Glyka'olin. A proprietary antiphlogistic and anodyne.
Glyp'tic formula (glip'tik). A formula intended to represent actual arrangement of atoms.
Gm. Abbreviation for gram.
Gna'thic index (na'thik). See *Index.*
Gna'thion (na'the-on). Lowest point of median line of lower jaw.
Gnathi'tis (na-thi'tis). Inflammation of the jaw.
Gnathoceph'alus. Headless monster with jaws.
Gnathodynamom'eter. An instrument for measuring the force exerted in closing the jaws.
Gna'thoplasty (na'tho-plas-te). Plastic surgery of jaws or cheek.
Gno'sia (no'se-ah). The faculty of perceiving and recognizing.
Go'a powder. Powder from wood of *Andira araroba:* it affords chrysarobin.
Goat-leap pulse. An irregular and bounding pulse.
Gob'let-cells. Mucous epithelial cells of goblet-shape.
Gog'gle-eye. Abnormally protruding eye.
Gog'gles. Spectacles with wire screens for the eye.
Goi'ter, Goi'tre (goi'ter). Great enlargement of thyroid gland. See also *Exophthalmic goiter.*
Gold. Heavy yellow metal: several of its salts are medicinal.
Gold-beaters' skin. Prepared cecum of the ox: used in surgery.
Gol'den seal. See *Hydrastis.*
Gold-thread. Same as *Coptis.*
Goll's column or **tract** (golz). See *Column.*
Gom'enol (gom'en-ol). An antispasmodic and analgesic from the leaves of miaouli, *Melaleu'ca viridiflo'ra.*
Gome-si (go-ma-se'). A Japanese medicine, the dried fruit of *Schizan'dra ni'gra.*
Gomphi'asis. Looseness of the teeth.
Gompho'sis. Articulation in which a spike of bone fits into a bony socket.
Gon'ad (gon'ad). A reproductive gland.
Gonadec'tomy. Removal of a sexual gland, either testicle or ovary.
Gonad'ial. Pertaining to a gonad or reproductive gland.
Gonad'otrope (gon-ad'o-trōp). A person who exhibits gonadotropism.
Gonadotrop'ic (gon-ad-o-trop'ik). Pertaining to gonadotropism.
Gonadot'ropism. The condition in which the gonads or sex glands exercise a dominating influence.

Gon'aduct. The oviduct or sperm-duct.

Gonag'ra (gon-ag'rah). Gouty seizure of the knee.

Gonal'gia (go-nal'je-ah). Pain in the knee.

Gonangiec'tomy. Surgical removal of the vas deferens.

Gonarthri'tis. Inflammation of the knee-joint.

Gonarthroc'ace (gon-ar-throk'as-e). White swelling of knee.

Gonarthromeningi'tis. Inflammation of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint.

Gonarthrot'omy. Incision into the knee-joint.

Gonatag'ra. Gout in the knee.

Gonat'ocele. Tumor of the knee.

Gon'ecyst, Gonecys'tis. A seminal vesicle.

Gonecysti'tis. Inflammation of a gonecyst.

Gonecys'tolith (gon-e-sis'to-lith). A concretion in a seminal vesicle.

Gonecystopyo'sis. Suppuration in a seminal vesicle.

Gonei'tis (go-ne-i'tis). Inflammation of the knee.

Gonepoie'sis. The secretion of the semen.

Gonid'ium, pl. *Gonid'ia.* One of the green or chlorophyll-bearing elements of lichens.

Goniom'eter. An instrument for measuring angles.

Go'nion (go'ne-on). Tip of angle of lower jaw.

Go'nioscope. An instrument for demonstrating ocular motility and rotation.

Gon'ocide (gon'o-sīd). Destructive to gonococcus.

Gonococ'cal, Gonococ'cic. Pertaining to, or caused by, gonococci.

Gonococce'mia (gon-o-kok-se'me-ah). Presence of gonococci in the blood.

Gonococ'cic. Pertaining to the gonococcus.

Gonococ'cide (gon-o-kok'sīd). Destructive to gonococci.

Gonococ'cin. A glycerin extract of gonococci used in the cutireaction.

Gonococ'cocide (gon-o-kok'o-sīd). Same as *Gonococcide.*

Gonococ'cus. The coccus of gonorrhea, a product of *Micrococcus* (*Neisseria*) *gonorrhœæ,* a schizomycete.

Gon'ocyte. The primitive reproductive cell of the embryo.

Gonohe'mia (go-no-he'me-ah). General gonorrheal infection.

Gonopep'siu. A proprietary gonorrheal remedy.

Gon'ophage (gon'o-fāj). The bacteriophage elaborated by the gonococcus.

Gon'ophore. Any accessory generative organ.

Gonorrhe'a. Contagious catarrhal inflammation of the genital mucous membrane caused by a specific microörganism, the gonococcus, *Neisse'ria gonorrhœæ.*

Gonorrhe'al. Pertaining to gonorrhea. **G. arthritis, G. rheumatism.** See *Arthritis.*

Gon'osan. An antigonorrheic preparation of kava-kava and santal wood oil.

Gonotoxe'mia. Toxemia with gonorrheal pus.

Gonycamp'sis. Curvature of the knee.

Gonycrote'sis. Knock-knee.

Gonyectypo'sis. Bow-legs.

Gon'yocele (gon'e-o-sēl). Synovitis of the knee.

Gonyon'cus. Tumor of the knee.

Goose-flesh. Same as *Cutis anserina.*

Gor'get (gor'jet). Wide-grooved lithotomy director.

Go'rit. Calcium peroxid, used as a gastro-intestinal disinfectant.

Gossyp'ium (gos-sip'e-um). 1. Cotton. 2. Cotton-root bark.

Gouge (gowj). An instrument for cutting bone.

Gou'lard's cerate (goo'lar). Cerate of subacetate of lead. **G. extract,** solution of subacetate of lead.

Goun'dou (goon'doo). Osteoplastic periostitis of the nose, seen in natives of West Africa.

Gout (gowt). Painful constitutional disease with joint inflammation and chalky deposits. **Latent g.**, **Masked g.**, lithemia without the typical features of gout. **Misplaced g.**, **Retrocedent g.**, gout in which the arthritic symptoms have disappeared and are followed by severe constitutional disturbances. **Poor man's g.**, gout ascribed to hard work, exposure, ill-feeding, and excess in the use of malt liquors.

Gout'y. Of the nature of, or affected by, gout. **G. diathesis**, predisposition to gout.

Gow'ers's tract (gow'erz-iz). Ascending anterior lateral tract of the spinal cord.

Gr. Abbreviation for grain.

Graaf'ian vesicles or **follicles** (grah'fe-an). Spherical ovarian bodies each containing an ovum.

Gra'cile (gras'il). Slender; delicate. **G. fasciculus**, **G. funiculus.** See *Fasciculus gracilis.* **G. nucleus.** Same as *Nucleus gracilis.*

Gra'cilis (gras'il-is). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Grada'tim. Gradually.

Grad'uate (grad'u-āt). 1. A measuring vessel marked by a series of lines. 2. Person who has received a college degree.

Grad'uated. Marked by a succession of lines. **G. tenotomy**, incomplete division of the tendon of an eye-muscle.

Graft. A slip of skin or other tissue for transplantation.

Grain. 1. Seed of a cereal plant. 2. Twentieth part of a scruple; or 0.065 of a gram.

Gram. Metric weight, equal to 15.434 grains.

Gram-mol'ecule. A quantity in grains equal to the molecular weight of the substance.

Gram-neg'ative. Not staining by Gram's method.

Gram-pos'itive. Staining by Gram's method.

Gram's solution. One part iodin, 2 parts potassium iodid, 300 of water; used as a stain.

Granato'nin. Same as *Pseudopelletierin.*

Grana'tum. Same as *Pomegranate.*

Gran'cher's disease. See *Splenopneumonia.*

Gran'dry's corpuscles. Tactile corpuscles in birds.

Gran'ular. Made up of, or marked by, granules or grains.

Granula'tion. Formation in wounds of rounded flesh masses; also, a mass so formed.

Gran'ule. 1. A small rounded body. 2. A medicinal pellet. **G. layer.** 1. One of the layers of the retina. 2. Layer next to cortical layer of cerebellum. **Acidophil g's.** Same as *Alpha g's.* **Agminated g's,** small protoplasmic particles occurring in the blood, supposed to be disintegrated blood corpuscles. **Albuminous g's,** granules seen in the cytoplasm of many normal cells, which optically disappear on the addition of acetic acid, but are not affected by ether or chloroform. **Aleuronoid g's,** colorless myeloid colloidal bodies found in the base of pigment cells. **Alpha g's,** the coarse, highly refractive, eosinophil granules of leukocytes. They are composed of albuminous matter. Called also *Eosinophil* and *Oxyphil g's.* **Altmann's g's,** rounded masses stainable with acid fuchsin, seen in the glandular cells of vertebrates: they are thought to be concerned in secretory activity. Called also *Fuchsinophil g's* and *Plasmosomes.* **Amphophil g's.** Same as *Beta g's.* **Azur g.**, **Azurophil g.**, a granule which stains easily with azure dyes; they are coarse reddish granules and are seen in many lymphocytes. **Babes-Ernst g's.** See *Metachromatic g's.* **Balfour's infective g.**, a small refractive granule seen in the red blood-corpuscles in spirochetosis of fowls.

Basal g., blepharoplast. **Basophil g's.** Same as *Gamma g's.* **Beta g's,** fine, round, amphophil granules found in the marrow cavities and sometimes in leukocytes. **Bettelheim's g's,** small mobile granules seen in the blood. **Bütschli's g's,** swellings on the bipolar rays of the amphiaster in the ovum. **Carbohydrate g's,** particles of carbohydrate matter in the body fluids in the course of being assimilated. **Chromatic g's, Chromophilic g's,** particles of stainable substance, whether within or without a cell or a nucleus. **Cone g's,** the nuclei of the visual cells of the retina in its outer nuclear layer which are connected with the cones. **Cytoplasmic g's.** See *Albuminous g's.* **Delta g's,** round basophilic masses from the nonnuclear elements of the blood. **Elementary g's,** hemokoniæ. **Eosinophil g's.** See *Alpha g's.* **Epsilon g's,** neutrophil granules from the protoplasm of polynuclear leukocytes. **Fauvel's g's,** peribronchitic abscesses. **Female g's,** the parts into which the female pronucleus breaks up after fertilization. **Fuchsinophil g's.** See *Altmann's g's.* **Gamma g's,** basophilic granules found in the blood, marrow, and in the tissues. They are very abundant in leukemic blood. **Grawitz's g's,** minute granules seen in the red blood corpuscles in the basophilia of lead poisoning. **Hyperchromatin g.,** azur granule. **Infective g.,** a small granular body which carries the infection in trypanosomiasis. **Iodophil g's,** granules staining brown with iodine, seen in polymorphonuclear leukocytes in various acute infectious diseases. **Kappa g.,** azur granule. **Kölliker's interstitial g's,** various sized granules seen in the sarcoplasm of muscle-fibers. **Male g's,** the parts (four or six in number) into which the head of the spermatozoön divides after fertilization has taken place. **Malignant g.** See *Hodgkin's disease,* under *Disease.* **Metachromatic g's,** deeply staining masses irregular in size and number seen in the protaplasm of various bacteria. Called also *Metachromatic bodies* and *Babes-Ernst bodies.* **Much's g's,** granules and rods found in tuberculous sputum which do not stain by the usual processes for acid-fast bacilli, but do stain with Gram stain; regarded as modified tubercle bacilli. **Neusser's g's,** basophil granules seen about the nuclei of leukocytes. **Neutrophil g's.** See *Epsilon g's.* **Nissl's g's.** See *Nissl's bodies,* under *Body.* **Oxyphil g's.** See *Alpha g's.* **Pigment g's,** small masses of coloring matter occurring in pigment cells. **Plehn's g's,** basophil granules in the conjugating form of malarial parasite. **Protein g's,** minute particles of various proteins, some anabolic and others catabolic. **Rod g's,** the nuclei of rod visual cells in the outer nuclear layer of the retina which are connected with the rods. **Schridde's g's,** granules similar to Altmann's granules, but smaller, found in plasma cells and lymphocytes. **Schrön-Much g's.** Same as *Much's g's.* **Schrön's g.,** a small body, of doubtful origin, seen in the germinal spot of the ovum. **Schüffner's g's,** coarse red granules seen in parasitized erythrocytes in tertian malarial fever on staining with polychrome methylene-blue. **Schügner's g's,** Plehn's granules. **Schüle's g's,** Plehn's granules. **Seminal g's,** the small granular bodies seen in the spermatic fluid. **Thread g's.** See *Mitochondria.* **Zymogen g's,** granules in the cells of the salivary gland thought to contain the preliminary matter from which ptyalin is formed.

Granuli'tis (gran-u-li'tis). Miliary tuberculosis.

Granulo-ad'ipose. Containing granules of fat.

Gran'uloblast. An embryonic blood-cell developing into a granulocyte.

Gran'ulocyte. Any cell, especially a leukocyte, containing granules.

Granulo'ma. A tumor of granulation tissue.

Granulomato'sis. The formation of multiple granulomas. **G. siderot'ica,** a condition in which brownish nodules (Gamna nodules) are seen in the enlarged spleen.

Gran'uloplasm. The inner substance of a unicellular organism.

Granuloplas'tic (gran"u-lo-plas'tik). Forming granules.

Granulopoie'sis. The production of granulocytes.

Granulopo'tent. Able to form granules.

Gran'ulose. The more soluble portion of starch.

Granulo'sis. The formation of granules. **G. ru'bia na'si,** disease of the skin of the nose marked by a red granular eruption.

Gra'num. L. for *Grain.*

Grape cure. Treatment by eating grapes. **G.-sugar.** See *Glucose.*

Graph'ite (graf'it). A form of carbon.

Graphol'ogy (graf-ol'o-je). The study of handwriting in diagnosis of nerve disease.

Graphorrhe'a. A meaningless flow of words.

Graph'ospasm. Writers' cramp; spasm from overuse of hand.

Grattage (grah-tahzh'). Removal of granulations by friction with a stiff brush.

Grave. Serious; severe. **G.-wax.** Same as *Adipocere.*

Grave'do. Coryza, or nasal catarrh.

Grav'el. Minor concretions in kidney or bladder.

Graves' disease (grāvz). Exophthalmic goiter.

Grav'id (grav'id). Pregnant; with child.

Grav'idin. A substance from urine of pregnant women; kyestein.

Gravimet'ric. Performed by weight and measure.

Gravita'tion. Force tending to draw all bodies together.

Grav'ity. Weight; tendency toward the center of the earth.

Gray atrophy, or **degeneration.** See *Atrophy.*

Grease (grēs). An inflammatory swelling in a horse's leg, with the formation of cracks in the skin and the excretion of oily matter.

Green-blindness. Lack of perception of green tints. **G. sickness.** See *Chlorosis.* **G. softening,** abscess of brain with greenish pus. **G. vitriol,** ferrous sulphate; copperas.

Green'stick fracture. See *Fracture.*

Gref'fotome. An instrument for cutting grafts of skin, nerve substance, etc.

Gregari'na. A genus of protozoans: parasitic in invertebrates.

Gregarino'sis. Infestation of the body with gregarinæ.

Greg'ory's powder. Compound powder of rhubarb with magnesia and ginger.

Grenz rays. Electromagnetic vibrations, lying between the roentgen rays and the ultraviolet rays.

Gres'sion. Displacement of the crown and root of a tooth to an equal degree in the same direction; displacement.

Griffe des orteils (grēf da zor-ta'). Same as *Claw-foot.*

Grif'fith's mixture. Compound iron mixture.

Grinde'lia robus'ta. A plant: antispasmodic and used in bronchitis and asthma.

Grin'ders (grin'derz). The molar teeth.

Grind'ers' disease. A lung disease in tool-grinders, due to dust inhalation.

Grip, Grippe. Same as *Influenza.*

Grippotox'in (grip-po-toks'in). The toxin of influenza.

Gro'cer's itch. Eczema of the hands, peculiar to grocers.

Groin. Lower lateral part of the abdominal wall.

Gross anatomy. Macroscopic anatomy of the tissues. **G. appearance,** appearance of a tissue as seen without the microscope.

Ground'-bundle. Either portion of the anterolateral tract of spinal cord.

Grow'ing-pains. Neuralgic or rheumatic pains of young persons.

Gru'el. A decoction of any cereal grain.

Gru'mous (gru'mus). Lumpy or clotted.

Gru'tum (gru'tum). See *Milium.*

Gry'ochrome. A nerve-cell the stainable portion of which consists of minute granules.

Gtt. Abbreviation of *Gutta*, a drop.

Guacam'phol (gwah-kam'fol). The camphoric acid ester of guaiacol: used in tuberculosis.

Guachama'ca (gwah-chah-mah'kah). A South American plant, *Malouetia nitida;* poisonous.

Gua'cin (gwah'sin). A stimulant, emetic, and diaphoretic principle from guaco.

Gua'co (gwah'ko). The South American plant *Mikania guaco:* teniacidal and febrifugal.

Gua'ethol (gwa'eth-ol). Guaiacol-ethyl, $C_6H_4.OC_2H_5.OH$: used like guaiacol.

Guai'ac (gwi'yak). Resin from *Guaiacum officinale:* alterative, stimulant.

Guaiacam'phol. A preparation of guaiacol and camphoric acid, used in the night-sweats of phthisis.

Guaiac'etin (gwi-as'et-in). A derivative of guaiacol used in treating phthisis.

Guai'acol (gwi'ak-ol). Oil-like substance, $C_7H_8O_2$: used in phthisis.

Guaiacophos'phal. A proprietary preparation of guaiacol phosphite.

Guai'acum wood (gwi'ak-um). Wood of *G. officinale:* diaphoretic stimulant.

Guai'acyl (gwi'as-il). Guaiacol-sulphonic acid: a local anesthetic.

Guai'aform. An antiseptic combination of guaiacol and formaldehyd.

Guai'alin. A proprietary antiseptic, antipyretic, and diuretic.

Guai'ama (wi'am-ar). A white powder, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)\ (OCH_2)$-$CHOH.CH_2OH$: used in tuberculosis.

Guaiap'erol (gwi-ap'er-ol). Piperidin guaiacolate, $C_5H_{11}N(C_7$-$H_8O_2)_2$.

Guai'aquin (gwi'ak-win). Guaiacol bisulphonate, $C_6H_4O_2CH'_8$-$HSO_3.C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$: used as an intestinal antiseptic.

Guaiar'sin. Guaiacol cacodylate, used in influenza and tuberculosis.

Guaiass'nol. Hydrochlorid of diethyl-glycocol-guaiacol: antiseptic and anesthetic.

Guan'ase. A ferment found in the thymus, adrenals, and pancreas.

Gua'nin (gwah'nin). Leukomain from guano and other sources.

Gua'no (gwah'no). Dung of sea-fowl; useful in skin-diseases.

Guara'na (gwah-rah'nah). Paste from seeds of *Paullinia cupana;* nerve-stimulant.

Guard-cells. See *Cell.*

Gubernac'ulum tes'tis. Fetal cord between epididymis and bottom of scrotum.

Gub'ler's line (goob'lerz). Line which connects points of origin of fifth nerve. **G.'s paralysis.** Same as *Crossed hemiplegia.* **G.'s tumor,** a swelling on back of wrist in lead-poisoning.

Gud'den's com'missure (gud'denz). Upper and inner fibers of optic tract. Same as *Arcuate commissure.*

Guide (gid). 1. A grooved sound. 2. A filiform bougie over which a tunneled sound is passed.

Guil'lotine (gil'lo-tēn). Instrument for cutting off the tonsil, etc.

Guin'ea worm (gin'ne). A tropical worm, *Filaria medinensis,* burrowing in the human body.

Guip'sin (gip'sin). A preparation from mistletoe: used for lowering arterial tension.

Gull'et (gul'et). The esophagus; also the pharynx.

Gum. 1. Mucilaginous excretion of various plants. 2. See *Gingiva*. **G. arabic.** See *Acacia*. **Bassora g.**, gum resembling gum arabic from Persia. **British g.**, dextrin. **G. res'in**, concrete vegetable juices, often medicinal. **G. tragacanth.** Same as *Tragacanth*. **G.-boil.** Same as *Parulis*.

Gum'ma. A soft gummy tumor in tertiary syphilis.

Gum'matous (gum'at-us). Of the nature of gumma.

Gum'mi. L. for the *gum of plants*.

Gum'my (gum'e). Resembling gum or gumma.

Gums. See *Gingiva*.

Gun-cotton. See *Pyroxylin*.

Gun-stock deformity. Deformity in which the forearm forms an angle owing to fracture of either condyle of the humerus.

Gur'jun balsam (goor'jun). Oleoresin from *Dipterocarpus lævis*, a tree of Asia: used in gonorrhea and leprosy.

Gusta'tion (gus-ta'shun). The sense of taste.

Gus'tatory (gus'tat-o-re). Pertaining to taste.

Gustom'etry. Measurement of the acuity of the sense of taste.

Gut. The bowel or intestine.

Gut'ta. L. for *Drop*. **G. per'cha,** concrete juice of *Isonandra gutta*, a tree of the East Indies. **G. rosa'cea.** Same as *Acne rosacea*. **G. sere'na,** amaurosis.

Gutta'tim. Drop by drop.

Gut'tur. L. for *Throat*.

Gut'tural (gut'er-al). Pertaining to the throat.

Gutturotet'any. Spasm of the throat with resultant stammer.

Guy'on's sign (ghe-ongz'). Ballottement of floating kidney.

Gymnas'tics (jim-nas'tix). Systematic muscular exercise.

Gymne'mic acid (jim-ne'mik). A principle from *Gymnema sylvestre*, a shrub of South Asia: it temporarily suspends the sense of taste.

Gym'nocyte (jim'no-sīt). A cell with no cell-wall.

Gymnopho'bia (jim-no-fo'be-ah). Morbid fear of the naked body.

Gym'nospore (jim'no-spōr). A spore without an envelope.

Gynan'drism (jin-an'drizm). Hermaphroditism.

Gynan'droid. A hermaphrodite woman resembling a man.

Gynatre'sia (jin-at-re'zhe-ah). Imperforate condition of vagina.

Gynecolog'ic, Gynecolog'ical. Pertaining to gynecology.

Gynecol'ogist. Person skilled in gynecology.

Gynecol'ogy (jin-e-kol'o-je). Sum of knowledge of women's diseases.

Gynecoma'nia. Same as *Satyriasis*.

Gynecomas'tia. Large size of male mammary glands.

Gynecop'athy. Any diseases peculiar to women.

Gynepho'bia (jin-e-fo'be-ah). Dread of, or aversion to, society of women.

Gyniat'rics (jin-e-at'riks). The treatment of diseases of women.

Gynocar'dia. See *Chaulmugra*.

Gynoplas'tics (jin-o-plas'tiks). Plastic surgery of female genitalia.

Gyn'oval (jin'o-val). Isoborneol isovalerate: used in functional neurosis,

Gyp'sum (jip'sum). Plaster of Paris; calcium sulphate.

Gyra'tion (ji-ra'shun). Revolution in a circle.

Gyre (jīr). Same as *Gyrus*.

Gyrencephal'ic. Having a brain marked by convolutions.

Gy'ri (ji'ri). The pl. of *gyrus*.

Gy'rochrome (jī'ro-krōm). A nerve-cell in which the Nissl bodies are scattered throughout the cytoplasm.

Gyro'ma (jī-ro'mah). A tumor of the ovary, consisting of a convoluted, highly refracting mass.

Gy'romele (jī'ro-mēl). Flexible catheter tipped with sponge.

Gyro'sa (jī-ro'sah). Gastric vertigo in which everything seems to turn round.

Gy'rospasm (jī'ro-spazm). Rotatory spasm of the head.

Gy'rus (jī'rus), pl. *gy'ri*. A convolution of the brain. **Angular g.**, a cerebral convolution continuous anteriorly with the supramarginal gyrus. **Annectent g.**, any one of the four gyri which connect the occipital and parietotemporal lobes. **Gyri bre'ves in'sulæ** [B N A], preinsular gyrus. **Broca's g.**, the inferior frontal gyrus. **G. callo'sus**, the callosal convolution. **G. centra'lis**, central convolution. **G. cin'guli** [B N A], the callosal convolution. **Dentate g.**, an imperfect convolution within the dentate fissure. **G. descen'dens, Ecker's g.**, the aftermost of the occipital convolutions of the cerebrum. **G. fornica'tus** [B N A], the marginal portion of the cerebral cortex on the medial aspect of the hemisphere, including the gyrus cinguli, gyrus hippocampi, and others. Called also *Limbic lobe*. **Frontal g., ascending**, a part of the frontal lobe, bounded in front by the precentral fissure, and dorsally by the fissure of Rolando. **Frontal g., inferior**, the lower and outer portion of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum. **Frontal g., middle**, a convolution between the superfrontal and subfrontal fissures. **Frontal f., superior**, a gyrus of the frontal lobe above the superfrontal fissure. **Fusiform g., subcollateral g.**, a gyrus connecting the temporal and occipital lobes, and situated under the collateral and over the subtemporal fissure. **G. genic'uli**, a vestigial gyrus at the anterior end of the corpus callosum. **Heschl's g.**, the transverse temporal convolution. **Hippocampal g., G. hippocamp'i**, a convolution between the hippocampal and collateral fissures. **Infracalcarine g.**, the lingual lobule on the under surface of the temporal lobe. **G. lim'bicus.** Same as *Indusium griseum*. **Lingual g.**, the median occipitotemporal convolution of the brain. **G. lon'gus in'sulæ** [B N A], a long gyrus forming the postinsula. **Marginal g.**, a convolution of the frontal lobe bordering on the callosomarginal fissure. **Occipital g.**, any of the three (superior, middle, and inferior) gyri of the occipital lobe. **Occipitotemporal g.** Same as *Fusiform g.* **G. olfacto'rius media'lis of Retzius.** See *Area parolfactoria*. **Orbital g.**, the orbital convolution. **Paracentral g.**, one on the mesial surface of a cerebral hemisphere, having the paracentral fissure in front and the precuneus behind. **Parietal g.**, either one of the gyri (ascending and inferior) of the parietal lobe. **Parietal g., ascending**, a gyrus having the fissure of Rolando in front, the intraparietal behind, and the fissure of Sylvius below. **Parocipital g.**, the first, or superior occipital, gyrus of the cerebrum. **Preinsular g.**, a number of radiating gyri forming the preinsula. **G. profun'di cer'ebri**, the deep cerebral convolutions. **Quadrate g.**, an upward extension of the gyrus fornicatus on the median surface of the parietal lobe. **G. rec'tus** [B N A], a cerebral convolution on the orbital aspect of the frontal, between the olfactory fissure and the mesial margin. **Retzius' g., Sagittal g.**, a large convolution of the brain running parallel with the sagittal suture of the skull. **G. subcallo'sus** [B N A], the subcallosal convolution. **Supramarginal g.**, that part of the inferior parietal convolution which curves around the upper end of the sylvian fissure. **Tem-**

poral g., any gyrus of the temporal lobe. **G. transiti'vus.** Same as *Annectent g.* **Uncinate g., G. uncina'tus,** the forward continuation of the hippocampal gyrus; its anterior end is hook shaped; called also *uncus.*

H.

H. Symbol of *hydrogen;* also abbreviation for *haustus* (a draft) and *hypermetropia.*

H^+. The symbol for hydrogen ion concentration.

Haab's magnet. A powerful magnet for extracting metallic foreign bodies from the eye. **H's reflex,** bilateral pupillary contraction when a patient sits in a darkened room and without accommodation or convergence directs his attention to a bright object already within the field of vision.

Habe'na (ha-be'nah). The peduncle of the pineal gland.

Haben'ula. Any frenum (a series of structures in the cochles are especially known as habenulæ).

Hab'it. 1. A fixed or constant practice established by frequent repetition. 2. Predisposition; bodily temperament. **H.-chorea, H.-spasm,** spasmodic movements which are frequent and seem to be involuntary.

Hab'itat. Natural abode or home of an animal or plant species.

Habit'ual abortion. See under *Abortion.*

Habroma'nia. Insanity with excessive gaiety.

Habrone'ma. A genus of nematode worms causing dermatitis in horses and other animals.

Habronemia'sis. Infection with Habronema.

Hachement (ahsh-maw'). See *Hacking.*

Hack'ing. Chopping stroke in massage. **H. cough,** a short, frequent, and feeble cough.

Hæ-. For words thus beginning see *He-.*

Hæmoflag'ellates (he-mo-flag'el-āts). Flagellate protozoa parasites in the blood.

Hæmogregari'næ. Same as *Hæmosporidia.*

Hæmosporid'ia. Protozoa living parasitically in the red blood-corpuscles.

Haff'kinize (haf'kin-īz). To immunize with Haffkine's serum.

Haf'nium. A supposed new chemical element of atomic number 72.

Hag'edorn needle. A surgical needle flat from side to side, having a straight cutting edge near the point and a large eye.

Hahneman'nism. Homeopathy.

Hair. The filamentous outgrowth found mainly upon the scalp. **H.-bulb,** the bulbous expansion at lower end of a hair-root. **H.-cell,** an epithelial cell with hair-like processes or cilia. **H.-follicle,** a depression in the skin which contains a hair-root. **H.-papilla,** a point of corium projecting into a hair-bulb.

Hairy heart. A heart covered with a shaggy exudation. **H. tongue,** one whose papillæ have a hair-like look.

Hal'azone. A compound, $Cl_2N.O_2S.C_6H_4COOH$: used in the disinfection of water in 1 to 300,000.

Halistere'sis. Deficiency of mineral salts in a part, as bone.

Hal'itus. An exhalation; an expired breath.

Hal'ler's acid elixir. Sulphuric acid mixture. **H.'s circles,** arterial and venous circles within the eye.

Hall's disease (hawlz). Spurious hydrocephalus.

Hallucina'tion. A sense-perception not founded on an objective reality.

Hallucino'sis (hal-u-sin-o'sis). The state of being possessed by hallucinations.

Hal'lus, Hal'lux. The great toe. **H. val'gus,** displacement of the hallux toward the other toes. **H. va'rus,** displacement of hallux away from the other toes.

Halmatogen'esis. A sudden alteration of type from one generation to another.

Ha'lo glaumato'sus. A whitish ring around the optic disk in glaucoma.

Ha'logen (ha'lo-jen). Any element capable of forming haloid salts; such as chlorin, iodin, bromin, and fluorin.

Ha'lo-symptom. Seeing of colored rings around lights; a symptom of incipient glaucoma.

Ha'loid salt. Any binary compound formed on the type of common salt.

Hal'stern's disease. Epidemic or endemic syphilis.

Hal'zoun. A disease of Syria caused by *Fasci'ola hepat'ica.*

Ham. 1. The popliteal region. 2. The hip and buttock.

Hamame'lis virginia'na. The witch-hazel: astringent, sedative, and tonic.

Hamarthri'tis. Arthritis of all the joints.

Hamar'tia. Defect of tissue combination in development.

Hamarto'ma. 1. A tumor due to new growth of blood-vessels. 2. A tumor due to defect of tissue combination.

Ham'mer-toe. The claw-like bending of the toe.

Ham'string. Either one of the tendons which laterally bound the popliteal space. **Inner h.,** tendons of gracilis, sartorius, and two other muscles. **Outer h.,** tendon of biceps flexor femoris.

Ham'ular. Shaped like a hook.

Ham'ulus. Any hook-shaped process.

Hand-elec'trode. An electrode to be held in the hand.

Hang'ing-drop culture. A bacterial culture made by inoculating a drop of bouillon under a cover-glass.

Hang'-nail. The splitting of epidermis at the side of a finger-nail.

Hanot's disease. Hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver with icterus.

Hapalonych'ia. A soft condition of the nails.

Haphalge'sia (haf-al-je'ze-ah). Pain on touching objects.

Haphepho'bia (haf-ef-o'be-ah). Morbid fear of touching or being touched.

Haplodermati'tis. Uncomplicated inflammation of the skin.

Haplop'athy. An uncomplicated disease.

Hap'loscope (hap'lo-skōp). A form of stereoscope.

Hap'tic (hap'tik). Tactile.

Hap'tics. The science of the sense of touch.

Hap'tin (hap'tin). A receptor that has been cast off and is free in the body fluids.

Hap'tophile. That portion of a receptor that has a special affinity for a haptophore.

Hap'tophore, Haptoph'orous. Causing the combination of an antitoxin with cells. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory.*

Hard chancre. True syphilitic chancre.

Hare'lip. Congenitally cleft lip. **H. suture.** Same as *Twisted suture.*

Har'lequin fetus. Child born with ichthyosis.

Har'malin. Alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$, from *Peg'anum harma'la,* of Turkey: stimulant and vermifuge.

Harmo'nia, Har'mony. Form of suture in which the articulating surfaces are nearly smooth.

Har'rison's groove. Groove on the thorax caused by the contraction of the diaphragm.

Harts'horn. 1. Horn of the stag. 2. Popular name for ammonia.

Hä'ser's for'mula (ha'serz). Same as *Trapp's formula.*

Hashish', Hasheesh'. Stalks and leaves of *Cannabis indica.*

Has'ner's valve. Membranous fold at the nasal orifice of the nasolacrimal duct.

Has'sal's corpuscles. Nucleated cells in the thymus.

Hat'ter's disease. Mercurial poisoning or lung-disease in hatters.

Haunch-bone. The ilium.

Haus'tral. Pertaining to the haustra of the colon.

Haus'trum. The recess formed by a sacculation of the colon.

Haus'tus. L. for *Draft.* **H. ni'ger,** black draught; compound infusion of senna.

Haut-mal (ō-mahl). Epileptic attack in its full development.

Haver'sian canals. Anastomosing canals in bony tissue. **H. canaliculi,** system of minute passages connected with a h. canal. **H. glands,** synovial folds within the joints.

Hawk. To clear the throat of mucus.

Hay fever, H. asthma. Acute annually recurrent conjunctivitis with nasal catarrh.

Hay'garth's deformities or **nodosities.** Knobs on joints in arthritis deformans.

Ha'zelin (ha'zel-in). Proprietary extract of witch-hazel.

H. C. Abbreviation for *hospital corps.*

H. D. Abbreviation for hearing distance.

Head. That part of the organism which contains the brain and the organs of special sense. **H.-drop,** malarial disease of Japan, with drooping of head. **H.-fold,** fold of blastoderm at cephalic end of young embryo. **H.-gut.** Same as *Foregut.* **H. kidney.** Same as *Pronephros.* **H.-lock,** hooking together of chins in twin labor. **H.-louse.** Same as *Pediculus capitis.*

Head'ache (hed'āk). Pain in the head; cephalalgia.

Hea'ling (he'ling). The process of cure; restoration of wounded parts. **H. by first intention,** union which leaves no scar. **H. by second intention,** union by adhesion of granulating surfaces. **H. by third intention,** union by filling of wound with granulations.

Health (helth). Normal condition of body and mind. **H. center.** See under *Center.*

Health'y pus. Same as *Laudable pus.* **H. ulcer,** ulcer that has a tendency to heal.

Hear'ing distance. Utmost distance at which a given sound can be heard.

Heart (hart). Muscular viscus which maintains the circulation of the blood. **H.-clot,** blood-clot within the heart. **Fibroid h.,** heart affected with fibroid degeneration.

Heart-block. Interruption of muscular connection between the auricle and ventricle so that they beat independently of each other.

Heart'burn. Burning sensation in the esophagus; cardialgia.

Heat (hēt). 1. A form of kinetic energy communicable from one body to another, and appreciable by the thermal sense. 2. Sexual ardor in animals. **Atomic h.,** the amount of heat required to raise an atom from 0 to 1 C. **Conductive h.,** heat applied to the body by continuity from a heated object, such as a hot water bag. **Convective h.,** heat thrown on to the surface of the body from some outside source. **Conversive h.,** heat developed in the tissues by the resistance of the tissues to the passage of high frequency waves through them. **Dry h.,** heat that is not moist. Heated dry air is used in an apparatus such as a covered "baker" designed for the production of hyperemia. The dry air rapidly absorbs the moisture of perspiration from the skin, induced in the apparatus during treatment. **Initial h.,** the heat produced in muscle during the development of tension. Cf. *Recovery h.* **Latent h.,** that which apparently disappears when it is absorbed

by bodies which are not thereby rendered warmer; **the heat** which a body may absorb without changing its temperature. **Molecular h.**, the product of the molecular weight of a substance multiplied by its specific heat. **Prickly h.** See *Miliaria*. **Radiant h.**, electromagnetic waves longer than the waves of red light and shorter than the Hertzian waves. **Recovery h.**, that part of the heat developed by muscular contraction which is evolved after shortening has begun. Cf. *Initial h.* **Sensible h.**, the heat which, when absorbed by a body, produces a rise in temperature. **Specific h.**, the amount of heat needed to raise the unit volume of any substance through 1° C. **H. unit**, a calorie.

Heaves. A disturbance of respiration in horses, marked by easy inspiration and difficult expiration.

Hebephre'nia. Mental disturbance at the period of puberty.

Heb'erden's asthma. Same as *Angina pectoris*. **H.'s nodes,** nodosities at sides of distal phalanges of fingers.

Hebet'ic. Pertaining to, or occurring at, the time of puberty.

Hebet'omy. Same as *Pubeotomy*.

Heb'etude (heb'et-ūd). Mental dulness.

Heboid-paranoid. A name for the group of mental disorders which consists of the juvenile insanities, dementia præcox, and paranoia.

Heboidophre'nia. Dementia præcox marked by simple dementia.

Hebosteot'omy. Same as *Pubiotomy*.

Hebot'omy. Same as *Pubiotomy*.

Hecatomer'ic (hek-at-o-mer'ik). Having processes which divide into two, one going to each side of the spinal cord: said of certain neurons.

Hec'tic fever. See *Fever*. **H. flush,** flush of face in wasting diseases.

Hec'tin, Hec'tine. An arsenical compound, used like atoxyl.

Hec'togram, Hec'toliter, Hec'tometer. One hundred grams, liters, or meters.

Hedeo'ma pulegioi'des. American pennyroyal: emmenagogue and stimulant.

Hedge'hog crys'tals. A spiny form of uric acid concretions.

Hediosit (he'de-o-sit). A white crystalline compound, used as a sweetener of foods for diabetics.

He'donal (he'do-nal). Methyl-propyl-carbinol-urethan: hypnotic crystalline compound.

He'donism. Excessive devotion to pleasure.

Hed'rocele (hed'ro-sēl). Anal hernia; anal prolapse.

Heel'bone, Same as *Calcaneum*.

Heg'onon. A silver protein compound: used in gonorrhea.

Heid'enhain's demilunes (hī'den-hīnz). Same as *Gianuzzi's crescents*. **H.'s rods,** rod-like epithelial striations in tubules of kidney.

Heis'ter's valves (hīs'terz). Folds within the neck and duct of gall-bladder.

Hel'coid (hel'koid). Like an ulcer.

Helcol'ogy (hel-kol'o-je). The science of ulcers.

Hel'coplasty (hel'ko-plas-te). Plastic surgery of ulcers.

Helco'sis. The formation of an ulcer.

Hel'cosol (hel'ko-sol). Bismuth pyrogallate, $C_6H_3(OH)_2OBiO$: internal antiseptic.

Hel'enin (hel'en-in). A principle, C_6H_8O, from elecampane; also a proprietary derivative from the same: antiseptic.

Helian'thin (he-le-an'thin). An orange-yellow anilin-dye.

Hel'icine (hel'is-in). Spiral. **H. arteries,** spiral arteries of the penis.

Hel'icoid (hel'ik-oid). Coiled; spiral.
Hel'icopod (hel'ik-o-pod). The peculiar dragging gait of certain paralyses.
Helicotre'ma. A foramen between the scala tympani and scala vestibuli.
Heliencephali'tis. Encephalitis from exposure to the sun.
Heliopho'bia. Morbid fear of sunlight.
Heliother'apy (he-le-o-ther'ap-e). The sun-cure.
Heliot'ropin (he-le-ot'ro-pin). Piperonal, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_3$: antiseptic and antipyretic.
He'lium (he'le-um). A gaseous element from certain minerals.
He'lix (he'lix). The margin of the external ear.
Hel'lebore. Root of *Helleborus niger*; cathartic and emmenagogue.
Heller's test. A test for albumin and blood in urine.
Helm'holtz's ligament. Part of anterior ligament of malleus.
H.'s line. See *Line.*
Hel'minth. An intestinal worm or worm-like parasite.
Helminth'agogue (hel-minth'ag-og). Same as *Vermifuge.*
Helminthem'esis. The vomiting of worms.
Helminthi'asis, Helmin'thism. Morbid state due to infestation with worms.
Helmin'thic. Anthelmintic; vermifugal.
Helmin'thicide. Vermicide.
Helminthol'ogy. Sum of knowledge of endoparasitic worms.
Helmintho'ma. A tumor caused by a parasitic worm.
Helminthopho'bia. Morbid dread of worms.
Hel'mitol. Methylene citronate of urotropin: a urinary antiseptic.
Helo'ma (he-lo'mah). A corn or callosity of the hand or foot.
Helo'nin (he-lo'nin). A diuretic and anthelmintic preparation from *Helo'nias dioi'ca.*
Helo'sis (he-lo'sis). The condition of having corns.
Helotomei'a (he-lo-to-mi'ah). The surgery of corns.
Helot'omon. A knife for cutting corns.
Helot'omy (he-lot'o-me). The surgery of corns.
Hemabarom'eter. Instrument for ascertaining specific gravity of blood,
Hemabo'loids. A preparation of organic compounds, bone marrow, beef peptones, and nuclein.
Hem'achrome. The red coloring-matter of blood.
Hemachro'sis. Abnormal red coloration of blood.
Hemacy'anin (hem-as-i'an-in). Same as *Hematocyanin.*
Hemacytom'eter. Device used in counting blood-corpuscles.
Hemacytozo'on. Any cellular microparasite inhabiting the blood.
He'mad (he'mad). Toward the ventral or hemal side.
Hem'aden. A ductless gland.
Hemadenol'ogy. The study of the relation of the internal secretions to general disease.
Hemadosteno'sis. The narrowing of a blood-vessel.
Hemadromom'eter. See *Hemodrometer.*
Hemadynamome'ter. Instrument for measurement of blood-pressure.
Hemadynamom'etry. Measurement of blood-pressure.
Hemafa'cient. An agent producing blood.
Hemafe'cia. Blood in the feces.
Hemagglutina'tion (hem-ag-lu-tin-a'shun). The agglutination of blood-corpuscles.
Hemagglu'tinin (hem-ag-lu'tin-in). An agglutinin which acts on blood-corpuscles.
Hem'agogue (hem'a-gog). Promoting the flow of blood.

He'mal (he'mal). Pertaining to blood or blood-vessels. **H. arch,** arch made up of bodies of vertebræ, ribs, and sternum. **H. spine,** sternum and linea alba together.

Hemalbu'min. Albuminate of iron: used as a remedy.

Hemalex'in. An alexin of the blood.

Hemalex'is. The manufacture of alexin of the blood.

Hemanal'ysis. Analysis of the blood.

Hemangio-endothelio'ma. A new growth of the endothelium of the capillary vessels.

Hemangio'ma. True angioma.

Hemangiomato'sis. Development of multiple hemangiomata.

Hemangiosarco'ma. Same as *Angiosarcoma.*

Hemaphe'in (hem-af-e'in). Brown coloring-matter of blood.

Hemapoie'sis (hem-ap-oi-e'sis). The formation of blood.

Hemapoiet'ic. Same as *Hematopoietic.*

Hemapoph'ysis (hem-ap-of'is-is). A costal cartilage.

Hemar'thros. Same as *Hemarthrosis.*

Hemarthro'sis. Presence of blood in a joint-cavity.

Hem'ase. A ferment found in the blood.

Hemastheno'sis. Defective state of the blood, or defective circulation of the blood.

Hematachom'eter (hem-at-ak-om'e-ter). Instrument for measuring speed of blood-currents.

Hemataerom'eter. An instrument for measuring gases in the blood.

Hematallos'copy. Examination of blood to distinguish one kind from another.

Hematapos'tasis. Metastasis of blood.

Hemataposte'ma. Abscess containing effused blood.

Hematei'kon. The blood picture as seen by the microscope.

Hematem'esis (hem-at-em'es-is). The vomiting of blood.

Hematenceph'alon. Effusion of blood in the brain.

Hemather'apy (hem-ath-er'ap-e). Treatment of disease by the administration of blood.

Hemather'mous. Warm-blooded; having warm blood.

Hemat'ic (he-mat'ik). Pertaining to the blood.

Hematidro'sis. The excretion of bloody sweat.

Hematim'eter. Device for counting blood-corpuscles.

Hema'tin. A principle from hemoglobin.

Hematine'mia. Presence of hematin in the blood.

Hematin'ic (hem-at-in'ik). Same as *Hematic.*

Hematinom'eter. Instrument used in measuring the hemoglobin of the blood.

Hematinu'ria. Coloration of urine by hematin.

Hematis'thesis. Arrest of bleeding.

Hemato'bium. Any organism that lives in the blood.

Hem'atoblast. Cell which develops into a red blood-corpuscle.

Hemat'occle (he-mat'o-sēl). Effusion of blood into a cavity, as the tunica vaginalis testis.

Hematoce'lia. Effusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

Hematoceph'alus. Fetus born with head distended with blood.

Hematoche'zia (hem''at-o-ke'ze-ah). Passage of bloody stools.

Hematochromato'sis. Staining of the tissues with blood-pigment.

Hematochylu'ria. Discharge of blood and chyle with the urine.

Hematocol'pos. Accumulation of blood in vagina.

Hem'atocrite. Centrifuge for separating corpuscles from blood.

Hematocry'al (hem-at-o-kri'al). Having cold blood.

Hematocrys'tallin (hem-at-o-kris'tal-in). Same as *Hemoglobin.*

Hematocy'anin (hem''at-o-si'an-in). Blue coloring-matter of octopus blood.

Hem'atocyst (hem'at-o-sist). Effusion of blood in the bladder or in a cyst.
Hem'atocyte (hem'at-o-sit). Any blood-corpuscle.
Hematocy'toblast. Same as *Myeloblast.*
Hematocytol'ysis (hem''at-o-si-tol'i-sis). Dissolution of the blood-corpuscles.
Hematocytom'eter. Same as *Hematimeter.*
Hematocy'tozoön. A parasite of red blood-corpuscles.
Hematocytu'ria (hem''at-o-si-tu're-ah). Presence of blood-corpuscles in urine.
Hematodys'trophy. Any disordered condition of blood nutrition.
Hemat'ogen (hem-at'o-jen). A preparation of egg-albumen.
Hematogen'esis (hem-at-o-jen'es-is). The formation of blood.
Hematogen'ic, Hemato'genous (hem-at-oj'en-us). 1. Produced in the blood. 2. Producing blood.
Hematoglob'ulin. Same as *Hemoglobin.*
Hematogo'nia. Same as *Myeloblast.*
Hematohidro'sis. Same as *Hematidrosis.*
Hem'atoid (hem'at-oid). Like blood; bloody.
Hematoid'in. A reddish principle from blood-clots.
Hematokol'pos. See *Hematocolpos.*
Hem'atokrit (hem'at-o-krit). See *Hematocrite.*
Hem'atolith. Same as *Hemolith.*
Hematol'ogist. A specialist in blood work.
Hematol'ogy. Sum of what is known regarding the blood.
Hematolymphangio'ma. A tumor composed of blood-vessels and lymph-vessels.
Hematol'ysis. Disintegration and degeneration of the blood
Hematolyt'ic. Pertaining to hematolysis.
Hemato'ma. Tumor containing effused blood. **H. au'ris,** blood-tumor in the perichondrium of the ear.
Hematomediasti'num. Effusion of blood in the mediastinum.
Hematom'eter. A hemometer; also, hemadynamometer.
Hematome'tra. Accumulation of blood in the uterus.
Hematom'etry. Estimation of the hemoglobin and the various types of cells of the blood.
Hematomphal'ocele. Umbilical hernia containing blood.
Hematomye'lia. Blood effusion in spinal cord.
Hematomyeli'tis. Acute myelitis with bloody effusion.
Hematomy'elopore. Formation of canals in the spinal cord due to hemorrhage.
Hematopathol'ogy. The study of diseases of the blood.
Hematopericar'dium. Blood effusion in pericardium.
Hematopex'in. Same as *Hemopexin.*
Hematopex'is. Same as *Hemopexis.*
Hem'atophage. A phagocyte which destroys red blood-corpuscles.
Hematoph'agous (hem-a-tof'ag-us). Subsisting on blood.
Hematophil'ia (hem-at-of-il'e-ah). Same as *Hemophilia.*
Hem'atophyte (hem'at-o-fit). Vegetable parasite in blood.
Hematoplas'tic. Concerned in the elaboration of blood.
Hematopne'ic. Pertaining to the oxygenation of the blood.
Hematopoie'sis. Formation of blood or blood-corpuscles.
Hematopoiet'ic. Making, or regenerating, the blood.
Hematoporphy'ria. A condition due to the presence of large quantities of hematoporphyrin in the urine.
Hematopor'phyrin. Hematin without its iron.
Hematoporphyrinu'ria. Presence of hematoporphyrin in urine: due to unwise use of sulphonal.
Hematopo'sia (hem-a-to-po'ze-ah). Blood drinking.
Hematoprecip'itin. A precipitin specific for the blood.

Hemator'rhachis, Hemor'rhachis (hem-a-tor'ra-kis, hem-or'ra-kis). Hemorrhage into the spinal membranes.
Hematorrhe'a (hem-at-o-re'ah). Free or copious hemorrhage.
Hematosal'pinx. Collection of blood in oviduct.
Hematos'cheocele. Hematoma of the scrotum.
Hem'atoscope (hem'at-os-kōp). Device used in examining thin layers of blood.
Hematos'copy (hem-at-os'ko-pe). The inspection of blood.
Hematosep'sis (hem-at-o-sep'sis). Same as *Septicemia.*
Hemato'sin (hem-at-o'sin). Same as *Hematin.*
Hemato'sis. The formation or aeration of the blood.
Hematospec'troscope. Spectroscope for examining the blood.
Hematospectros'copy. Use of the hematospectroscope.
Hematospermat'ocele. A spermatocele containing blood.
Hematosper'mia. Presence of blood in the semen.
Hematos'teon. Hemorrhage into the medullary cavity of a bone.
Hematother'apy. Treatment with blood or blood preparations.
Hemathermal. Having warm blood; hemathermous.
Hematotho'rax. Same as *Hemothorax.*
Hematotox'ic. Pertaining to blood-poisoning.
Hematotrache'los. Distention of the cervix uteri with blood.
Hematotym'panum. Hemorrhagic exudation in the drum-cavity.
Hematox'ylin (hem-at-ox'il-in). A stain from logwood.
Hematox'ylon campechia'num. Logwood; a tree and its astringent wood.
Hematozo'on (hem-at-o-zo'on). Animal that lives in the blood.
Hematozymo'sis. Fermentation of the blood.
Hematu'ria (hem-at-u're-ah). Discharge of bloody urine.
Hema-u'rochrome. A hematin derivative found in the urine in sarcoma and carcinoma.
Hemau'tograph. Tracing made by an arterial blood-jet.
Hemautog'raphy. Formation of a hemautograph.
Hemeralo'pia. 1. Same as *Day-blindness.* 2. Same as *Nyctalopia.*
Hemiachromatop'sia. Color-blindness in one half, or in corresponding halves, of visual field.
Hemialbu'min (hem-e-al-bu'min). The same as *Antialbumin.*
Hemialbu'mose. A digestion product of certain proteids: normally found in bone-marrow.
Hemialbumosu'ria. Discharge of hemialbumose in urine.
Hemial'gia. Neuralgia on one side only.
Hemiamauro'sis. Same as *Hemianopia.*
Hemiamblyo'pia. Impairment of visual power of one-half of the retina.
Hemiamyosthe'nia. Lack of muscular power on one side of the body.
Hemianacu'sia. Loss of hearing on one side.
Hemianalge'sia. Analgesia on one side of the body.
Hemianesthe'sia. Anesthesia of either lateral half of body.
Hemiano'pia, Hemianop'sia. Blindness for one half the field of vision in one or both eyes. **Complete h.,** hemianopia affecting the entire half of each eye. **Crossed h., Heteronymous h.,** binasal or bitemporal hemianopia. **Equilateral h., Homonymous h.,** one which affects the nasal half of one eye and the temporal half of the other. **Incomplete h.,** hemianopia affecting less than the entire half of the visual field of each eye. **Relative h.,** hemianopia to only form or color, the light sense being retained. **Unilateral h., Uniocular h.,** hemianopia affecting but one eye.
Hemianos'mia. Absence of sense of smell in one nostril.

Hemiaprax'ia. Inability to perform coördinated movements on one side of the body.
Hemiarthro'sis (hem-e-ar-thro'sis). A spurious synchondrosis.
Hemiasyner'gia. Asynergy affecting one side of the body.
Hemiatax'ia. Ataxia on one side of the body.
Hemiatheto'sis. Athetosis of one side of the body.
Hemiat'rophy. Atrophy of one side of the body.
Hemibal'lism. Jerking and twitching movements of one side of the body.
Hem'ic. Pertaining to or generated in blood.
Hemicanit'ies (hem"e-kan-ish'e-ēz). Grayness on one side of the body.
Hemicar'dia (hem-e-kar'de-ah). Either half of a four-chambered heart.
Hemicel'lulose (hem-e-sel'lu-lōs). A general name for various cellular plant materials.
Hemicen'trum (hem-e-sen'trum). Either lateral half of a vertebral centrum.
Hemicepha'lia. Congenital absence of one lateral half of the skull.
Hemiceph'alus. A monster with one cerebral hemisphere.
Hemichore'a (hem-e-ko-re'ah). Chorea which affects but one side.
Hemichromatop'sia. Color-blindness in one-half of the visual field.
Hemicra'nia. 1. Headache on one side of the head. 2. Absence of anterior bones of the skull.
Hemicraniec'tomy. Division of the skull from before backward and forcing the entire side outward, thus exposing half of the brain
Hemicranio'sis. Hyperostosis confined to one side of the cranium and face.
Hemidiaphore'sis. Sweating of one side of the body.
Hemidi'aphragm. Paralysis of one-half of the diaphragm.
Hemidro'sis. Same as *Hematidrosis.*
Hemidyser'gia. Dysergia on one side of the body.
Hemidysesthe'sia. Disorder of sensation affectiong one-half the body.
Hemidys'trophy. Unequal development of the two sides of the body.
Hemiectrome'lia. Monstrosity characterized by imperfect limbs on one side of the body.
Hemienceph'alus. Fetus without the sense organs of the brain.
Hemiep'ilepsy. Epilepsy of one side of the body.
Hemifa'cial. Affecting one side of the face.
Hemigastrec'tomy. Excision of one-half of the stomach.
Hemigeu'sia. Absence of taste on one side of the tongue.
Hemiglossi'tis. Inflammation of one-half of the tongue.
Hemihidro'sis. Sweating on one side of the body.
Hemihyperesthe'sia. Abnormal sensitiveness of one side.
Hemihyperidro'sis. Excessive perspiration on one side of the body.
Hemihyperto'nia. Increased tonicity of the muscles on one side of the body.
Hemihyper'trophy. Overgrowth of one-half or side.
Hemihypesthe'sia. Diminished sensitiveness on one side.
Hemihypoto'nia. Defective tonicity of one side of the body.
Hemilat'eral. Affecting one side only.
Hemile'sion. A lesion on one side of the spinal cord.
Hemim'elus (hem-im'el-us). Fetus with defective limbs.
He'min (he'min). A crystalline salt of hematin.
Hemineurasthe'nia. Neurasthenia exhibited in one side only.

Hemio'pia (hem-e-o'pe-ah). Same as *Hemianopia*.
Hemiop'ic (hem-e-op'ik). Affecting one eye.
Hemip'agus (hem-ip'ag-us). Twin birth joined at the thorax.
Hemiparal'ysis. Paralysis of one side of the body.
Hemiparanesthe'sia. Anesthesia of lower half of one side.
Hemiparaple'gia (hem-e-par-ap-le'je-ah). Paralysis of the lower half of one side.
Hemipar'esis. Paresis affecting one side.
Hemiparesthe'sia. Perverted sensation on one side.
Hemipep'tone. One of the forms of peptone obtained from pepsin digestion.
Hemiple'gia (hem-e-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of one side of the body. **Alternate h.,** that which affects one side of face and opposite of body. **Cerebral h.,** that which is due to brain lesion. **Facial h.,** paralysis of one side of face. **Hephestic h.** See *Hephestic*. **Spastic h.,** h. with spasms and atrophy; usually infantile. **Spinal h.,** h. due to lesion of spinal cord.
Hemipro'tein (hem-e-pro'te-in). Same as *Antialbumid*.
Hemisec'tion. Section of one-half; also, bisection.
Hem'ispasm (hem'e-spazm). Spasm affecting only one side.
Hem'isphere (hem'is-fēr). Either lateral half of cerebrum or cerebellum.
Hemisporo'sis. A mycosis due to infection with *Hemispora*.
Hemistrumec'tomy. Excision of one-half of a goiter.
Hemisyn'drome (hem-e-sin'drōm). A syndrome indicative of a unilateral lesion of the spinal cord.
Hemisys'tole. Systole of only one side of the heart.
Hemiter'ic. Congenitally deformed, but not monstrous.
Hemivagot'ony. Irritability of the vagus nerve on one side.
Hem'lock. 1. Conium. 2. A fir-tree of the genus *Tsuga*.
Hemo-agglutina'tion. The agglutination of red blood-cells by the action of alien cells.
Hemo-agglu'tinin. An agglutinin which agglutinates the red blood corpuscles.
Hemo-alkalim'eter. An appartaus for estimating the alkalinity of the blood.
Hemo-antitox'in. A 20 per cent. solution of Maragliano's serum.
Hemobilinu'ria. Presence of urobilin in the blood and urine.
Hem'oblast. A primitive blood-cell; one of the inner cells of the angioblast from which the blood-cells are developed.
Hemoblasto'sis. Proliferation of the blood-forming tissues.
Hemocatatonis'tic. Lessening the cohesion between the hemoglobin and erythrocytes.
Hemoce'lom, Hæmoce'lom. Part of celom whence the heart is developed.
Hemochromato'sis. Staining with coloring principles of blood.
Hem'ochrome. The coloring matter of the blood.
Hemochro'mogen. A derivative from hemoglobin.
Hemochromom'eter. An instrument for making color-tests of the quality of the blood.
Hemoci'dal. Destroying blood-cells.
Hemoc'lasis. Destruction of red blood-corpuscles.
Hemoclas'tic. Destroying red blood-corpuscles.
Hemocrys'tallin (hem-o-kris'tal-in). Same as *Hemoglobin*.
Hem'oculture. A bacteriologic culture of the blood.
Hemocy'anin. Same as *Hematocyanin*.
Hem'ocyte (hem'o-sīt). A blood-corpuscle or blood-cell.
Hemocy'toblast. An embryonic blood-cell.
Hemocytogen'esis. The formation of red blood-corpuscles.
Hemocytol'ogy (hem-o-si-tol'o-je). The study of blood-cells.
Hemocytol'ysis (hem-o-si-tol'is-is). Disintegration of the blood-corpuscles.

Hemocytom'eter (hem-o-si-tom'et-er). Same as *Hematimeter*.
Hemocytopoie'sis. The formation of blood-cells.
Hemocytotrip'sis. Disintegration of the blood-corpuscles by reason of pressure.
Hemocytozo'on. An animal microparasite inhabiting the blood-cells.
Hemodiagno'sis. Diagnosis by examination of the blood.
Hemodi'astase. A ferment found in the blood.
Hemodromom'eter. Instrument for measuring speed of the blood-current.
Hemodynam'ics. The study of the movements of the blood.
Hemodynamom'eter. Same as *Hemadynamometer*.
Hemodys'trophy. Faulty nutrition of the blood.
Hemofer'rum (hem-o-fer'um). Oxyhemoglobin.
Hemofus'cin (hem-o-fus'in). Brown coloring-matter of blood.
Hemogal'lol. Medicinal preparation containing hemoglobin.
Hemogen'esis (hem-o-jen'es-is). Formation of blood.
Hemoge'nia. A hemorrhagic diathesis due to functional disturbance of the blood-forming apparatus.
Hemogen'ic. Pertaining to the production of blood.
Hemoglo'bin. Coloring-matter of red blood-corpuscles.
Hemoglobine'mia. Abnormal presence of hemoglobin in the plasma of the blood.
Hemoglobinocho'lia. Presence of hemoglobin in the bile.
Hemoglobinol'ysis. The splitting up of hemoglobin.
Hemoglobinom'eter. Instrument for measuring the hemoglobin in the blood.
Hemoglobinopep'sia. Same as *Hemoglobinolysis*.
Hemoglobinophil'ia. Fondness for hemoglobin.
Hemoglobinophil'ic. Living on hemoglobin.
Hemoglobinu'ria. Presence of hemoglobin in the urine. **Epidemic h.,** hemoglobinuria of young infants, with cyanosis, jaundice, etc. **Intermittent** or **Paroxysmal h.,** a form with recurrent paroxysms. **Toxic h.,** that which is consequent upon the ingestion of various poisons.
Hemo'gram. A microphotograph of a specimen of blood.
Hemogregari'na. A genus of parasites found in the blood corpuscles of reptiles and amphibians.
Hemohis'tioblast. A connective-tissue cell which undergoes transformation into specific blood-cells.
He'moid. Resembling blood.
Hemoko'niæ. Small refractive bodies in the blood, said to be fragments of blood-corpuscles.
Hemokonio'sis. The presence of an excess of hemokoniæ in the blood.
He'mol. Medicinal preparation of hemoglobin.
Hemoleu'kocyte (hem-o-lu'ko-sīt). A white blood-corpuscle.
Hem'olith. A concretion in the walls of a blood-vessel.
Hem'olymph. 1. Blood and lymph. 2. Nutrient fluid or blood of certain invertebrates.
Hemol'ysin (he-mol'is-in). A substance produced in the body of an animal into which red corpuscles of another animal have been introduced, and capable of dissolving the red corpuscles of the animal from which the blood was derived. When the injected blood is from the same species of animal, the h. is called *isolysin* or *homolysin;* when from another species, a *heterolysin*. A **h.** which destroys cells of the animal's own body is an *autolysin*.
Hemol'ysis (hem-ol'is-is). Same as *Hematolysis*.
Hemolyt'ic (hem-o-lit'ik). Breaking down the blood-corpuscles.
Hemolytopoiet'ic. Pertaining to the formation and destruction of blood-cells.
Hemomediasti'num. Same as *Hematomediastinum*.

Hemom'eter. Instrument used in inspecting the blood.
Hemome'tra (hem-o-me'trah). Same as *Hematometra*.
Hemonephro'sis. The presence of blood in the pelvis of the kidney.
Hemopath'ic. Pertaining to disease of the blood; due to blood disorder.
Hemopathol'ogy. The study of diseases of the blood.
Hemop'athy. Any disease of the blood.
Hemopericar'dium. Same as *Hematopericardium*.
Hemoperitone'um. Blood in the peritoneal cavity.
Hemopex'in. A ferment which coagulates the blood.
Hemopex'is. Coagulation of the blood.
Hem'ophage. A cell which destroys red blood-corpuscles.
Hemophag'ocyte (hem-o-fag'os-īt). A white blood-corpuscle.
Hemophil'ia (hem-o-fil'e-ah). Strong tendency to bleeding.
Hemophil'iac (hem-o-fil'e-ak). A person affected with hemophilia.
Hemoph'ilus. A genus of bacterial organisms which grow best in the presence of hemoglobin. **H. influen'zæ** is the organism of influenza.
Hemopho'bia. Fear of blood.
Hemophor'ic. Carrying or conveying blood.
Hemophthal'mia, Hemophthal'mus. Extravasation of blood inside the eye.
Hemoplas'tic. Concerned in the elaboration of the blood.
Hemopneumotho'rax. Hemothorax and pneumothorax together.
Hemopoie'sis. Same as *Hematopoiesis*.
Hemop'tysis (hem-op'tis-is). Spitting of blood. **Parasitic h.,** a disease caused by the *Paragon'imus Westerman'i* in the lungs.
Hemoqui'none. A preparation of iron, manganese, arsenic, and quinin.
Hem'orrhage (hem'or-ej). Escape of blood from the veins. **Accidental h.,** caused by premature detachment of placenta. **Capillary h.,** oozing from minute vessels. **Concealed h.,** hemorrhage without escape from the body. **Consecutive h.,** that which does not directly follow an injury. **Critical h.,** that which occurs at a crisis. **Petechial h.,** subcutaneous h. occurring in minute spots. **Post-partum h.,** that which follows soon after labor. **Primary h.,** that which soon follows an accident. **Secondary h.,** that which follows an accident after a considerable lapse of time. **Unavoidable h.** follows the detachment of a placenta prævia. **Vicarious h.,** flow of blood from a part in consequence of the suppression of a discharge from another part.
Hemorrhagen'ic (hem-o-raj-en'ik). Causing hemorrhage.
Hemorrhag'ic (hem-or-aj'ik). Pertaining to hemorrhage.
Hemorrha'gin. The lysin of snake poison which causes the hemorrhagic extravasations that follow snake-bite.
Hemorrhagip'arous (hem-o-raj-ip'ar-us). Causing hemorrhage.
Hemorrhe'a (hem-or-e'ah). Copious hemorrhage.
Hemor'rhoid. A pile or vascular tumor of the rectal mucous membrane.
Hemorrhoi'dal. Pertaining to hemorrhoids.
Hemorrhoidec'tomy. Excision of hemorrhoids.
Hemosal'pinx. Dilatation of an oviduct with blood.
Hemosid'erin. Preparation containing iron from the blood.
Hemoso'zic. Preventing destruction of blood-corpuscles.
Hemospa'sia (hem-os-pa'zhe-ah). Withdrawal of blood.
Hemosper'mia. Bloody condition of the semen.
Hemosporid'ium. Same as *Plasmodium*.

Hemos'tasis (hem-os'tas-is). 1. The arrest of hemorrhage. 2. Stoppage of the blood-current.

Hemostat'ic (hem-os-tat'ic). Checking the escape of blood.

Hemostat'in. A proprietary hemostatic preparation.

Hemostyp'tic. Chemically hemostatic.

Hemotachom'eter. Instrument for measuring speed of the blood-current.

Hemotherapeu'tics. The use of blood in treating disease.

Hemother'apy. Hemotherapeutics.

Hemothig'mic. Touching blood without inducing coagulation of it.

Hemotho'rax. Collection of blood in the thoracic cavity.

Hemothy'mia. An insane impulse to murder.

Hemoto'nia. The tonus of the solid elements of the blood.

Hemotox'in. A toxin that destroys red blood-cells.

Hemotrip'sia. A condition in which hemorrhage in one part provokes hemorrhage in another part.

Hemotym'panum. Presence of blood in the tympanic cavity.

Hemp. See *Cannabis;* also *Apocynum.*

Hen'bane. Same as *Hyoscyamus.*

Hen'le's layer. Outermost layer of inner root-sheath of hair-follicle. **H.'s loop,** the U-shaped loop of the uriniferous tubule of kidney. **H.'s membrane,** fenestrated membrane of an artery. **H.'s sheath,** sheath which envelops an isolated nerve-fiber outside of the neurilemma. **H.'s sphincter,** muscular fibers around the prostatic urethra.

He'noch's purpura. Purpura with intestinal disturbances.

Henpu'e, Henpu'ye (hen-pu'e). Same as *Goundou.*

Hen'sen's disk, H.'s line. Line which passes transversely through sarcous elements. **H.'s prop-cells,** cylindric cells outside the outer hair-cells in organ of Corti.

He'par (he'par). L. for *Liver.* **H. sulphuris,** potassium sulphid with sulphur.

Hepar'aden (he-par'ad-en). A preparation of animal livers, used in jaundice.

He'parin. A phosphatid occurring in various tissues, but particularly in the liver.

Hep'arinize. To render blood incoagulable with heparin.

Hep'armone. A liver extract whose use is said to lower blood pressure.

Hepatal'gia (hep-at-al'je-ah). Pain in the liver.

Hepatar'gy. Auto-intoxication from defective liver action.

Hep'atase. A hypothetical detoxicating ferment of the liver.

Hepatatro'phia. Atrophy of the liver.

Hepatau'xe. Enlargement of the liver.

Hepatec'tomy. Excision of part of liver.

Hepat'ic (hep-at'ik). Pertaining to liver. **H. duct.** See *Duct.* **H. lobes,** the five lobes of the liver. **H. veins,** three veins from the liver to postcava. **H. zones,** the arterial, venous, and portal areas of the liver.

Hepaticoduodenos'tomy. The formation of an opening between the hepatic duct and the duodenum.

Hepatico-enteros'tomy. Operation of forming an anastomosis between the hepatic duct and the intestine.

Hepaticogastros'tomy. The operation of joining the hepatic duct to the stomach.

Hepaticolith'otripsy. The crushing of a stone in the hepatic duct.

Hepaticos'tomy. Creation of artificial fistula into hepatic duct.

Hepaticot'omy. The operation of opening the hepatic duct.

Hep'atin (hep'at-in). Glycogen.

Hepati'tis (hep-at-i'tis). Inflammation of the liver.

Hepatiza'tion. Change of tissue into a liver-like substance.
Hepato-. Prefix denoting some relation to the liver.
Hep'atocele (hep'at-o-sēl). Hernia of the liver.
Hepatocirrho'sis (hep-at-o-sir-o'sis). Cirrhosis of liver.
Hepatocys'tic. Pertaining to liver and gall-bladder.
Hepatoduodenos'tomy. Surgical formation of an opening from the liver into the duodenum.
Hepatodyn'ia (hep-at-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the liver; hepatalgia.
Hepatogen'ic. Hepatog'enous. Produced in the liver.
Hepatog'raphy. A treatise on the liver.
Hepatohe'mia. Congestion of the liver.
Hep'atolith (hep'at-o-lith). A bile-stone.
Hepatolithi'asis. Formation of calculi in liver or gall-cyst.
Hepatol'ysin. A cytolysin destructive to liver-cells.
Hepatol'ysis. Destruction of the liver-cells.
Hepatolyt'ic. Destructive to liver-tissue.
Hepatomala'cia (hep-at-o-mal-a'se-ah). Softening of the liver.
Hepatomeg'aly, Hepatomega'lia. Enlargement of the liver.
Hepatomelano'sis. Melanosis of the liver.
Hepatop'athy (hep-at-op'ath-e). Any disease of liver.
Hepatoperitoni'tis. Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the liver.
Hep'atopexy. Fixation of displaced liver to abdominal wall.
Hep'atophage (hep'at-o-fāj). Giant-cell reputed to destroy liver-cells.
Hepatopto'sis. Dislocation of the liver.
Hepatopul'monary. Pertaining to the liver and lungs.
Hepatore'nal. Pertaining to the liver and kidneys.
Hepator'rhaphy (hep-at-or'af-e). The suturing of the liver.
Hepatorrhe'a. A morbid flow from the liver.
Hepatorrhex'is. Rupture of the liver.
Hepatos'copy. Examination of the liver.
Hepatospleni'tis. Inflammation of the liver and spleen.
Hepatos'tomy (hep-at-os'to-me). The making of an opening into the liver.
Hepatot'omy (hep-at-ot'o-me). Surgical incision of liver.
Hepatotoxe'mia. Blood-poisoning originating in the liver.
Hepatotox'in. A toxin that destroys liver-cells.
Hephes'tic hemiplegia, H. spasm. A hemiplegia and spasm of blacksmiths.
Hepp'tin. Pure gastric juice obtained from living pigs.
Heptachro'mic. Possessing full color vision for all seven colors of the spectrum.
Hep'tad. Any element having a valency of seven.
Hep'tane. A hydrocarbon, C_7H_{16}, from pine and petroleum.
Hep'tose. A sugar whose molecule contains seven atoms.
Heptosu'ria. Heptose in the urine.
Her'apathite. Iodosulphate of quinin.
Herb. A plant with a stem not wcody.
Herbiv'orous. Living on grasses and herbs.
Hered'itary. Derived from ancestry, or by inheritance. **H. ataxia.** See *Friedreich's disease.*
Hered'ity. Inheritance of qualities from ancestry.
Heredo-ataxi'a. Friedreich's ataxia.
Heredoluet'ic. Pertaining to hereditary syphilis.
Heredosyph'ilis. Inherited syphilis.
Heredotuberculo'sis. Inherited tuberculosis.
Her'ing's the'ory. Doctrine that color-perceptions are dependent on a visual substance in the retina which is variously modified by anabolism for black, green, or blue, and by catabolism for white, red, and yellow.

Hermaph'rodism. Double, or doubtful, sex. **Complex h.,** when internal and external organs of both sexes are present. **Dimidiate h., Lateral h.,** when the organs of one side are male and of the other female. **Spurious h.,** doubtful sex. **Transverse h.,** when the outward organs appear to be of one sex, and the internal ones are of the other. **True h.,** double sex. **Unilateral h.,** when one side has an ovary or testis, and the other has both an ovary and a testis.

Hermaph'rodite. A person having, or appearing to have, both male and female characters.

Hermaphrod'itism. Same as *Hermaphrodism.*

Hermet'ical (her-met'ik-al). Impervious to the air.

Hermophen'yl. Mercuric-phenol-disulphonate of sodium : used as an antiseptic.

Her'nia (her'ne-ah). Protrusion of a loop or knuckle of an organ or tissue through an abnormal opening. **Abdominal h.,** protrusion of some internal structure through the abdominal wall. **H. of bladder,** protrusion of a part of the bladder through any normal or other opening. **H. cer'ebri,** protrusion of brain-substance through the skull. **Cloquet's h.,** a variety of femoral h. **Complete h.,** one in which the sac and its contents have passed through the orifice. **Congealed h.,** hernia not perceptible on palpation. **Congenital h.,** presence at birth of a knuckle of the bowel in the scrotum. **Crural h.** Same as *Femoral h.* **Cystic h.** Same as *Cystocele.* **Diaphragmatic h.,** hernia through the diaphragm. **Diverticular h.,** protrusion of a congenital diverticulum of the gut. **Encysted h.,** scrotal hernia enveloped by the tunica vaginalis. **Femoral h.,** hernia into the femoral canal. **Funicular h.,** h. of the umbilical or spermatic cord. **Holthouse h., Inguinocrural h.,** that which is both inguinal and femoral. **Incarcerated h.,** h. so occluded as to completely obstruct the bowels. **Incomplete h.,** one which has not passed quite through the orifice. **Infantile h.,** oblique inguinal h. behind funicular process of peritoneum. **Inguinal h.,** one into the inguinal canal. **Irreducible h.,** one that cannot be restored by taxis. **Ischiatic h.,** hernia through sacrosciatic foramen. **Labial h.,** protrusion into labium majus. **Lumbar h.,** hernia in the loin. **Mesocolic h.,** hernia into a pouch of the mesocolon. **Nuckian h.,** protrusion into canal of Nuck. **Obturator h.,** protrusion through obturator foramen. **Omental h.,** hernia containing omentum. **Properitoneal h.,** hernia through peritoneum and within the abdominal wall **Reducible h.,** one that may be returned by manipulation. **Retroperitoneal h.,** hernia of intestine into the duodeno-jejunal fossa. **Richter's h.,** one in which only a part of the caliber of the gut is protruded. **Scrotal h.,** inguinal h. which has passed into the scrotum. **Strangulated h.,** one which is tightly constricted, and has become, or is likely to become, sphacelated. **Umbilical h.,** protrusion at navel. **Vaginal h.,** hernia in the vagina. **Ventral h.,** hernia through abdominal wall.

Her'nial. Pertaining to a hernia.

Her'niated. Affected with hernia.

Hernia'tion (her-ne-a'shun). Formation of hernia.

Hernio-enterot'omy. Herniotomy with enterotomy.

Her'nioid. Resembling hernia.

Herniolaparot'omy. Laparotomy for the cure of hernia.

Herniol'ogy. The study of hernia.

Her'nioplasty. Radical operation for hernia.

Her'niopuncture. Surgical puncture of a hernia.

Hernior'rhaphy. Radical operation for hernia.

Herniot'omy (her-ne-ot'om-e). Same as *Kelotomy.*

Hero'ic. Severe ; rash.

Hero'in (he-ro'in). A crystalline anodyne and sedative, $C_{17}H_{17}(O.OC.CH_3)_2.NO$, the diacetic ester of morphin.

Hero'inism. Addiction to the use of heroin.

Heroinoma'nia. Same as *Heroinism.*

Heroter'pin (ner-o-ter'pin). A preparation of heroin and terpin hydrate.

Herpan'gina. A febrile disease of children marked by minute ulcers in the throat.

Her'pes (her'pēz). Skin-disease marked by clusters of small vesicles. **H. circina'tus.** Same as *Tinea circinata.* **H. febri'lis,** so-called fever-sores. **H. gestatio'nis,** a herpes peculiar to pregnant women. **H. i'ris,** a form seen in rings on the hands and feet. **H. præputia'lis** occurs on the genitalia. **H. zos'ter,** painful disease known as shingles.

Herpet'ic. Pertaining to herpes. **H. neuralgia,** painful neurosis associated with herpes zoster.

Herpet'iform. Resembling herpes.

Her'petism. Predisposition to chronic skin disease.

Herpetom'onas. A genus of parasites which inhabit the blood of various animals.

Hersage' (ār-sahzh'). The loosening of the fibers of a diseased nerve-trunk.

Hess'elbach's hernia. Femoral hernia with a pouch through the cribriform fascia. **H.'s triangle,** the triangular space bounded by Poupart's ligament, rectus muscle, and epigastric artery.

Heteradel'phia. Twin monstrosity in which one fetus is more developed than the other.

Heteradel'phus (het''er-ad-el'fus). Twin monster affected with heteradelphia.

Heterade'nia. Any abnormality of gland tissue.

Heteraden'ic. Pertaining to heteradenia.

Heteradeno'ma. Any hyaline cylindroma.

Hetera'lius. An extreme example of heteradelphia.

Hetere'cious (het-er-e'shus). Living upon one host in one stage, or generation, and on another in the next.

Heteresthe'sia. Variation of the cutaneous sensibility on adjoining areas of the body surface.

Heteroal'bumose. Hemialbumose insoluble in water.

Heteroau'toplasty. Plastic transfer of tissue from one part of the body to another.

Heteroblas'tic. Having origin in different kinds of tissue.

Heteroceph'alus. A monster with two unequal heads.

Heterochro'mia, Diversity of color in a part that should normally be of one color.

Heterochron'ic. Irregular; occurring at abnormal times.

Heterochy'lia. A condition marked by rapid change in the chemical condition of the stomach-contents.

Heterocine'sia. Performance of movements different from those indicated.

Heterocom'plement. A complement derived from an animal of a species different from the one which furnishes the amboceptor.

Heteroder'mic. Performed with another person's skin: said of a method of skin-grafting.

Het'erodont. Having teeth of different sorts, as molars, incisors, etc.

Heterod'ymus. Monster with a second head on abdomen.

Hetero-er'otism. Sexual feeling directed toward another person.

Heteroge'neous (het-er-o-je'ne-us). Of dissimilar nature.

Heterogen'esis. 1. Alternation of generation. 2. Asexual generation.

Heterogenet'ic. 1. Pertaining to heterogenesis. 2. Not arising in the organism.

Het'erograft. A graft taken from an individual other than the one in which it is to be implanted.

Heterog'raphy. The writing of words different from those intended by the writer.

Hetero-infec'tion. Infection by virus from outside the organism.

Hetero-inocula'tion. Inoculation from any other organism.

Heterol'ogous. Made up of tissue not normal to the part.

Heterol'ysin (het-er-ol'is-in). See *Hemolysin*.

Heterol'ysis. Destruction of cells of an animal by serum from another species.

Heteromer'ic (het-er-o-mer'ik). Sending processes through one of the commissures to the white matter of the other side of the spinal cord.

Heterometapla'sia. Formation of tissue foreign to the part where it is formed.

Heteromor'phous. Of abnormal shape or structure.

Heteron'omous. 1. Not independent. 2. Abnormal.

Heteron'ymous. Reversed: opposite in position.

Hetero-os'teoplasty. Osteoplasty with bone taken from an animal.

Heterop'agus. Fetus to which another rudimentary fetus is attached by the abdomen.

Heterop'athy. Abnormal or morbid sensibility to stimuli.

Heteroph'any. A difference in the manifestations of the same condition.

Heteropha'sia. A condition in which the patient says one thing when he means another.

Heterophe'mia. The saying of one thing for another.

Het'erophile. Having affinity for other antibodies besides the one for which it is specific.

Heteropho'nia (het''er-o-fo'ne-ah). Any abnormality of the voice.

Heterophoral'gia. Heterophoria with pain.

Heteropho'ria. Absence of parallelism between visual lines.

Heterophthal'mos. Condition in which irides differ in color.

Heteropla'sia. Replacement of normal by abnormal tissues.

Heteroplas'tic (het-er-o-plas'tik). Pertaining to heteroplasia.

Het'eroplasty. Plastic surgery in which tissue is removed from a sound person.

Heterop'sia. Unequal vision in the two eyes.

Heteros'copy. Inequality of vision in the two eyes.

Heteroserother'apy. Treatment of a patient by serum derived from some other individual.

Heterosex'ual. Pertaining to the opposite sex.

Heterotax'ia. Abnormal position of viscera.

Heterot'opy. Displacement or misplacement of parts.

Heterotox'in. A toxin derived from an external source.

Heterotrans'plant. A piece of tissue taken from one individual and transplanted into another individual of different species.

Heterotricho'sis. Growth of hairs of different colors on the body.

Heterotro'pia (het-er-o-tro'pe-ah). Same as *Strabismus*.

Heterovac'cine. A vaccine made from a bacterium other than that of the disease for which the vaccine is used.

Heteroxan'thin. A leukomain from urine; methyl-xanthin.

Hetocre'sol. The cinnamic acid ester of metacresol: an antiseptic in tuberculosis.

Het'oform. Bismuth cinnamate, used in tuberculosis.

He'tol (he'tol). Sodium cinnamate: used in tuberculosis.

Hettocyrto'sis. A slight curvature.
Heub'ner's disease (hoib'nerz). Syphilitic endocarditis.
Heurteloup (her'tel-oop). An artificial leech.
Hexaba'sic. Having six atoms replaceable by a base.
Hexachro'mic. Able to distinguish only six of the seven spectral colors.
Hex'ad (heks'ad). A sexvalent element.
Hex'al. Hexamethylenamin sulphosalicylate: used in cystitis and nephritis.
Hexamethylenam'in. Same as *Urotropin.*
Hexamethylenetetram'in. Same as *Urotropin.*
Hex'amine. Same as *Urotropin.*
Hexatom'ic (heks-at-om'ic). Containing six replaceable atoms.
Hexavac'cine. A vaccine containing six different organisms.
Hexav'alent (heks-av'al-ent). Sexivalent.
Hex'eton. A soluble form of camphor used as a respiratory stimulant.
Hex'one bases. Bases containing six atoms of carbon. They include arginin, lysin, and histidin.
Hexon'ic. Pertaining to hexone bases.
Hex'ose. Any one of a certain group of sugars having six carbon atoms.
Hex'yl. A hydrocarbon, C_6H_{13}.
Hexylam'in. Poisonous base, $C_6H_{15}N$, from yeast and cod-liver oil.
Hexylresor'cinol. A white waxy solid, $CH_3(CH_2)_5C_6H_3(OH)_2$; a powerful germicide.
Hey's ligament. Part of falciform ligament of fascia lata.
Hg. Symbol of *mercury.*
$HgCl_2$. Mercuric chlorid.
Hg_2Cl_2. Mercurous chlorid.
HgO. Mercuric oxid.
HgS. Mercury sulphid.
$HgSo_4$. Mercuric sulphate.
Hia'tus (hi-a'tus). A fissure or gap. **H. Fallo'pii,** opening for Vidian nerve in petrous bone.
Hiberna'tion. The dormant state in which certain animals pass the winter.
Hic'cup, Hic'cough. Sharp inspiratory sound with spasm of glottis and diaphragm; singultus.
Hide'-bound. Affected with scleroderma.
Hidradeno'ma. Adenoma of the sweat-glands.
Hidro'a (hi-dro'ah). 1. Sudamina. 2. Hydroa.
Hidrocysto'ma. A retention-cyst of a sweat-gland.
Hidropoie'sis. The process of the formation of sweat.
Hidropoiet'ic. Concerned in, or relating to, hydropoiesis.
Hidrosadeni'tis. Inflammation of the sweat-glands.
Hidrosche'sis. Suppression of the perspiration.
Hidro'sis. 1. Sweating. 2. Any disease of the sweat-glands.
Hieral'gia (hi-er-al'je-ah). Pain in the sacrum.
Hi'era pi'cra. The powder of aloes and canella.
High lithotomy. Suprapubic lithotomy.
High'more's antrum. See under *Antrum.* **H.'s body.** Same as *Mediastinum testis.*
Highmori'tis. Inflammation of the antrum of Highmore.
Hil'ton's muscle. The compressor sacculi laryngis. **H.'s sac.** Same as *Sacculus laryngeus.*
Hi'lum, Hi'lus. A depression at the entrance and exit of vessels, nerves, and duct into a gland.
Himanto'sis. Elongation of the uvula.
Hind'-brain. See *Epencephalon.* **H.-gut,** embryonic structure whence the colon is formed. **H.-kidney,** the metanephros.
Hinge'-joint. Same as *Ginglymus.*
Hin'ton's test. A serum test for syphilis.

Hip. The region on either side of the pelvis. **H.-joint**, articulation of the innominate bone and femur. **H.-joint disease.** Same as *Coxalgia*. **Snapping h.**, slipping around of the hip-joint, with sometimes an audible snap, due to slipping of a tendinous band over the great trochanter.

Hippocam'pal convolution. See *Convolution*. **H. fissure**, fissure above the temporal lobe on mesial surface of cerebrum.

Hippocam'pus ma'jor. A curved structure on floor of the middle horn of the lateral ventricle. **H. mi'nor**, a white elevation on floor of posterior cornu of lateral ventricle.

Hippocrat'ic face. See *Facies Hippocratica*. **H. sound**, splashing succussion sound.

Hip'pol. A crystalline urinary antiseptic.

Hippomel'anin. Black pigment from tumors or marrow of melanotic horses.

Hippu'ria (hip-pu're-ah). Excess of hippuric acid in urine.

Hippu'ric acid. See *Acid*.

Hip'pus (hip'us). Tremor of the iris.

Hir'sute (her'sūt). Shaggy; hairy.

Hirsu'ties (hur-su'she-ēz). Excessive hairiness.

Hiru'do (hi-ru'do). L. for *Leech*.

Histaffine. 1. Having affinity for tissues. 2. A substance present in the blood-serum of animals which takes part in the phenomenon of fixation of the complement.

Histid'in (his-tid'in). A substance, $C_6H_9N_3O_2$, obtainable from ptomains by action of sulphuric acid.

Histiogen'ic (his-to-jen'ik). Formed by the tissues.

His'tioid. Same as *Histoid*.

Histio-ir'ritative. Irritative to tissue.

His'toblast. A tissue cell.

Histochem'istry. Chemistry of organized or living tissues.

Histochromato'sis. A general term for affections of the reticulo-endothelial system.

Histoclas'tic. Breaking down tissue.

His'tocyte. A large phagocytic interstitial cell of the reticulo-endothelial system.

Histocytomato'sis. Same as *Histochromatosis*.

Histocyto'sis. Abnormal appearance of histocytes in the blood.

Histodiagno'sis. Diagnosis by microscopic examination of the tissues.

Histodial'ysis. Disintegration or breaking down of tissue.

Histogen'esis (his-to-jen'es-is). Formation of tissues.

Histogenet'ic (his-to-jen-et'ik). Pertaining to histogenesis.

His'togram (his'to-gram). A diagram of frequency distributions.

Histog'raphy. Description of the tissues.

Histohem'atin. Any one of a group of red tissue pigments.

Histohematog'enous. Formed from the tissues and the blood.

His'toid (his'toid). Developed from but one tissue.

Histokin'esis. Movement in the tissues of the body.

Histol'ogy (his-tol'o-je). The science of the minute structure and composition of tissues. **Normal h.**, science of healthy tissues. **Pathological h.**, science of diseased tissues.

Histol'ysis (his-tol'is-is). Dissolution or breaking down of tissues.

Histolyt'ic. Destroying tissues.

Histo'ma. Any tissue tumor.

His'ton, Histone. A simple protein from cell nuclei.

Histonec'tomy. Periarterial sympathectomy.

Histon'omy. Statement of the laws of tissue-development.

Histonu'ria. Presence of histon in the urine.

Histopathol'ogy. Pathologic histology.

Histophysiol'ogy. Physiology of the minute elements of tissues.

Histoplasmo'sis. A disease caused by *Histoplasma* in the body. It is marked by emaciation, fever, and splenomegaly.

Historeten'tion. Retention of matter by the tissues.

Historrhex'is. The breaking up or destruction of tissue of a non-infectious nature.

His'tosan. A preparation of guaiacol and albumin : used in tuberculosis.

Histother'apy. Treatment by administration of animal tissues.

Histothrom'bin. Thrombin derived from connective tissue.

His'totome (his'to-tōm). A cutting instrument in microtomy.

Histot'omy (his-tot'om-e). Dissection of tissues ; microtomy.

His'totribe. An instrument for securing hemostasis by crushing the tissues.

Histotroph'ic. Encouraging the formation of tissue.

Histotrop'ic. Having affinity for tissue-cells.

His'tozyme (his'to-zīm). Any enzyme which causes a fermentation in a tissue.

Histrion'ic spasm. See *Tic, convulsive.*

Hives (hīvz). 1. Urticaria. 2. Croup or laryngitis.

Hl. Symbol for *latent hypermetropia.*

Hm. Symbol for *manifest hypermetropia.*

Hoang nan (ho-ang nahn). Chinese remedy for leprosy and syphilis ; bark of *Strychnos Malaccensis.*

Hoarse'ness. Harshness or roughness of voice.

Hob-nail liver. Liver marked with nail-like masses, due to cirrhosis or passive congestion.

Hoch'singer's sign. Indicanuria as a sign of tuberculosis.

Hock. The joint on the hind leg of an animal between the knee and the fetlock. **Capped h.,** a cyst or thickening of the skin over the point of the calcaneum in the horse.

Hodeget'ics (hod-e-jet'iks). Medical etiquette.

Hodg'kin's disease. Pseudoleukemia.

Hodi-pot'sy. A skin disease of Madagascar resembling tinea flava.

Hodoneu'romere (ho-do-nu'ro-mēr). A segment of the embryonic trunk with its pair of nerves and their branches.

Hoff'mann's anodyne. The compound spirit of ether.

Hog-cholera. Contagious febrile disease of swine.

Hol'adin. A preparation of the pancreas : used in indigestion.

Hol'agogue. A medicine capable of expelling all diseases.

Holarthri'tis. Inflammation of all the joints.

Hol'den's line. See *Line.*

Hol'gin (hol'jin). An antiseptic compound of menthol, formaldehyd, and methyl alcohol.

Hol'low-back. Same as *Lordosis.*

Holm'gren's worsteds. Skeins of worsted yarn for testing color-blindness.

Holoblas'tic ova. Ova of which all the yolk undergoes segmentation.

Holoca'in. A derivative of phenetidin : used as a local anesthetic.

Holomas'tigote. Having flagella over the body.

Holorrachis'chisis. Fissure of the entire spinal cord.

Holos'chisis (ho-los'kis-is). Same as *Amitosis.*

Holosystol'ic. Pertaining to the entire systole.

Holotet'anus (hol-o-tet'an-us). General tetanus.

Holoto'nia. Muscular spasm of the whole body.

Holoton'ic. Affected with holotonia.

Holt'house's hernia. Inguinocrural hernia. See *Hernia.*

Hol'zin. A solution of formaldehyd in methyl alcohol.

Hol'zinol. Holzin combined with menthol : used as a germicide and disinfectant.

Homat'ropin (ho-mat'ro-pin). Mydriatic alkaloid from atropin.

Homax'ial, Homaxon'ic. Having the axes all similar: said of cocci growing alike in all directions.

Homeomor'phous (ho-me-o-mor'fus). Of like form and structure.

Homeo-osteoplas'ty. Osteoplasty with a piece of bone from the same person.

Homeop'athy. System which professes to cure by infinitesimal doses of medicines which are capable of producing symptoms like those of the disease treated.

Homeopla'sia. Formation of new tissue like that adjacent to it.

Home'-sickness. Intense longing for home; nostalgia.

Homocen'tric rays. A conic pencil of light-rays.

Homocer'ebrin. Principle obtainable from brain-substance.

Homoco'cain. Same as *Coca-ethylin*.

Homoge'neous (ho-mo-je'ne-us). Of uniform quality.

Homogen'esis, Homog'eny. Reproduction of the same process in each generation.

Homogentis'ic acid. An acid from urine; of bacterial origin.

Homoglan'dular (ho-mo-glan'du-lar). Pertaining to the same gland.

Homoiop'odal. Having processes of one kind only: said of nerve-cells.

Homol'ogous (ho-mol'og-us). Of similar structure or place.

Hom'ologue (hom'ol-og). Any homologous organ or part.

Homol'ogy (ho-mol'o-je). Quality of being homologous.

Homol'ysin (ho-mol'is-in). See *Hemolysin*.

Homon'omous (ho-mon'om-us). Under the same law.

Homon'ymous (ho-mon'im-us). Of corresponding name or place. **H. diplopia.** See *Diplopia*.

Homosex'ual. Sexually attracted by persons of the same sex.

Homosex'uality. Sexual perversion toward those of same sex.

Homostim'ulant. Stimulating the same organ that it is derived from.

Homother'mal. Of uniform temperature.

Homoton'ic (ho-mo-ton'ik). Of uniform course or tension.

Ho'motype (ho'mo-tip). A part having reversed symmetry with its fellow.

Hondu'ras bark. Same as *Cascara amarga*.

Hon'ey-comb ringworm. Same as *Favus*.

Honora'rium (hon-or-a're-um). Physician's professional fee.

Hoof-bound. Dryness and contraction of a horse's hoof, causing lameness.

Hook. Curved instrument for traction or holding.

Hook'worm. See *Uncinaria*.

Hoop'ing-cough. Same as *Whooping-cough*.

Hoose. Sheep-cough; a disease of sheep and lambs caused by a worm, *Strongylus filaria*, in the lungs, and marked by cough, loss of appetite, constipation, and dyspnea.

Hoo'ven. Same as *Hoven*.

Hop. See *Humulus*.

Horde'olum. Sty; inflammation of sebaceous glands of eyelid.

Hor'deum. See *Barley*.

Hore'hound, The plant *Marrubium vulgare;* sudorific, bechic, and tonic.

Horis'mascope. An instrument for examining the urine for albumin.

Horizocar'dia. Horizontal position of the heart.

Hor'mion. Median anterior point of spheno-occipital bones.

Hor'monal. A liquid extract from the spleen of an animal killed at the height of digestion: used for stimulating intestinal peristalsis.

Hor'mone (hor'mōn). A substance produced in one organ which excites functional activity in another organ.

Hormon'ic. Having the influence of a hormone.
Hormonogen'esis (hor"mon-o-jen'es-is). Hormonopoiesis.
Hormonogen'ic (hor"mon-o-jen'ik). Forming hormones.
Hormonol'ogy. The science of hormones or of internal secretions.
Hormonopoie'sis. The production of hormones.
Hormonopoiet'ic. Forming hormones.
Hormopoie'sis (hor-mo-poi-e'sis). Hormonopoiesis.
Hormopoiet'ic (hor-mo-poi-et'ik). Forming hormones.
Hor'motone. A mixture of extracts from the thyroid, pituitary, ovary, and testes: used in neurasthenia.
Hor'mozone. A substance produced in the body which helps to regulate chemical processes in the body.
Hor'ner's muscle. See *Tensor tarsi* in *Muscles, Table of.*
Hor'ny epithelium. Trachomatous conjunctivitis. **H. layer.** Same as *Stratum corneum.*
Horop'ter. Sum of all points seen in binocular vision with the eyes fixed.
Horripila'tion. Cutis anserina, or goose-flesh.
Horse-pox. A disease of the horse, a modified small-pox.
Horse-rad'ish. A plant, *Cochlearia armoracea:* root stimulant and antiscorbutic.
Horse-shoe fistula. A semicircular fistulous tract about the anus. **H. kidney,** union of the kidneys by the lower ends.
Hos'pital. Institution for treatment of the sick. **Base h.,** a hospital unit within the line of communication of the army, usually in a permanent building designed for the reception of wounded and other patients received via the field hospitals from the front, and for cases originating within the line of communication itself. **Camp h.,** an immobile military unit organized and equipped for the care of the sick and wounded in camp, in order to prevent immobilization of field hospitals or other mobile sanitary organizations. **Cottage h.,** a small hospital hot having a resident staff; also a hospital consisting of a number of detached cottages. **Evacuation h.,** a mobile advance hospital unit within the line of communication, designed to take over the functions of field hospitals when they move away with their divisions and to supplement base hospitals in their functions. **Field h.,** a portable military hospital, manned by non-commissioned officers and men, located beyond the zone of conflict, three to four miles beyond the dressing stations, designed to shelter and care for wounded brought in by ambulance companies until they can be transported to the line of communications.
Hos'pitalism. Morbid state due to impure air in hospital.
Host. Any animal or plant which supports a parasite. **Definitive h., Final h.,** the animal in which a parasite undergoes its sexual life. **Intermediary h.,** the animal in which a parasite passes its larval existence.
Hot drops. Tincture of capsicum and myrrh. **H. eye,** temporary congestion of the eye, seen in gouty patients.
Hot'tentot apron. Velamen vulvæ; hypertrophy of nymphæ or labia minora. **H. deformity.** See *Steatopygia.*
Hot'tentotism. Exaggerated form of stuttering.
Hour'-glass contraction. Contraction of the uterus which assumes an hour-glass shape.
House-maid's knee. Inflammation of the bursa of knee-cap.
House-surgeon. Resident surgeon of a hospital.
Hous'ton's muscle (hew'stunz). The compressor venæ dorsalis. **H.'s valves,** folds of mucous membrane in rectum.
Ho'ven (ho'ven). Indigestion in cattle and sheep, with abnormal collection of gas in the first stomach; bloat.
How'ship's lacunæ. Depressions in bone beneath periosteum.

HPO_3. Metaphosphoric acid.
H_3PO_2. Hypophosphoric acid.
H_3PO_3. Phosphorous acid.
$H_4P_2O_6$. Hypophosphoric acid.
H_2S. Hydrogen sulphid.
H_2SO_3. Sulphurous acid.
H_2SO_4. Sulphuric acid.
Ht. Symbol for *total hypermetropia.*
Huguier's canal (u-gwe-āz'). See *Canal.* **H.'s glands,** two minor vaginal glands.
Humag'sofan. A proprietary keratin preparation given with the food for the purpose of promoting the growth of hair.
Hu'manized virus. Vaccine virus from the human subject.
Hu'manol. Fluid human fat: used to prevent the formation of adhesions in operations upon tendons and nerves.
Hu'meral (hu'mer-al). Of, or pertaining to, the humerus.
Humerora'dial. Pertaining to humerus and radius.
Hu'merus (hu'mer-us). The bone between shoulder and elbow.
Hu'mid gangrene. See under *Gangrene.*
Humid'ity (hu-mid'it-e). Degree of moisture in the air.
Hu'mor (hu'mor). Any fluid or semifluid of the body.
Hu'moral pathology, Humor'alism. Obsolete doctrine that all diseases arise from some change of the humors.
Hu'mulus. Strobiles of *Humulus lupulus,* or hops; stimulant and sedative.
Hu'mus (hu'mus). Dark mould of decayed vegetable tissue.
Hun'ger-cure. Treatment of disease by severe fasting.
Hunte'rian chancre. True, hard, or syphilitic chancre.
Hun'ter's canal. See *Canal.*
Hunya'di Ja'nos (hun-yah'de yah'nosh). An aperient mineral water.
Huschke's canal (hoosh'kĕz). See *Canal.*
Hut'chinson teeth. Notched and narrow-edged teeth indicative of inherited syphilis.
Hux'ham's tincture. Compound tincture of cinchona bark.
Hux'ley's layer. A layer of the root-sheath of a hair-follicle within Henle's layer.
Hy'alin (hi'al-in). A principle obtainable from the products of amyloid degeneration.
Hy'aline. Glassy; pellucid. See *Degeneration.*
Hyalino'sis. Hyaline degeneration.
Hyalinu'ria. Discharge of hyalin in the urine.
Hyali'tis. Inflammation of hyaloid membrane.
Hyal'ogen (hi-al'o-jen). Albuminous substance occurring in cartilage, vitreous humor, etc., and convertible into hyalin.
Hy'aloid (hi'al-oid). Pellucid; like glass. **H. artery,** fetal branch of central artery of retina. **H. fossa.** See *Fossa.*
Hyaloidi'tis (hi-al-oi-di'tis). See *Hyalitis.*
Hyalomit'ome. Same as *Paramitome.*
Hyalonyx'is (hi''al-o-nik'sis). Puncturation of vitreous body.
Hy'aloplasm (hi'al-o-plazm). Fluid part of cell-protoplasm.
Hyaloserosi'tis. Chronic inflammation of the serous membranes with excessive growth of fibrous tissue and hyaline degeneration
Hyal'osome. A slightly staining nucleolus-like structure in a cell.
Hy'brid. Animal or plant bred or grafted from two species.
Hydan'toin. A basic substance, $C_3H_4N_2O_2$, from allantoin.
Hydat'id, Hydat'id cyst. A cyst formed by the larva of *Tænia.* **H. of Morgagni,** cyst-like remains of Mullerian duct attached to oviduct or testicle.
Hydatid'iform. Resembling a hydatid in form.

Hydatid'ocele (hi-da-tid'o-sēl). Tumor of the scrotum containing hydatids.

Hydatido'ma. A tumor containing hydatids.

Hydatido'sis. Infestation with hydatids.

Hydatidos'tomy. The opening and draining of a hydatid cyst.

Hy'datism. The sound caused by fluid in a cavity.

Hydnocar'pus. A tropical tree, the oil of whose seeds is used in leprosy.

Hydrace'tin. Poisonous antipyretic, $C_6H_5N_2O_2(C_2H_3O)$, from coal-tar.

Hydra'cid. Any hydrogen acid containing no oxygen.

Hydradeni'tis. Inflammation of a lymph-gland.

Hydradeno'ma. Adenoma of the sweat-glands.

Hydraëroperitone'um. Collection of water and gas in the peritoneal cavity.

Hy'dragogue (hi'drag-og). Causing watery purgation.

Hydram'nion. Dropsy of the amnion; excess of amniotic fluid.

Hydrargyra'lia. Mercurial medicinal preparations.

Hydrargy'ria, Hydrar'gyrism. Same as *Mercurialism.*

Hydrargy'rol (hi-drar-ji'rol). Mercury paraphenylthionate, $C_6H_4.OH.SO_2Hg$; used like corrosive sublimate.

Hydrargy'rum. L. for *Mercury.*

Hydrarthro'sis, Hydrar'thus. Dropsical effusion into a joint.

Hydras'tin. Medicinal alkaloid; also a precipitate from *Hydrastis canadensis.*

Hydras'tinin (hi-dras'tin-in). An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2 + H_2O$, from hydrastin; used like ergot.

Hydras'tis canaden'sis. Golden seal; a plant with aperient, diuretic, and tonic properties.

Hy'drate (hi'drāt). 1. Compound of hydroxyl with a radical. 2. A salt or other compound which contains water.

Hy'drated (hi'dra-ted). Combined with water.

Hydrau'lics (hi-draw'liks). Science of liquids in motion.

Hy'drazin (hi'dra-zin). A gaseous diamin, H_4N_2; also, any member of a group of its substitution derivatives.

Hydre'mia (hi-dre'me-ah). Excess of water in the blood.

Hydrencephal'ocele. Protrusion of brain-tissue enclosing part of a ventricle.

Hydrenceph'alus (hi-dren-sef'al-us). Same as *Hydrocephalus.*

Hydrepigas'trium. Fluid between the peritoneum and the abdominal muscles.

Hydriat'ics. Same as *Hydrotherapeutics.*

Hydriat'rist. A specialist in hydrotherapy.

Hy'drid. Compound of hydrogen with an element or radical.

Hydriod'ic acid. See *Acid.*

Hydro'a. Skin-disease with vesicular patches.

Hydro-appen'dix. Distention of the vermiform appendix with watery fluid.

Hydrobiliru'bin. One of the bile-pigments.

Hydrobro'mate. Any salt of hydrobromic acid.

Hydrobro'mic acid. See *Acid.*

Hydrocar'bon. Any compound of hydrogen and carbon.

Hy'drocele (hi'dro-sēl). Collection of fluid about testicle. **H. mulie'bris.** watery dilatation of canal of Nuck.

Hydroceno'sis. Removal of a dropsical fluid.

Hydrocephal'ic. Of, or pertaining to, hydrocephalus.

Hydrocephal'olocele. Same as *Hydrencephalocele.*

Hydroceph'aloid. Resembling hydrocephalus. **H. disease,** state simulating hydrocephalus, but with depressed fontanels following diarrhea.

Hydroceph'alus. Fluid effusion within the cranium.

Hydrochin'one (hi-dro kin'ōn). An alkaloid, $C_6H_6O_2$, from quinin: antipyretic and antiseptic in gonorrhea and conjunctivitis.

Hydrochinonu'ria. Presence of hydrochinone in the urine.

Hydrochlo'rate. Any salt of hydrochloric acid.

Hydrochlo'ric acid. See *Acid.*

Hydrocholecys'tis. Dropsical inflation of gall-bladder.

Hydrocinnam'ic acid. A crystalline substance, $C_6H_5.CH_2.CH_2.COOH$: used in tuberculosis.

Hydrocir'socele (hi-dro-sir'so-sēl). Hydrocele combined with varicocele.

Hydrocol'lidin. A dangerous ptomain from putrefying flesh.

Hydrocol'pos. Cyst of the vagina containing a watery fluid.

Hydroco'nion (hi-dro-ko'ne-on). An atomizer or vaporizer.

Hydrocra'nia. Same as *Hydrocephalus.*

Hydrocu'preine (hi-dro-ku'pre-in). An artificial alkaloid which can be prepared by demethylating dihydroquinine or by reducing cupreine. It is $OH.C_9H_5N.CHOH.C_5H_7N(CH_2)_2C_2H_5$. **Ethyl h., ethyl h. hydrochloride,** optochine; a white crystalline powder, $C_2H_5O.C_9N_5H.CHOH.C_7H_{11}N.C_2H_5$; used in pneumococcus infection, as croupous pneumonia, and in malaria. **Isoamyl h.,** eucupine; an antiseptic and anesthetic derivative of quinine. It is iso-amyl-hydrocupreine, $(CH_3)_2CH.CH_2.CH_2O.C_9H_5N.CHOH.C_7H_{11}N.C_2H_5$. **Iso-octyl h.,** vuzine. **Isopropyl h.,** cinchaine; an anesthetic; it is isopropylhydrocupreine, $(CH_3)_2CHO.C_9H_5N.CHOH.C_7H_{11}N.C_2H_5$. It is used in urologic practice in 0.1 per cent solution. **Methyl h.,** hydroquinine.

Hydrocyan'ic acid (hi-dro-si-an'ik). See *Acid.*

Hy'drocyst (hi'dro-sist). Cyst with watery contents.

Hydrocysto'ma. Disease characterized by small hydrocysts.

Hydrodi'ascope. An instrument used in treating astigmatism.

Hydro-elec'tric bath. Bath in which electricity is administered through water.

Hydro-electriza'tion. Treatment by hydro-electric bath.

Hydro-enceph'alocele (hi"dro-en-sef'al-o-sēl). Hernial protrusion of a portion of cranial dura distended with fluid.

Hydrofluor'ic acid. See *Acid.*

Hy'drogel. A gel that contains water.

Hy'drogen (hi'dro-jen). Light inflammable gaseous element; symbol H. **H. acid.** Same as *Hydracid.* **H. disulphid,** ill-smelling gas, H_2S. **H. monoxid,** water. **H. peroxid,** disinfectant and cleansing liquid, H_2O_2.

Hydroglos'sia. Ranula.

Hydrohematonephro'sis. Distention of the pelvis of the kidney with bloody urine.

Hydrohepato'sis. The collection of fluid in the liver.

Hydrohymeni'tis. Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Hydrokinet'ics. That branch of mechanics which treats of fluids in motion.

Hy'drolase (hi'dro-lās). A ferment which causes hydrolysis.

Hydro'lein (hi-dro'le-in). Cod-liver oil emulsified with borax and pancreatin.

Hydrol'ogy (hi-drol'o-je). The study of water and its uses.

Hy'drolymph. The thin blood of certain animals.

Hydrol'ysis. Decomposition due to absorption of water.

Hydrolyt'ic. Pertaining to hydrolysis.

Hy'dromel (hi'dro-mel). Water sweetened with honey.

Hydromeningi'tis. 1. Meningitis with serous effusion. 2. Descemettis.

Hydromenin'gocele. Encephalocele; also, spina bifida with protrusion of spinal meninges.

Hydrom'eter. Instrument for finding specific gravities of fluids.

Hydrome'tra. Collection of watery fluid in the uterus.

Hydrom'phalus (hi-drom'fal-us). Watery tumor at navel.
Hydromye'lia, Hydromyel'ocele. Formation of spaces filled with water in spinal cord of children.
Hydromyo'ma. A cystic myoma containing fluid.
Hy'dronal. Polymerized chloral: used as a hypnotic.
Hydronaph'tol. A disinfectant preparation of naphtol.
Hydronephro'sis. Collection of urine in pelvis of kidney.
Hydro-oligocythe'mia. Anemia with excess of serum.
Hydroparasal'pinx. Accumulation of watery fluid in the accessory tubes of the oviduct.
Hydroparoti'tis. Distention of the parotid gland with fluid.
Hydropath'ic. Of, or pertaining to, hydropathy.
Hydrop'athy (hi-drop'ath-e). Water cure; hydrotherapy.
Hydropericardi'tis. Pericarditis attended with watery effusion.
Hydropericar'dium. Dropsy of pericardium.
Hydroperinephro'sis. A collection of fluid around the kidney.
Hydroper'ion (hi-dro-per'e-on). The fluid between the decidua reflexa and the decidua vera.
Hydroperitone'um. Ascites; abdominal dropsy.
Hydroph'ilous (hi-drof'il-us). Absorbing water; bibulous.
Hydropho'bia (hi-dro-fo'be-ah). Same as *Rabies*.
Hydrophobopho'bia. Morbid dread of hydrophobia.
Hydrophthal'mia, Hydrophthal'mus. Distention of eyeball from watery effusion.
Hydrophysome'tra. Presence of gas and water in uterus.
Hydrop'ic (hi-drop'ik). Affected with dropsy.
Hydropig'enous (hi-dro-pij'en-us). Causing dropsy.
Hydroplas'ma, Hydroplas'mia. Dilution of the blood-plasma.
Hydropneumato'sis. Collection of fluid and gas in the tissues.
Hydropneumog'omy. The injection of air into a joint to ascertain whether or not there is effusion in the joint.
Hydropneumopericar'dium. Gas and fluid in pericardium.
Hydropneumoperitone'um. The presence of fluid and gas in the peritoneal cavity.
Hydropneumotho'rax. Same as *Pneumohydrothorax*.
Hydropother'apy. Therapeutic injection of ascitic fluid.
Hy'drops (hi'drops). L. for *Dropsy*.
Hydropyonephro'sis. Accumulation of urine and pus in the kidney and its pelvis.
Hydropy'rin. Lithium acetylsalicylate: used in rheumatism and neuralgia.
Hydroqui'none. An antipyretic, $C_6H_4.O_2H_2$, from quinone.
Hydrorhe'ostat. A rheostat in which water affords resistance.
Hydror'rachis. Collection of fluid in vertebral canal.
Hydrorrachi'tis. Hydrorrachis with inflammation.
Hydrorrhe'a (hi-dror-re'ah). A watery discharge. **H. gravida'rum**, watery discharge from the gravid uterus.
Hydrosal'pinx. Dropsy of an oviduct.
Hydrosar'cocele. Hydrocele and sarcocele together.
Hydros'cheocele (hi-dros'ke-o-sēl). Scrotal hernia containing fluid.
Hy'droscope. An instrument for detecting the presence of water.
Hydro'sis (hi-dro'sis). Incorrect spelling of *Hidrosis*.
Hydrosphyg'mograph. Sphygmograph with water for an index.
Hydrostat'ic test. Floating of lungs on water as a test of live-birth.
Hydrostat'ics. Science of equilibrium of fluids.

Hydrosudother'apy. Hydrotherapy with the induction of perspiration.

Hydrosulphu'ric acid. See *Acid.*

Hydrosyringomye'lia. Distention of central canal of spinal cord, with formation of cavities and degeneration.

Hydrotherapeu'tics, Hydrother'apy. Treatment of disease by means of water.

Hydrothionammone'mia. Ammonium sulphid in the blood.

Hydrothione'mia. Hydrogen sulphid in the blood.

Hydrothionu'ria. Hydrogen sulphid in the urine.

Hydrotho'rax (hi-dro-tho'raks). Effused fluid in pleural cavity.

Hydro'tis (hi-dro'tis). Dropsy of the ear.

Hydrot'omy. Dissection of parts by injections of water.

Hydrotym'panum. Dropsy of the tympanic cavity.

Hydro-ure'ter. Distention of the ureter with fluid.

Hydrova'rium (hi-dro-va're-um). Ovarian dropsy.

Hydrox'id. Any compound of hydroxyl with another radical.

Hydroxyben'zene (hi-drox-e-ben'zēn). Phenol or carbolic acid.

Hydrox'yl (hi-drok'sil). The univalent radical HO.

Hydroxylam'in hydrochlorid. A preparation useful in skin diseases.

Hy'drozone (hi'dro-zōn). Water charged with hydrogen peroxid.

Hydru'ria (hi-dru're-ah). Same as *Diabetes insipidus.*

Hyenan'chin. A strychnin-like substance from a South African fruit.

Hyetom'etry (hi-e-tom'et-re). Measurement of the rainfall.

Hygiene (hi-jeen'). Science of health and its preservation.

Hygien'ic (hi-je-en'ik). Pertaining to hygiene or to health.

Hygien'ics. A system of principles for promoting health; hygiene.

Hygi'enist. A specialist in hygiene. **Dental h.,** a person trained in dental prophylaxis.

Hygieniza'tion (hi''je-en-iz-a'shun). The establishment of hygienic conditions.

Hygiogen'esis. The mechanism of the processes which lead to recovery of health.

Hy'grin (hi'grin). A mydriatic base from coca leaves.

Hy'grol (hi'grol). Colloidal mercury: used in ointments.

Hygro'ma (hi-gro'mah). A sac, cyst, or bursa filled with fluid.

Hygrom'eter. Instrument for measuring moisture of atmosphere.

Hygrom'etry. Measurement of moisture in atmosphere.

Hy'groscope. Instrument for estimating the moisture in the air.

Hygroscop'ic (hi-gro-skop'ik). Readily absorbing moisture.

Hygros'copy. Estimation of the moisture in the atmosphere.

Hygrosto'mia (hi-gro-sto'me-ah). Salivation; ptyalism.

Hy'la (hi'lah). A lateral extension of the mesocele; the paraqueduct.

Hy'le. The primitive substance from which all matter is made up.

Hy'lic. Composed of matter.

Hylo'ma. A tumor made up of hylic tissues.

Hy'men. Membranous fold which partly closes vaginal orifice.

Hymeni'tis (hi-men-i'tis). Inflammation of the hymen.

Hymenol'ogy (hi-men-ol'o-je). Science of the membranes.

Hymenol'ypsis. A genus of tape-worm of which *H. na'na* is found in the human ileum.

Hymenor'rhaphy (hi-men-or'af-e). Suturing of the hymen.

Hymen'otome. Instrument for cutting membranes.

Hyobasioglos'sus. Basal part of hyoglossal muscle.

Hyocholal'ic acid. An acid from swine's bile.

Hyo-epiglottid'ean. Pertaining to hyoid bone and epiglottis.

Hyoglos'sal. Pertaining to the hyoid and tongue.

Hyoglos'sus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Hy'oid. 1. Shaped like Greek letter υ. 2. Hyoid bone. **H. arch,** second visceral or branchial arch. **H. bone,** bone at base of tongue.

Hypharyng'eus. See *Constrictor, Middle,* in *Muscles, Table of.*

Hyos'cin (hi-os'in). A nerve-depressant and mydriatic alkaloid from hyoscyamus.

Hyoscy'amin. Alkaloid like atropin, from hyoscyamus.

Hyoscy'amus ni'ger. Henbane, a poisonous plant: narcotic, sedative, and mydriatic.

Hypacou'sia, Hypacu'sia, Hypacu'sis. Defect of hearing.

Hypalbumino'sis. Deficiency of albumins in blood.

Hypalge'sia, Hypal'gia. Diminished sensibility to pain.

Hypam'nios. Deficiency of amniotic fluid.

Hypanakine'sis. Deficiency of mechanic action, as of the stomach.

Hypax'ial (hip-aks'e-al). Situated ventrad to bodily axis.

Hypeosin'ophil (hi-pe-o-sin'o-fil). Imperfectly staining with eosin.

Hypera'cid (hi-per-as'id). Abnormally or excessively acid.

Hyperacidaminu'ria. Excess of amino-acids in the urine.

Hyperacid'ity (hi-per-as-id'it-e). Excessive degree of acidity.

Hyperactiv'ity. Overactivity.

Hyperacu'sis. Abnormally acute sense of hearing.

Hyperacute' (hi-per-ak-ūt'). Very acute.

Hyperadeno'sis. Enlargement of glands.

Hyperadipo'sis, Hyperadipos'ity. Extreme fatness.

Hyperadrenale'mia. Increased amount of adrenal secretion in the blood.

Hyperadre'nalism. Abnormal activity of adrenal secretion.

Hyperadre'nia. Abnormal activity of adrenal secretion.

Hyperalbumino'sis. Excess of albuminoids in the blood.

Hyperalge'sia. Excessive sensitiveness to pain.

Hyperal'gia (hi-per-al'je-ah). Abnormal sensitiveness to pain.

Hyperalkalin'ity. Excessive alkalinity.

Hyperanakine'sis. Excessive mechanic activity, as of the stomach.

Hypera'phia (hi-per-a'fe-ah). Excesive tactile sensibility.

Hyperaph'ic. Characterized by hyperaphia.

Hyperazote'mia. The presence of an abnormally large amount of nitrogenous matter in the blood.

Hyperazotu'ria. Presence of an excess of nitrogenous matter in the urine.

Hyperbrachycephal'ic (hi-per-bra-ki-sef-al'ik). Excessively brachycephalic.

Hypercap'nia. Excess of carbon dioxid.

Hypercathar'sis. Excessive purgation.

Hypercemento'sis. Excessive growth of tooth cement.

Hyperchlorhyd'ria. Excess of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

Hyperchlorida'tion. The administration of large amounts of sodium chlorid.

Hypercho'lia. Excessive secretion of bile.

Hyperchroma'sia. Hyperchromatism.

Hyperchromat'ic. Excessively high colored.

Hyperchro'matin. The part of the chromatin that stains with azure.

Hyperchro'matism. 1. Excessive pigmentation. 2. Increased staining capacity.

Hyperchromatop'sia. A state in which objects appear colored.

Hyperchromato'sis. Excess of pigment in any part.

Hypercine'sia (hi-per-sin-e'zhe-ah). Preternatural mobility.

Hypereri'nism. The bodily state caused by excessive activity of any endocrine gland.

Hypercryalge'sia (hi-per-kri-al-je'zhe-ah). Excessive sensitiveness to cold.

Hypercryesthe'sia. Same as *Hypercryalgesia.*

Hypercyanot'ic (hi-per-si-an-ot'ik). Extremely cyanotic.

Hypercye'sis. Same as *Superfetation.*

Hypercythe'mia (hi-per-si-the'me-ah). Excess in the number of red corpuscles.

Hypercyto'sis (hi-per-si-to'sis). Same as *Hyperleukocytosis.*

Hyperdactyl'ia. An excessive number of fingers or toes.

Hyperdicrot'ic. Markedly dicrotic.

Hyperdisten'tion (hi-per-dis-ten'shun). Excessive distention.

Hyperdiure'sis. Excessive secretion of urine.

Hyperdyna'mia. Excess of muscular action.

Hyperem'esis (hi-per-em'is-is). Excessive vomiting.

Hypere'mia (hi-per-e'me-ah). Excess of blood in any part of the body. **Bier's passive h.,** passive venous congestion secured by a thin rubber bandage about a part: used in treating joint affections.

Hyperenceph'alus. Monster fetus with brain exposed.

Hyperen'docrinism. Abnormal increase of any internal secretion.

Hyperendocris'ia. Hyperendocrinism.

Hypereosinophil'ia. Excessive eosinophilia.

Hyperephidro'sis. Too profuse sweating.

Hyperepineph'ry. Excessive activity of adrenal secretion.

Hyperer'ethism. Extreme irritability

Hypererga'sia. Excessive functional activity.

Hypererythrocythe'mia. Excess of red corpuscles in the blood.

Hyperesopho'ria. Extreme upward and inward strabismus.

Hyperesthe'sia. Excessive sensitiveness of the skin.

Hyperesthet'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with hyperesthesia.

Hyperexopho'ria. Extreme upward and outward strabismus.

Hyperexten'sion. Extreme or excessive extension.

Hypergen'esis (hi-per-jen'es-is). Excessive development.

Hypergen'italism. Excessive activity of the internal secretion of the genital glands, causing precocious puberty and genital overdevelopment.

Hypergeusesthe'sia, Hypergeu'sia. Abnormal acuteness of sense of taste.

Hyperglobu'lia. Excess in number of red blood-corpuscles.

Hyperglyce'mia. Excess of glucose in the blood.

Hyperglycis'tia. Excess of sugar in the tissues.

Hyperglycogenol'ysis. Excessive splitting up of glycogen in the body.

Hyperglycopla'mia. The presence of an excessive amount of sugar in the blood-plasma.

Hyperglycorrha'chia. The presence of an excessive amount of sugar in the cerebrospinal fluid.

Hyperglycose'mia (hy per-gli-ko-se'me-ah). Hyperglycemia.

Hyperglycosu'ria (hi-per-gli-ko-su're-ah). Excessive glycosuria.

Hypergo'nadism. Excessive activity of the internal secretion of the testicle or ovary.

Hyperhedo'nia. Morbid increase of enjoyment.

Hyperhepa'tia. Excessive functioning of the liver.

Hyperhidro'sis (hi-per-hid-ro'sis). Excessive sweating.

Hyperhypercyto'sis. Hyperleukocytosis with special increase of neutrophils.

Hyperhypocyto'sis. Leukopenia with relative increase of neutrophils.

Hyperi'deal. Same as *Salvarsan.*

Hyperinose'mia, Hyperino'sis. Excess of fibrin in the blood.

Hyperin'sulinism. Excessive secretion of insulin, resulting in hypoglycemia.

Hyperinterrenop'athy. Any disease due to overactivity of the cortex of the suprarenal gland.

Hyperinvolu'tion. Too complete involution, as of the womb.

Hyperisoto'nia. Marked equality of tone.

Hyperisoton'ic. Noting a serum containing more salt than is necessary to preserve the red corpuscles.

Hyperkeratomyco'sis. Hypertrophy of corneous tissue due to a microphyte.

Hyperkerato'sis. 1. Hypertrophy of cornea. 2. Keratoglobus. 3. Hypertrophy of the stratum corneum.

Hyperkine'sia, Hyperkine'sis. Abnormal mobility.

Hyperleukocyto'sis. Excess in number of leukocytes.

Hyperlipe'mia. Excess of fat in the blood.

Hyperlipo'sis. Excess of liposin in the blood-serum.

Hyperlithu'ria. Excess of lithic (uric) acid in the urine.

Hypermas'tia. Excessive size of mammary gland.

Hypermature (hi-per-mat-ūr'). Past the stage of maturity.

Hypermegaso'ma. Excessive bodily development.

Hypermetab'olism. Increased metabolism.

Hypermetapla'sia. Excessive metaplasia.

Hyperme'tria. Excessive range of movement in a part.

Hypermetrope (hi-per'met-rōp). A far-sighted person.

Hypermetro'pia. Far-sightedness; hyperopia.

Hypermotil'ity. Excessive motility.

Hypermyesthe'sia. Excessive sensitiveness of muscles.

Hypermyoto'nia. Excess of muscular tonicity.

Hypermyot'rophy. Excessive development of muscular tissue.

Hyperneocyto'sis. Hyperleukocytosis with presence of immature forms.

Hypernephro'ma. Tumor derived from suprarenal tissue.

Hyperneurotiza'tion. The implantation of a foreign motor nerve into a muscle in order to increase the energy of the muscle.

Hypernitre'mia. Excessive quantity of nitrogen in the blood.

Hypernœ'a, Hypernoi'a. Excessive mental activity.

Hypernor'mal. In excess of what is normal.

Hypernormocyto'sis. Excessive proportion of neutrophils in the blood.

Hypernutrit'ion. Overfeeding and its ill effects.

Hyperon'tomorph. A person with a tendency to hyperthyroidism.

Hyperonych'ia (hi-per-o-nik'e-ah). Hypertrophy of the nails.

Hy'perope (hi'per-ōp). Same as *Hypermetrope.*

Hypero'pia. Far-sightedness; focussing of parallel rays behind the retina. **Absolute h.,** that which can be partially corrected by accommodation. **Axial h.** is due to shortness of the antero-posterior axis of the eye. **Facultative h.** can be entirely corrected by accommodation. **Latent h.,** that part of the total h. which is not corrected by accommodation. **Manifest h.,** that which may be corrected by accommodation aided by convex lenses. **Relative h.,** that in which vision is distinct only when excessive convergence is made. **Total h.,** manifest and latent h. combined.

Hyperor'chidism. Abnormal activity of the internal secretion of the testicle.

Hyperorex'ia. Excessive appetite; bulimia.

Hyperorthocyto'sis. Hyperleukocytosis with normal proportion of various forms.

Hyperos'mia. Hyperosphre'sis. Morbid sensitiveness to odors.

Hyperosto'sis. Excessive growth of bony tissue.

Hyperpep'sia. Dyspepsia with excess of chlorids.

Hyperpepsin'ia. Abnormally copious secretion of pepsin in the stomach.

Hyperpha'langism. Presence of a supernumerary phalanx on a finger or toe.

Hyperpho'nia. Excessively energetic phonation.

Hyperpho'ria. Elevation of one visual axis above the other.

Hyperphre'nia. 1. Great mental excitement. 2. Great mental activity.

Hyperpie'sis (hi''per-pi-e'sis). Abnormally high pressure.

Hyperpiet'ic (hi''per-pi-et'ik). Showing high blood-pressure.

Hyperpi'nealism. Abnormal activity of pineal secretion.

Hyperpitu'itarism. Excessive activity of the pituitary gland.

Hyperpla'sia. Abnormal multiplication of tissue elements.

Hyperplas'tic (hi-per-plas'tik). Pertaining to hyperplasia.

Hyperpne'a (hi-perp-ne'ah). Exaggerated breathing movements.

Hyperporo'sis. Excessive callus formation.

Hyperpra'gic. Characterized by excessive activity.

Hyperprax'ia. Abnormal activity; restlessness.

Hyperprosex'ia. Occupation of the mind by one idea to the exclusion of all others.

Hyperproteinu'ria. The presence of an abnormally high amount of protein in the blood-plasma.

Hyperproteo'sis. A condition due to excess of protein in the diet.

Hyperpselaphe'sia (hi''perp-sel-af-e'ze-ah). Morbid tactile sensitiveness.

Hyperpsycho'sis. Exaggeration of the function of the mind.

Hyperpyre'mia. Excess of carbonaceous matter in the blood.

Hyperpyret'ic (hi-per-pi-ret'ik). Affected by hyperpyrexia.

Hyperpyrex'ia. Excessively high fever.

Hyperres'onance. Exaggerated resonance.

Hypersecre'tion (hi-per-sek-re'shun). Too copious secretion.

Hypersensibil'ity. Same as Anesthesia.

Hypersensitiza'tion. An abnormally sensitive condition: especially a state of increased susceptibility to infection.

Hypersialo'sis. Excessive secretion of the salivary glands.

Hyperskeocyto'sis. Same as Hyperleukocytosis.

Hypersom'nia. Pathologically excessive sleep.

Hypersphyx'ia. Increased activity of the circulation.

Hypersthe'nia. Exaltation of the vital activity.

Hypersthen'ic. Marked by hypersthenia.

Hypersthenu'ria. Dilute condition of the urine.

Hypersusceptibil'ity. Anaphylaxis.

Hypersys'tole. Abnormal exaggeration of the systole.

Hypersystol'ic. Having heart-beats of excessive force.

Hypertarach'ia. Extreme irritability of the nervous system.

Hyperte'lorism. Abnormal width between two symmetrical parts.

Hyperten'sion. Abnormally high tension; especially high blood-pressure.

Hyperten'sive. Marked by increased blood-pressure.

Hyperthe'lia. The presence of supernumerary nipples.

Hyperthermalge'sia (hi-per-ther-mal-je'zhe-ah). Abnormal sensitiveness to heat.

Hyperther'mia. Abnormally high temperature.

Hyperthermo-esthe'sia. Abnormal sensitiveness to heat.

Hyperther'my (hi-per-ther'me). Hyperthermia.

Hyperthy'mia (hi-per-thi'me-ah). Excessive emotionalism.

Hyperthy'mism, Hyperthymiza'tion. Excessive activity of the thymus gland.

Hyperthyroida'tion. Overaction of thyroid gland, as in exophthalmic goiter.

Hyperthyro'sis. Same as *Hyperthyroidation.*

Hyperto'nia. Excessive tonicity, strength, or tension.

Hypertrichi'asis, Hypertricho'sis. Excessive hairiness.

Hypertroph'ic (hi-per-trof'ik). Characterized by hypertrophy.

Hyper'trophy (hi-per'trof-e). Morbid enlargement of an organ or part. **Compensatory h.,** that which results from increased functional activity due to some physical defect. **Concentric h.,** increased thickness of the walls of an organ with no enlargement, but with diminished capacity. **Excentric h.,** hypertrophy with dilatation of cavity. **False h.,** increase in one constituent substance only. **Marie's h.,** chronic enlargement of the joints following chronic periostitis. **Numeric h.,** that due to increased number of structural elements. **Physiologic h.** Same as *Compensatory h.* **Simple h.** is due to increase of all component tissues. **True h.** is due to increase of all component tissues.

Hypertro'pia. Elevation of one of the visual axes.

Hyperure'sis (hi-per-u-re'sis). Polyuria.

Hyperurice'mia (hi-per-u-ris-e'me-ah). Excess of uric acid in the blood.

Hyperviscos'ity. Excessive viscosity.

Hypesthe'sia (hi-pes-the'ze-ah). Lessening of tactile sensibility.

Hyphedo'nia. Diminution of power of enjoyment.

Hyphe'mia. 1. Hemorrhage within the eye. 2. Oligemia.

Hyphidro'sis (hif-id-ro'sis). Too scanty perspiration.

Hyphomyce'tes (hi-fo-mi-se'tēz). A genus of fungi including the moulds, etc.

Hypino'sis (hip-in-o'sis). Lack of fibrin in the blood.

Hypnac'etin (hip-nas'et-in). A hypnotic and antiseptic compound, $CH_2CO.NH.C_5H_4.OCH_2.CO.C_6H_5$.

Hyp'nagogue (hip'nag-og). Hypnotic.

Hyp'nal (hip'nal). Hypnotic preparation of antipyrin and chloral.

Hyp'nocyst. A quiescent cyst.

Hypnogenet'ic. Causing or producing sleep. **H. spots,** superficial areas, stimulation of which brings on sleep.

Hypnoidiza'tion. The production of light hypnosis.

Hyp'nolepsy (hip'no-lep-se). Abnormal sleepiness.

Hypnol'ogy (hip-nol'o-je). Scientific view of sleep or of hypnotism.

Hyp'none (hip'nōn). Same as *Acetophenone.*

Hypnopy'rin. An antipyretic and analgesic quinin preparation.

Hypno'sis. The condition of abnormal sleep.

Hypnos'ophy. The study of sleep and its phenomena.

Hypnot'ic. 1. Causing, or resembling, sleep. 2. Agent that induces sleep.

Hyp'notism. Artificially induced state resembling sleep.

Hyp'notize (hip'not-īz). To put into a condition of hypnotism.

Hy'po. 1. Hypochondriasis. 2. Sodium hyposulphite: used as a fixing agent in photography.

Hypo-acid'ity (hi-po-as-id'it-e). Lack or need of an acid.

Hypo-ade'nia. Defective glandular activity.

Hypo-adre'nalism, Hypo-adre'nia. Deficiency of adrenal activity.

Hypo-alimenta'tion. Insufficient nourishment.

Hypo-al'kaline. Less alkaline than normal.

Hypo-alkalin'ity. The state of being less alkaline than normal.

Hypo-alone'mia. Deficiency of salts in the blood.

Hypo-azotu'ria. Diminished secretion of nitrogenous material in the urine.

Hypobarop'athy. The disturbances experienced in high altitudes; aviator's disease.

Hy'poblast (hi'po-blast). The innermost layer of the primitive embryo; the endoderm.

Hypoblas'tic (hi-po-blas'tik). Pertaining to the hypoblast.

Hypobu'lia. Abnormal feebleness of will.

Hypocalce'mia. Reduction of the blood calcium below normal.

Hypocap'nia. Deficiency of carbon dioxid in the blood.

Hypochlorhyd'ria. Lack of hydrochloric acid in gastric juice.

Hypochloriza'tion. Diminution of sodium chlorid in the diet.

Hypochon'driac. 1. Situated under the lowest ribs. 2. A person affected with hypochondriasis. **H. region.** Same as *Hypochondrium.*

Hypochondri'acal. Affected with hypochondriasis.

Hypochondri'asis. Morbid anxiety about the health.

Hypochon'drium. The upper lateral region on either side next below the thorax.

Hypochromato'sis. Fading and disappearance of the chromatin of a cell.

Hypochro'mia, Hypochro'sis. Deficiency of color.

Hypocine'sia. Decreased power of movement.

Hypocola'sia. Abnormal weakness of the inhibitory mechanism of the body.

Hypocon'dylar (hi-po-kon'dil-ar). Below a condyle.

Hypocri'nism. The condition due to deficient secretion of an endocrine gland.

Hypocyclo'sis. Insufficiency of accomodation in the eye.

Hypocystot'omy (hi-po-sis-tot'o-me). Opening of the bladder through the perineum.

Hypocyto'sis (hi-po-si-to'sis). Deficiency of blood-corpuscles.

Hypodermat'ic, Hypoder'mic (hi-po-der-mat'ik, hi-po-der'mik). Applied beneath, or situated under, the skin.

Hypodermat'omy (hi-po-der-mat'o-me). Subcutaneous incision.

Hypodermoc'lysis. Injection of fluids into subcutaneous tissues.

Hypodyna'mia. Diminished power.

Hypoendoc'rinism. Insufficiency of any internal secretion.

Hypoendocris'ia. Hypoendocrinism.

Hypo-eosinophil'ia. Decrease of the eosinophil leukocytes of the blood.

Hypo-ep'inephry. Inadequacy of the adrenal secretion.

Hypogas'tric. Of, or pertaining to, hypogastrium. **H. artery,** umbilical artery of fetus. **H. plexus,** plexus of sympathetic nerve for pelvic viscera. **H. region.** Same as *Hypogastrium.*

Hypogas'trium. The lower middle abdominal region.

Hypogen'esis. Defective growth or development.

Hypogen'italism. A eunuch-like condition due to defect of the internal secretion of a genital gland.

Hypogeu'sia (hi-po-jew'ze-ah). Deficient sense of taste.

Hypoglobu'lia. Same as *Hypocytosis.*

Hypoglos'sal. Situated under the tongue.

Hypoglot'tis. Same as *Ranula.*

Hypoglyce'mia. A deficiency of sugar in the blood.

Hypoglyce'mic. Characterized by or causing hypoglycemia.

Hypoglycogenol'ysis. Defective glycogen lysis.

Hypogna'thus. Monster fetus with a head on lower jaw.

Hypogo'nadism. Defective secretion of the genital glands.

Hypohepat'ia. Deficient functioning of the liver.

Hypohidro'sis (hy-po-hid-ro'sis). Same as *Hyphidrosis.*

Hypohypoph'ysism. Same as *Hypopituitarism.*

Hypo-inose'mia. Decreased coagulability of the blood.

Hypo-in'sulinism. Deficient secretion of insulin resulting in diabetes.

Hypo-isoton'ic. A term applied to a solution having a lesser osmotic power than another.

Hypokine'sia. Defective motor response to a stimulus.

Hypokinet'ic. Marked by decreased functional activity.

Hypokola'sia. Weakness of the inhibitory mechanism.

Hypolepido'ma. A tumor formed from hypoblastic tissue.

Hypoleukocyto'sis. Deficiency of leukocytes in blood.

Hypolipo'sis. Deficiency of fat in the tissues.

Hypolymphe'mia. Deficiency of lymphocytes in the blood.

Hypoma'nia (hi-po-ma'ne-ah). Mania of a mild type.

Hypomelancho'lia. Melancholia with slight mental disorder.

Hypometab'olism. Decreased metabolism.

Hypome'tria. Diminished range of movement.

Hypom'nesis. Defective memory.

Hypomyoto'nia. Deficient muscular tonicity.

Hypomyx'ia. Decreased secretion of mucus.

Hyponi'trous acid. Acid, HNO, forming hyponitrites.

Hyponych'ium (hi-po-nik'e-um). The epidermis upon which the nail-body rests.

Hypo-orthocyto'sis. Leukopenia in which the relative proportion of the various forms of leukocytes is maintained.

Hypo-ova'ria. Deficient endocrine action of the ovaries.

Hypopan'creatism. Diminished pancreatic activity.

Hypoparathyreo'sis. A condition of defective action of the parathyroids.

Hypoparathy'roidism. Insufficiency of the parathyroid glands.

Hypopep'sia. Indigestion from lack of function in stomach.

Hypopepsin'ia. Deficient pepsin secretion.

Hypophalan'gism. Deficiency in the number of phalanges on fingers or toes.

Hypophar'ynx. The lower or laryngeal part of the pharynx.

Hypopho'nia. Incoordination of the muscles of speech formation.

Hypopho'ria. Depression of one visual axis below the other.

Hypophos'phite. Any salt of hypophosphorous acid.

Hypophos'phorous acid. See *Acid.*

Hypophre'nia (hi-po-fre'ne-ah). Feeble-mindedness.

Hypophreno'sis (hi-po-fre-no'sis). Feeble-mindedness.

Hypophysec'tomy. Excision of the pituitary body.

Hypophyseopriv'ic, Hypophyseop'rivous. Due to defect of the internal secretion of the pituitary body.

Hypoph'ysin (hi-pof'is-in). A compound from the hypophysis of the ox: used in acromegaly.

Hypoph'ysis cer'ebri. Same as *Pituitary body.*

Hypopie'sis (hi-po-pi-e'sis). Extremely low arterial pressure.

Hypopi'nealism. Defective action of the pineal body.

Hypopitu'itarism. Diminished activity of the pituitary body.

Hypopla'sia. Incomplete or defective structure.

Hypopselaphe'sia (hi-pop-sel-af-e'ze-ah). Dulness of tactile sense.

Hypopsycho'sis. Diminution of the function of thought.

Hypopty'alism (hi-po-ti'al-izm). Decreased secretion of saliva.

Hypo'pyon (hi-po'pi-on). Pus in anterior chamber of the eye.

Hyporeflex'ia. Weakening of the reflexes.

Hyposar'ca. Same as *Anasarca.*

Hyposecre'tion. Diminished secretion.

Hyposen'sitive. Less sensitive; having hypersensitiveness lessened.

Hyposensitiza'tion. The act of making hyposensitive.

Hyposiagonarthri'tis. Inflammation of the temporomandibular joint.

Hyposialadeni'tis. Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.

Hypos'mia (hi-poz'me-ah). Imperfect sense of smell.

Hypospa'dias (hi-po-spa'de-as). 1. Congenital opening of urethra on under side of penis. 2. Opening of the urethra into the vagina.

Hyposphyx'ia. Abnormally depressed circulation.

Hypos'tasis (hi-pos'tas-is). 1. Deposit or sediment. 2. Formation of a deposit; especially a settling of blood from feeble blood-current.

Hypostat'ic. Of, or pertaining to, hypostasis.

Hyposthe'nia. Enfeebled state; defect of strength.

Hyposul'phurous acid. See *Acid.*

Hypoth'enar. Ridge on palm along bases of fingers and ulnar margin.

Hypother'mal. Moderately warm; deficient in heat.

Hypother'my (hi-po-ther'me). Abnormally low temperature.

Hypothy'mia (hi-po-thi'me-ah). Depression of spirits.

Hypothy'mism. Abnormally deficient thymus activity.

Hypothyreo'sis. Deficient action of the thyroid body.

Hypothy'roidism. Same as *Hypothyreosis.*

Hypothyro'sis. Hypothyreosis.

Hypoto'nia, Hypot'onus, Hypot'ony. Diminished tension, especially intra-ocular tension.

Hypotoxic'ity. Diminished or mitigated toxic quality.

Hypotricho'sis. Deficiency of hair.

Hypoxan'thin. A leukomain from plant and animal tissue.

Hypsiceph'alus, Hypsoceph'alus. A head having a breadth-height index exceeding 75.

Hypsokine'sis. A backward swaying or falling.

Hypur'gia (hi-per'je-ah). The minor factors that make for recovery of a case.

Hyr'gol (her'gol). Colloidal mercury: used in syphilis.

Hysteral'gia (his-ter-al'je-ah). Pain in the uterus.

Hysterec'tomy (his-ter-ek'to-me). Surgical removal of uterus.

Hystereuryn'ter. An instrument for dilating the uterus.

Hyste'ria. Disease, mainly of women, characterized by lack of control over emotions and acts. **H. ma'jor.** Same as *Hystero-epilepsy.* **H. mi'nor,** hysteria with mild convulsions, in which consciousness is not lost.

Hyster'ical. Pertaining to, or affected with, hysteria.

Hystericoneural'gic. Resembling neuralgia, but of hysterical origin.

Hysteri'tis (his-ter-i'tis). Inflammation of womb.

Hysterocat'alepsy. Hysteria with cataleptic symptoms.

Hys'terocele (his'ter-o-sēl). Hernia of the gravid uterus.

Hysterocervicot'omy. Excision of the fetus by Cesarean section through the vagina.

Hysteroclei'sis. Surgical closure of os uteri.

Hysterocystoclei'sis. Operation of turning the cervix uteri into the bladder and suturing it.

Hystero-ep'ilepsy. Severe type of hysteria with epileptiform convulsions.

Hysterogastror'rhaphy. Suture of uterus to gastric wall.

Hysterogen'ic. Causing hysterical phenomena or symptoms.

Hys'teroid (his'ter-oid). Like or akin to hysteria.

Hysterokataprax'is. The operation of supporting the uterus by metallic ligatures passed around the uterus and fastened in the abdominal wall.

Hysterolaparot'omy. Incision of the uterus through the abdominal wall.

Hys'terolith (his'ter-o-lith). A uterine calculus.
Hysterol'ogy (his-ter-ol'o-je). The study of the uterus.
Hysterolox'ia. Oblique displacement of the uterus.
Hysterol'ysis. The operation of loosening the uterus from its adhesions.
Hysterom'eter. Instrument for measuring the womb.
Hysterom'etry. Measurement of uterus, or its length.
Hysteromyo'ma. Myoma of the uterus.
Hysteromyomec'tomy. Excision of uterine myoma.
Hysteromyot'omy. Incision of the uterus for removal of a solid tumor.
Hysteroneuro'sis. Nervous disease due to uterine lesion.
Hystero-oophorec'tomy. Surgical removal of uterus and ovaries.
Hysterop'athy (his-ter-op'ath-e). Any uterine disease.
Hysteropex'ia. Fixation of uterus to abdominal wall.
Hys'terophore (his'ter-o-fōr). A pessary for uterine support.
Hysteropsycho'sis. Mental disease from disease of uterus.
Hysteropto'sis (his-ter-op-to'sis). Prolapse of the womb.
Hysteror'rhaphy. 1. The stitching of a lacerated uterus. 2. Same as *Hysteropexia.*
Hysterorrhex'is. Rupture of the womb.
Hysterosalpingo-oöphorec'tomy. Excision of uterus, oviducts, and ovaries.
Hyster'oscope. Instrument for examining womb.
Hysterostomat'omy. Incision of the os and cervix uteri.
Hysterosyph'ilis. A hysteric neurosis due to syphilis.
Hysterota'betism. Combined hysteria and tabes.
Hysterotokot'omy. Cesarean operation.
Hyster'otome. Instrument for incising cervix uteri.
Hysterot'omy (his-ter-ot'o-me). Incision of uterus.
Hysterotrachelor'rhaphy. Plastic surgery of cervix uteri.
Hysterotrachelot'omy. Incision of neck of uterus.
Hysterotraumat'ic. Due to traumatic hysteria.
Hysterotrau'matism. Hysteric symptoms following traumatism.
Hysterotris'mus. Spasm of the uterus.
Hystrici'asis, Hys'tricism. 1. Morbid erection of hairs. 2. Ichthyosis hystrix.
Hy'ther (hi'ther). The combined effect of the humidity and temperature of the air.

I.

I. Symbol of *iodin.*
Iamatol'ogy (i-am-at-ol'o-je). Science of remedies.
Iate'ria (i-at-e're-ah). Therapeutics.
Iatralip'tic method. Frictional application of remedies.
Iatralip'tics. Treatment by inunction and friction.
I'atrarchy. Government by physicians.
Iat'revin. A preparation of menthol and isobutylphenol: used in pulmonary phthisis.
Iat'ric (i-at'rik). Pertaining to medicine or to a physician.
Iatrochem'istry. Obsolete opinion that chemistry is the basis of all therapeutics.
I'atrol (i'at-rol). Oxyiodomethylanilid; an antiseptic agent.
Iatrol'ogy (i-at-rol'o-je). Science of medicine.
Iatrophys'ics (i-at-ro-fiz'iks). Obsolete treatment of all diseases by physical or mechanical means.
Iatrotech'nics. Practical application of therapeutical principles.
Ibo'ga. A tonic and aphrodisiac plant.

Ibo'gain. A hypnotic alkaloid from Iboga.

Ic'ajin (ik'aj-in). Poisonous alkaloid from African drug.

Ice-bag, I.-cap, I.-compress. A poultice or bag of pounded ice to reduce the temperature.

Ice'land moss (is'land). See *Cetraria.* **I. spar,** transparent calcium carbonate, used in making Nicol prisms.

Ich'nogram (ik'no-gram). A footprint.

I'chor (i'kor). Watery fluid discharged from wounds or sores.

Ichore'mia (i-kor-e'me-ah). Contamination of the blood by septic or toxic material.

I'chorous (i'kor-us). Watery and acrid pus.

Ichorrhe'a, Ichorrhœ'a (i-ko-re'ah). Copious discharge of ichorous fluid.

Ichorrhe'mia (i-kor-re'me-ah). See *Ichoremia.*

Ichthal'bin. Ichthyol albuminate: used like ichthyol.

Ichthar'gan. A compound of ichthyol and silver used in gonorrheal endometritis, etc.

Ichthar'gol. A silver preparation resembling Ichthargan.

Ichther'mol. A compound of ichthyosulphonic acid and mercury.

Ich'thidin, Ich'thin, Ich'thulin. Three substances from eggs of fishes.

Ich'thoform. Compound of ichthyol and formaldehyd: antifermentative.

Ichthyis'mus. Disease caused by eating rancid or poisonous fish.

Ichthyocol'la. Isinglass; gelatin from fish-bladders.

Ichthy'odin. Same as *Isarol.*

Ich'thyoid (ik'the-oid). Fish-like; shaped like a fish.

Ich'thyol (i'.'the-ol). A thick brownish liquid from a kind of asphalt; useful in skin-diseases.

Ichthyol'idin. Piperazin ichthyol sulphonate: used for gout.

Ichthyopho'bia. Morbid dislike of fish.

Ichthyo'sis (ik-the-o'sis). Disease characterized by dryness, roughness, and scaliness of the skin. **I. follicula'ris,** form in which sebum and epithelium are heaped around orifices of hair-follicles. **I. hys'trix,** a variety with dry warty knobs. **I. seba'cea.** See *Seborrhea.* **I. sim'plex.** See *Xeroderma.*

Ichthyot'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, ichthyosis.

Ichthyotox'icum. A poisonous principle obtainable from fish.

Ichthyotox'in. A poisonous principle of eel serum.

I'cing-liver. Liver covered with a white coating like icing.

Icterepati'tis. Hepatitis and jaundice.

Icter'ic (ik-ter'ik). Pertaining to, or affected with, jaundice.

Icteri'tious (ik-ter-ish'us). Of the color of jaundice.

Ictero-ane'mia. A disease marked by icterus, anemia, splenic enlargement, and hemolysis.

Icterohepati'tis. Inflammation of the liver with marked jaundice.

Ic'teroid (ik'ter-oid). Like or resembling jaundice.

Ic'terus. L. for *Jaundice.* **Cythemolytic i.,** icterus due to excessive formation of bile from destruction of red blood-corpuscles. **Febrile i., febri'lis,** an acute infectious jaundice; Weil's disease. See *Atrophy.* **I. gra'vis,** acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **Gubler's i.,** hematogenous jaundice believed to be due to excessively rapid hemolysis. **Lionville's i.,** icterus neonatorum. **I. me'las,** black jaundice; Winckle's disease. **I. neonato'rum,** the jaundice sometimes seen in newborn children. **I, præ'cox,** jaundice in secondary syphilis. **I. typhoi'des,** acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **Urobilin-i.** See *Urobilinicterus.*

Ictom'eter. An instrument for estimating the heart action.

Ic'tus. A stroke, blow, or sudden attack.

Id. A chromosphere considered as a component of the idants.

I'dant. A chromosome regarded as a factor in heredity.

Ide'a (i-de'ah). A mental impression or conception. **Autochthonous i.,** an idea which comes into the mind in some unaccountable way, and which is strange, but cannot be accounted for by a hallucination. **Compulsive i.,** an idea which intrudes, recurs, and persists despite reason and will. **Dominant i.,** a morbid or other impression that controls or colors every action and thought. **Fixed i.,** a morbid impression or belief which morbidly stays in the mind and cannot be changed by reason. **I. of reference,** an idea which causes the possessor to suppose that the words and actions of others refer to himself.

Ide'al paraplegia. See *Paraplegia.*

Idea'tion (i-de-a'shun). Clear mental presentation of an object.

Iden'tical points. The corresponding points in the retinas of the two eyes.

Ideog'enous (i-de-oj'en-us). Aroused by an idea or thought.

Ideomo'tion. Muscular action induced by a dominant idea.

Ideomo'tor. Transforming mental energy into motion.

Ideophren'ic insanity. See *Insanity.*

Id'iocy (id'e-o-se). Complete imbecility. **Amaurotic family i.** (Tay, 1881; Sachs, 1887), a disease of infants and children, marked by changes in the macula lutea, increasing failure of vision, paralysis, and death. **Aztec i.,** microcephalic idiocy. **Cretinoid i.,** cretinism. **Diplegic i.,** paralysis in infancy affecting all the extremities. **Epileptic i.,** idiocy combined with epilepsy. **Genetous i.,** that which dates from fetal life. **Hemiplegic i.,** hemiplegia in infancy. **Hydrocephalic i.,** idiocy combined with chronic hydrocephalus. **Intrasocial i.,** idiocy in which the patient is capable of performing some regular occupation. **Microcephalic i.,** idiocy associated with microcephalia. **Mongolian i.,** congenital idiocy with marked liveliness and imitativeness, a flattened skull, oblique eye-slit, mobile hips, and shortness of thumbs and of little fingers, the special characters of cretinism being absent. **Paralytic i.,** idiocy with paralysis. **Paraplegic i.,** idiocy associated with paraplegia. **Sensorial i.,** mental defect due to early loss of any of the special senses. **Traumatic i.,** that which results from an injury received at birth or in infancy.

Idiog'amist. A person able to perform the sexual act with one or a few persons only.

Idioglos'sia. Production of meaningless vocal sounds.

Idio-isol'ysin. A hemolysin active against the blood of an individual of the same species.

Idiol'ysin. A lysin in the blood not formed from the injection of an antigen.

Idiometri'tis. Inflammation of the uterine muscle.

Idiomus'cular contraction. Motion produced by non-nervous stimulus: it is peculiar to degenerated muscles.

Idioneuro'sis. Any neurosis arising from the nerves themselves.

Idiopath'ic (id-e-o-path'ik). Self-originated; neither sympathetic nor traumatic.

Idiop'athy (id-e-op'ath-e). A peculiar morbid state.

Id'ioplasm. Physical basis of inheritance in a germ or ovum; germ-plasm.

Id'iosome. An ultimate element of living matter.

Idiosyn'crasy. A habit or peculiarity of body or mind characteristic of any individual.

Id'iot (id'e-ot). See under *Feeble-mindedness.*

Idiotroph'ic (id''e-o-trof'ik). Capable of selecting its own nourishment.

Idioventric'ular. Pertaining to the cardiac ventricle alone.

Idor'gan. A potential organ or organism not possessed of personality.

Idro'sis (id-ro'sis). Same as *Hidrosis.*

Igasu'ric acid. An acid derived from nux vomica.

Igasu'rin. Compound of strychnin and brucin from nux vomica.

Igna'tia (ig-na'she-ah). The bean-like seed of *Strychnos ignatia:* used like nux vomica.

Igni-extirpa'tion. Excision of an organ by cautery.

Igni-opera'tion. An operation performed by hot cautery.

Ig'nipuncture. Therapeutic puncture with hot needles.

Ig'nis (ig'nis). L. for *Fire.* **I. sa'cer.** Same as *Herpes zoster.*

Igni'tion (ig-nish'un). The act of burning or of taking fire.

Ikshugand'ha. Seeds of *Trib'ulus terres'tris:* astringent and used in diseases of testes.

Il'eac passion. Same as *Ileus.*

Ileadel'phus. Monster fetus, double below the pelvis.

Ileec'tomy (il-e-ek'to-me). Surgical removal of the ileum.

Ilei'tis (il-e-i'tis). Inflammation of the ileum.

Ileoce'cal (il-e-o-se'kal). Pertaining to the ileum and cecum.

Ileocol'ic (il-e-o-kol'ik). Pertaining to the ileum and colon. **I. valve.** Same as *Ileocecal valve.*

Ileocoli'tis. Inflammation of ileum and colon.

Ileocolos'tomy. Formation of passage between ileum and colon.

Ileocolot'omy. Surgical incision of the ileum and colon.

Ileo-ileos'tomy. Formation of passage between two parts of the ileum.

Ileoproctos'tomy. Formation of passage between ileum and rectum.

Ileorectos'tomy. Same as *Ileoproctostomy.*

Ileosigmoidos'tomy. Formation of an opening between the ileum and sigmoid flexure.

Ileos'tomy (il-e-os'to-me). Formation of a surgical opening into the ileum.

Ileot'omy (il-e-ot'o-me). Incision into the ileum through the abdominal wall.

Ileotransversot'omy. The operation of anastomosing the ileum to the transverse colon.

I'letin. Same as *Insulin.*

Il'eum (il'e-um). The distal portion of the small intestine ending in the cecum.

Il'eus. Severe colic due to intestinal obstruction. **Adynamic i.** Same as *I. paralyticus.* **Dynamic i., Hyperdynamic i.,** ileus produced by contraction of the muscles of the intestines. **Mechanical i.,** i. caused by mechanical obstruction. **I. paralyt'icus,** i. due to paralysis of the muscles of the intestines.

Il'iac. Pertaining to the ilium.

Ili'acus (il-i'ak-us). **I. muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Iliadel'phus (il-e-ad-el'fus). Same as *Ileadelphus.*

Iliocolot'omy. Surgical incision of the colon in the iliac region.

Iliocos'tal muscle. See *Sacrolumbalis,* in *Muscles, Table of.*

Iliofem'oral. Pertaining to the ileum and femur.

Iliohypogas'tric nerve. See *Nerves, Table of.*

Ilio-in'guinal. Pertaining to the iliac and inguinal regions.

Iliolum'bar. Pertaining to the iliac and lumbar regions.

Ilium'eter. An instrument for measuring the location of the iliac spines.

Iliopectin'eal. Pertaining to the ileum and the pubes.

Iliopso'as (il-e-o-so'as). The iliacus and psoas magnus muscles taken together.

Iliotib'ial band. Part of fascia lata which forms a sheath for the tensor fasciæ femoris.

Il'ium. 1. The flank. 2. Flat upper part of innominate bone.

Illaquea'tion. Cure of ingrowing eyelash by drawing with a loop.

Illic'ium ve'rum (il-lish'e-um). Asiatic tree affording star-anise and oil of anise.

Illumina'tion (il-lu-min-a'shun). The lighting up of a part, organ, or object for inspection. **Axial i.,** light transmitted or reflected along the axis of a microscope. **Direct i.,** light thrown upon the object from in front. **Focal i.,** when light is thrown upon the focus of a lens or mirror. **Oblique i.,** illumination from one side.

Illu'sion (il-lu'zhun). A false or misinterpreted sensory image.

Illu'sional. Pertaining to, or characterized by, illusions.

Im'age (im'ej). A picture or conception with more or less likeness to an objective reality. **Aerial i.,** image seen as in the air by the ophthalmoscope. **After i.,** retinal impression continued after the image proper has ceased to be visible. **Direct i., Erect i.,** picture from rays not yet focussed. **False i.,** image formed by the deviating eye in strabismus. **Inverted i.,** one which is upside down. **Real i.,** one formed where the emanating rays are collected. **Virtual i.** Same as *Direct i.*

Im'becile. See under *Feeble-mindedness.*

Imbecil'ity. Feebleness of mind; extreme dementia.

Imbed'. To enclose in a fixing substance before section-cutting.

Imbibi'tion (im-bib-ish'un). The absorption of liquids.

Im'bricated. Overlapping like tiles or shingles.

Im'id. A monobasic acid ammonia in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by an acid radical.

Immature (im-mat-ūr'). Unripe; not fully developed.

Imme'diate. Direct: with nothing intervening. **I. agglutination,** union by first intention. **I. auscultation.** See *Auscultation.* **I. cause,** a cause which directly originates a disease. **I. contagion,** contagion by direct personal contact. **I. union,** union by first intention.

Immed'icable (im-ed'ik-a-bl). Incurable.

Immer'sion. 1. The plunging of a body into a liquid. 2. The use of the microscope with the object and object-glass both covered with a liquid.

Immis'cible. Incapable of being mixed.

Immobiliza'tion. The rendering of a part incapable of being moved.

Immune (im-mūn'). Protected against any particular disease, as by inoculation. **I.-body.** See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory.*

Immunifa'cient. Producing immunity.

Immu'nity (im-mu'nit-e). The condition of being immune. **Active i.,** immunity acquired as the result of having had the disease in question, or as a result of inoculation with a modified form of the causative organism. **Actual i.,** that acquired by recovery from a contagious disease. **Congenital i., Natural i.,** that which is possessed by a person from birth. **Passive i.,** that resulting from inoculation with the serum of an animal which has acquired active immunity against the disease. **Profeta's i.,** immunity against syphilitic infection seen in some children of syphilitic parents.

Immuniza'tion. The process of rendering a subject immune.

Immu'nizator. That which renders immune.

Immunochem'istry. The chemistry of immunity.

Immunodiagno'sis. Serum-diagnosis.

Immunogen'ic (im-u-no-jen'ik). Producing immunity.

Immunol'ogy. The science of immunity.

Immunopro'tein. Same as *Immunprotein.*

Immunother'apy. Treatment by the production of immunity.

Immunotox'in. Any antitoxin.

Immunotrans'fusion. Transfusion of blood which has been immunized by an autogenous vaccine from the patient.

Immunpro'tein. A substance formed in the body on the injection of an old bacterial culture.

Impac'ted. Driven firmly in; closely lodged.

Impac'tion. Firm lodgment; condition of being wedged firmly.

Impal'pable. Too weak or too fine to be felt.

Impal'udism. Malarial cachexia; marsh-poisoning.

Im'par. Not even; unequal; unpaired.

Impardig'itate. Having the fingers or toes unequal in number.

Impe'dance. The opposition to the flow of an alternating current which is the vector sum of ohmic resistance plus additional resistance due to induction or capacity, or both.

Im'pedin. A substance which acts to inhibit the complement-fixation reaction.

Imper'ative. Not subject to control by the will.

Imperception. Defective power of perception.

Imper'forate. Not open; abnormally closed.

Imperfora'tion. Abnormal closure or atresia.

Imper'meable. Not permitting a passage, as for fluids.

Imper'vious. Not affording a passage; impenetrable.

Impetig'inous (im-pe-tij'in-us). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, impetigo.

Impeti'go (im-pe-ti'go). A skin-disease characterized by isolated pustules. **I. contagio'sa,** a contagious form of impetigo. **I. herpetifor'mis,** severe disease affecting pregnant women, characterized by pustules in groups. **I. syphilit'ica,** a pustular eruption in syphilis.

Implanta'tion. 1. Transfer of sound teeth. 2. Skin-grafting. 3. The introduction of a solid medicine into the tissue. **Hypodermatic i.,** the putting of a medicine under the skin. **Parenchymatous i.,** the placing of a medicine in the substance of a tumor. **Teratic i.,** the partial blending of an imperfect fetus with one nearly perfect.

Impon'derable. Not capable of being weighed.

Im'potence, Im'potency. Want of power; chiefly of reproductive power.

Impregna'tion. 1. Fertilization of the ovum. 2. Saturation.

Impres'sio col'ica, I. duodena'lis, I. gas'trica, I. rena'lis. Impressions on the liver, made respectively by the colon, duodenum, stomach, and kidney.

Impres'sion (im-presh'un). 1. An indentation or dent. 2. An effect on the mind or senses produced by external objects.

Inac'tivate. To render inactive.

Inactiva'tion. The destruction of the activity of a serum. **I. of complement** is produced by heating a serum to 56° C. for fifteen to thirty minutes.

Inac'tose (in-ak'tōs). A variety of optically inactive sugar.

Inad'equacy. Inability to perform allotted function.

Inalimen'tal (in-al-im-en'tal). Not nutritious.

Inan'imate. Lifeless; lacking in animation.

Inani'tion (in-an-ish'un). Lack of food; starvation.

Inap'petence (in-ap'pe-tenz). Lack of appetite or desire.

Inartic'ulate. Not uttered like articulate speech.

In artic'ulo mor'tis. At the very moment of death.

Inassim'ilable. Not susceptible of being utilized as nutriment.

Inax'on (in-aks'on). A nerve-cell whose axis-cylinder has its arborization at a distance from the cell.

In'breeding. Breeding from animals who have the same parents or near ancestors.

Incandes'cent. Glowing with heat and light.

Incar'cerated. Closely confined; constricted.

Incarcera'tion. Abnormal retention or constriction.
In'ca's bone. The interparietal bone.
In'cident nerve. An afferent or centripetal nerve.
Incinera'tion (in-sin-er-a'shun). The act of burning to ashes.
Incip'ient (in-sip'e-ent). Commencing or beginning.
Incised wound (in-sizd'). A wound made by cutting.
Incis'ion (in-sizh'un). 1. A cut or wound. 2. The act of cutting.
Incis'ive (in-si'siv). 1. Having the power or quality of cutting, sharp. 2. Pertaining to the incisor teeth. **I. bone,** the anterior or medial part of the upper jaw-bone.
Inci'sor (in-si'zor). Any one of the four front teeth of either jaw.
Incisu'ra. A cut; an incision or notch. **I. cerebel'li,** the notch which separates the hemispheres of the cerebellum.
Incis'ures of Schmidt and Lantermann. Oblique slashes or lines on the sheath of the medullated nerve-fibers.
Inci'tamin (in-si'tam-in). A sterile solution of horses' saliva used as a dressing for wounds and burns.
Inclina'tion. The deviation of a tooth from the vertical.
Inclinom'eter. Instrument for determining ocular inclination.
Inclu'sion. Enclosure within something else.
Incoer'cible (in-ko-er'sib-l). Uncontrollable.
Incohe'rent (in-ko-he'rent). Not coherent; incongruous.
Incombus'tible. Not susceptible of being burnt.
Incompat'ible. Mutually repellent, as medicines; not to be conjoined in the same preparation.
Incom'petence. Inadequacy or insufficiency. **I. of valves,** a defect of heart valves which causes their imperfect closure.
Incompres'sible. Not susceptible of being compressed.
Incon'tinence. Inability to restrain natural discharges.
Inco-ordina'tion. Lack of normal adjustment of muscular motions; failure to work harmoniously.
Incorpora'tion. Thorough mixing of a substance with another.
In'crement. Increase or augmentative growth.
Incre'tion. An internal secretion; an endocrine.
Incretol'ogy. The study of internal secretions.
Incre'tory. Pertaining to internal secretion; endocrine.
Incretother'apy. Treatment by the administration of endocrines.
Incrusta'tion. The formation of a crust; a crust or scab.
Incuba'tion. The period between the implanting of an infectious disease and its manifestation.
In'cubator (in'ku-ba-tor). Apparatus for rearing prematurely born infants.
In'cubus (in'ku-bus). 1. Nightmare. 2. A heavy mental burden.
In'cudal. Of, or pertaining to, the incus.
Incudec'tomy. Excision of the incus.
Incu'diform. Anvil-shaped.
Incudomal'leal. Pertaining to the incus and malleus.
Incudostape'dial. Of, or pertaining to, the incus and stapes.
Incu'rable. Not susceptible of being cured.
In'cus. The anvil-shaped ossicle of the middle ear.
Indaga'tion. Careful search, inquiry, or examination.
Indeniza'tion. Same as *Inmidiation.*
Indenta'tion. A pit, dent, or depression.
In'dex. 1. The first or forefinger. 2. The numerical ratio of measurement of any part in comparison with a fixed standard. **Acidosis i.,** a number representing the intensity of a case of acidosis. **Alveolar i.,** degree of prominence of jaws. **Cephalic i.,** number found by multiplying cranial breath by 100 and dividing by cranial length. **Cerebral i.,** ratio of greatest transverse to greatest anteroposterior diameter of cranial cavity. **Gnathic i.,** number expressing amount of projection of jaw.

Gono-opsonic i., the opsonic index in a case of gonococcus infection. **Hemorenal i.**, the ratio of the electrical resistance of the blood to that of the urine. **Length-breath i.** Same as *Cephalic i.* **Length-height i.**, the height of the skull expressed as a percentage of its length. **Movement i.-**, a compulsory movement in which an animal turns round and round. **Opsonic i.**, the resisting power of the blood against bacilli, as compared to the normal. **Pelvic i.**, ratio of conjugate and transverse diameters of pelvis. **Phagocytic i.**, the average number of bacteria ingested for leukocyte of the patient's blood. **Refractive i.**, the coefficient of refraction. **Thoracic i.**, the ratio of the anteroposterior diameter of the thorax to the transverse diameter.

In'dian hemp. See *Cannabis* and *Apocynum.* **I. rubber,** caoutchouc; gum elastic. **I. tobacco.** See *Lobelia.*

In'dican. 1. Y llow glucosid, $C_{26}H_3$, from indigo plants. 2. A principle, $C_8H_7NSO_4$, from sweat and urine.

Indicane'mia. Presence of indican in the blood

In'dicanmeter. Instrument for measuring the indican in the urine.

Indicanu'ria. Excess of amount of indican in the urine.

Indica'tion. Anything which shows what ought to be done.

Indif'ferent. Having no preponderating affinity; neutral.

Indig'enous (in-dij'en-us). Native to a place or country.

Indiges'tible (in-dij-es'tib-l). Not susceptible of digestion.

Indiges'tion. Dyspepsia; failure of digestive function.

Indigita'tion. Same as *Intussusception* or *Invagination.*

In'digo. Blue coloring matter from indigo plant (*Isatis, Indigofera,* etc.). **I. blue,** indigotin, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, the main constituent of indigo. **I. carmin,** sodium and potassium sulphindigotate: used as a histologic stain.

Indigocar'min. Potassium and sodium sulphindigotate: a histologic stain.

Indig'ogen (in-dig'o-jen). A crystalline principle from indigo.

Indigo'tin. See *Indigo blue.*

Indigu'ria. The presence of indigo in the urine.

Indirect cell-division. See *Karyokinesis.*

Indiru'bin. A red pigment occasionally found in the urine.

Indirubinu'ria. The presence of indirubin in the urine.

Indisposi'tion. The condition of being ill; slight disease.

In'dium. A soft metal resembling lead.

In'dol. A crystalline body, C_8H_7N, from indigo and feces.

Indolacetu'ria. Presence of indolacetic acid in the urine.

In'dolent. With but little pain; sluggish.

Indox'yl (in-dok'sil). An oily substance, C_8H_7NO, found in urine. **I.-sulphates,** compounds found in urine.

Indoxylu'ria. Excess of indoxyl in urine.

Induced (in-dūst'). Produced or brought on by induction. **I. abortion.** See *Abortion.*

Induc'tion (in-duk'shun). 1. The process or act of inducing, or causing to occur. 2. The generation of electric phenomena in a body by the influence of an electrified body near it.

Induc'togram (in-duk'to-gram). Same as *Skiagraph.*

Inducto'rium. An apparatus for generating induced electric currents.

In'durate, In'durated. Hardened; abnormally hard.

Indura'tion. Quality of being hard; process of hardening; an abnormally hard spot. **Black i.,** hardening and pigmentation of lung, as in anthracosis. **Brown i.,** deposit of altered blood-pigment in pneumonia. **Gray i.,** induration of lung-tissue in or after pneumonia, without pigmentation. **Red i.,** interstitial pneumonia in which the lung is red and congested.

In'durative. Pertaining to, or marked by, induration.

Inc'briant. An intoxicating agent.

Inebria'tion, Inebri'ety. A condition of drunkenness.

Inelas'tic. Lacking elasticity.

Ine'mia, Inæ'mia. Presence of fibrin in the blood.

Iner'tia (in-er'she-ah). Inactivity. **I. u'teri,** atony of uterus in labor.

In extre'mis. At the point, or in the article, of death.

In'fant. A babe; a young child.

Infan'ticide (in-fan'tis-id). The murder of an infant.

In'fantile. Pertaining to an infant or to infancy.

Infan'tilism. A condition in which the characters of childhood persist in adult life.

Infanto'rium (in-fan-to're-um). A hospital for the newborn and young infants.

In'farct. An area of coagulation necrosis in a tissue due to local anemia resulting from obstruction of circulation to the area. **Anemic i.,** a pale opaque infarct. **Hemorrhagic i.,** an infarct which is red in color.

Infarc'tion. 1. The engorgement or stoppage of a canal. 2. An infarct.

Infec'tion. The communication of disease from one person to another, whether by effluvia or by contact, mediate or immediate: also the implantation of disease from without. **Aërial i.,** infection through the air by means of dust-particles. **I.-atrium,** the point of entrance of an infection. **Coli-i.,** infection with *Bacillus coli communis.* **Consecutive i.,** septic infection implanted upon a morbid process already established. **Cryptogenic i.,** bacterial infection without discoverable wound for the entrance of an infective agent. **Droplet i.,** infection by means of droplets of sputum which have been thrown into the air during talking or by coughing and sneezing. **Dust i.,** infection by bacteria which have become affixed to particles of dust. **Endogenous i.,** infection by the normal bacterial flora of the intestines which have become pathogenic. **Focal i.,** infection in which bacteria exist in circumscribed colonies in certain tissues. **Germinal i.,** transmission of infection to the child by means of the egg-cell or sperm-cell of the parent. **Latent i.,** a condition in which bacteria, though they have ceased to multiply, remain alive in secluded parts of the body. **Mixed i.,** infection with more than one organism at the same time. **Secondary i.,** infection by a bacterium following an infection by a bacterium of another kind. **Septic i.,** true septicemia. **Simple i.,** infection by a single variety of microbe. **Terminal i.,** an acute infection occurring near the end of a disease and frequently causing death. **Water-borne i.,** infection transmitted by means of drinking-water.

Infec'tious. Liable to be communicated by infection.

Infecund'ity. Sterility or barrenness.

Infibula'tion. The fastening of the foreskin or labia majora with stitches or clasps to prevent copulation.

Infil'trate. Material deposited by infiltration.

Infiltra'tion. The deposit or diffusion of a morbid solid or fluid in any tissue. **I.-anesthesia.** See *Anesthesia.* **Calcareous i.,** deposit of lime and earthy salts in the tissues. **Cellular i.,** infiltration of tissues with round cells. **Fatty i.,** the deposit of fat in the tissues; presence of oil- or fat-globules in cells. **Glycogenic i.,** deposit of glycogen in cells. **Pigmentary i.,** deposits of pigment in tissues. **Purulent i.,** presence of dispersed pus-cells in a tissue. **Serous i.,** abnormal presence of serum in a tissue. **Urinous i.,** the extravasation of urine into a tissue. **Waxy i.,** deposition of amyloid substance.

In'finite distance. In optics any distance of over twenty feet, rays of light from which are practically parallel.

Infir'mary. A hospital, dispensary, or sanitarium.

Inflamma'tion. A morbid condition characterized by redness, pain, heat, and swelling. **Acute i.,** that in which the processes are active. **Adhesive i.,** that which promotes the union of cut surfaces. **Catarrhal i.,** one which affects principally a mucous surface and which is marked by discharge of muco-pus and epithelial debris. **Chronic i.,** inflammation of slow progress, marked by formation of new connective tissue. **Interstitial i.** affects primarily the materials between the essential structural elements. **Parenchymatous i.** affects chiefly the essential structural elements. **Reactive i.,** that which occurs around a foreign body or a focus of degeneration. **Specific i.,** one which is due to a special micro-organism. **Suppurative i.,** one which is characterized by the formation of pus. **Toxic i.,** one which is due to a poison, as to a ptomain or bacterial product. **Traumatic i.,** that which follows a wound or injury.

Inflam'matory. Pertaining to, or marked by, inflammation.

Infla'tion (in-fla'shun). Distention with air, gas, or fluid.

Inflec'tion (in-flek'shun). The act of bending inward or state of being bent inward.

Influen'za. An epidemic disease marked by depression, heaviness over the eyes, and distressing fever.

Influen'zal (in-flu-en'zal). Pertaining to influenza.

Influen'zin. A proprietary influenza cure.

Infra-axil'lary. Situated below the axilla.

Infraclavic'ular region. The region between the clavicle and the third rib.

Infracos'tal (in-fra-kos'tal). Situated below a rib.

Infrahy'oid. Below the hyoid bone.

Inframam'mary region. Space in chest below sixth rib.

Inframar'ginal convolution. See *Convolution.*

Inframax'illary. Situated below the jaw.

Infranu'clear. Below the nucleus.

Infra-occlu'sion. Depression of a tooth in its socket below the line of occlusion.

Infra-or'bital. Situated beneath the orbit.

Infrapatel'lar. Situated below the patella.

Infraplace'ment. Displacement of a tooth downward.

Infrapro'tein. Same as *Metaprotein.*

Infrapsy'chic. Below the psychic level; automatic.

Infrapu'bic. Situated below the pubis.

Infra-red'. Noting rays beyond the limit of vision and below the red rays.

Infrascap'ular. Situated beneath the shoulder-blade.

Infraspina'tus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Infraspi'nous. Situated beneath the spine of the scapula.

Infraster'nal. Situated beneath the sternum.

Infratroch'lear. Situated beneath the trochlea.

Infric'tion. The rubbing of medicaments upon the skin.

Infundib'ular, Infundib'uliform. Shaped like a funnel. **I. fascia, I. process,** a process of the transversalis fascia ensheathing the cremaster muscle.

Infundib'ulin. An extract of the posterior lobe of the pituitary body.

Infundib'ulum (in-fun-dib'u-lum). A funnel-shaped passage: *a*, a canal from the pituitary body to the third ventricle; *b*, any one of the divisions of the pelvis of a kidney; *c*, a passage between the nasal meatus and the ethmoidal cells; *d*, the cavity of the fimbriæ of an oviduct; *e*, any one of the ultimate expansions of a bronchiole; *f*, a cavity at the upper end of the cochlear canal; *g*, the conus arteriosus.

Infun'din. An extract from the posterior lobe of the pituitary body.

Infu'sible. Not susceptible of being fused.

Infu'sion (in-fu'zhun). The steeping of a substance in water for obtaining its soluble principles; also the solution so obtained.

Infusodecoc'tion. A mixture of the infusion and the decoction of a substance.

Infuso'ria (pl.) (in-fu-zo're-ah). Microscopic protozoan animals often found in infusions.

Infu'sum (in-fu'zum). L. for *Infusion.*

Inges'ta (in-jes'tah). Food and drink taken into the body.

Inges'tion (in-jes'chun). The act of taking food or drink.

Inges'tol (in-jes'tol). A proprietary dyspepsia cure.

In'gluvin (in'glu-vin). A ferment prepared from chickens' gizzards; used like pepsin.

Ingras'sias's apophysis. The lesser wing of the sphenoid.

Ingraves'cent. Gradually increasing in strength.

In'growing nail. The condition of a toe-nail when edge is overlapped by the flesh.

In'guen (in'gwen). L. for *Groin.*

In'guinal (ing'gwin-al). Pertaining to the groin.

Inhala'tion. The throwing of air or other vapor into the lungs.

Inhalato'rium. An institution for treatment by inhalation methods.

Inha'ler. Instrument for administering a medicated vapor.

Inhe'rent. Implanted by nature; intrinsic; innate. **I. cauterization,** that which is deep and thorough.

Inhibi'tion (in-hib-ish'un). Arrest or restraint of a process affected by nervous influences.

Inhib'itory. Restraining or arresting any process.

Inhib'itrope. Persons in whom certain stimuli cause partial inhibition of function.

In'iac, In'ial (in'e-ak, in'e-al). Pertaining to the inion.

Inienceph'alus (in-e-en-sef'al-us). Fetus with a fissured occiput.

In'ion (in'e-on). The external occipital protuberance.

Ini'tial (in-ish'al). Beginning or commencing.

Ini'tis (in-i'tis). Inflammation of muscular substance.

Injec'ted. Filled by injection; congested.

Injec'tion. The act of throwing a liquid into a part (as rectum or blood-vessel); also the substance thus thrown in; an enema.

In'let of the pel'vis. The upper limit of the pelvic cavity.

Innerva'tion. Distribution of the nerves.

Innidia'tion. Development of cells in a part to which they have been carried.

In'nocent (in'o-sent). Not malignant; benign.

Innom'inate. Nameless or unnamed. **I. bone,** hip-bone; ischium, ilium, and pubes together.

Innox'ious (in-nok'shus). Not hurtful; not injurious.

I'noblast (i'no-blast). Connective-tissue cell in the formative stage.

Inochondri'tis. Inflammation of a fibrocartilage.

Inochondro'ma. A fibrochondroma.

Inoculabil'ity. Susceptibility of transmission by inoculation.

Inoc'ulable. 1. Transmissible by inoculation. 2. Not immune against a transmissible disease.

Inocula'tion. Insertion of virus into a wound or abrasion in the skin in order to communicate disease.

Inoc'ulum. A substance used in inoculation.

Inocysto'ma. Fibrous tumor affected with cystic degeneration.

In'ocyte. A cell of fibrous tissue.

Ino-epithelio'ma. Epithelioma with fibrous elements.

In'ogen (in'o-jen). The supposed contractile substance of muscle.

Inogen'esis. The formation of fibrous tissue.

Ino'genous. Produced from or forming tissue.

Inog'lia. Same as *Fibroglia.*

Inohymeni'tis. Inflammation of any fibrous membrane.

Inoleiomyo'ma. Myoma containing unstriated muscle-fibers.

In'olith. A fibrous concretion.

Ino'ma (in-o'mah). Same as *Fibroma.*

Inomyo'ma. Same as *Fibromyoma.*

Inomyosi'tis. Fibromyositis.

Inomyxo'ma. Fibromyxoma.

Inopex'ia. The tendency to spontaneous coagulation of the blood.

Inorgan'ic. 1. Having no organs. 2. Not of organic origin. **I. acid,** any acid which contains no carbon. **I. compound,** any substance which is not of organic origin.

Inosclero'sis. Fibrous induration.

Inos'copy. Diagnosis by digesting the fibrinous matter in the bodily secretions.

Inos'culating. Communicating directly; anastomosing.

Inoscula'tion. Anastomosis of the blood-vessels.

In'ose (in'ōs). Inosite.

Inose'mia. Excess of fibrin in the blood.

Inosin'ic acid. An acid from muscle tissue.

In'osite (in'o-sīt). Muscle-sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, from muscle, urine, viscera, and plants.

Inosi'tis. Inflammation of fibrous tissue.

Inositu'ria. Occurrence of inosite in the urine.

Inosteoto'ma. Fatty tumor combined with fibroma.

Inosto'sis. The re-formation of bony tissue to replace destroyed bony tissue.

Inosu'ria (in-o-su're-ah). Same as *Inosituria.*

Inotag'ma. Linear arrangement of the contractile structural elements of a muscle-cell.

In'otropic. Affecting the force of cardiac contractions.

In'quest. Inquiry before a coroner as to manner of death.

Insaliva'tion. Saturation of food with saliva in mastication.

Insalu'brious. Unhealthy; injurious to health.

Insane (in-sān'). Affected with insanity; not of sound mind.

Insan'itary. Not in good sanitary condition.

Insan'ity. Disorder of the mental faculties; lunacy. **Acquired i.,** one arising after a long period of mental soundness. **Affective i.** Same as *Emotional i.* **Circular i., Cyclic i.,** insanity recurring in cycles, melancholia following mania, and being often followed by a lucid interval. **Climacteric i.,** that associated with the menopause. **Communicated i.,** that which is transmitted from one person to another. **Confusional i.,** acute temporary insanity following severe disease or nervous shock. **Doubting i.,** insanity characterized by morbid doubt, suspicion, and indecision. **Emotional i.,** that which is characterized by emotional depression or exaltation. **Epidemic i.,** a form which sometimes affects many persons in a community. **Hereditary i.,** that which is inherited from a parent or grandparent. **Homicidal i.,** insanity marked by a desire to take human life. **Ideational i.,** insanity with perverted ideation. **Ideophrenic i.,** insanity with perverted ideation. **Impulsive i.,** insane tendency to acts of violence. **Menstrual i.,** that which recurs at the menstrual period. **Moral i.,** that which is marked by impairment of the moral sense. **Perceptional i.,** a form marked by hallucination and illusions. **Periodic i.,** that which recurs at regular intervals.

Inscrip'tio tendin'ea. Tendinous cord traversing a muscle and giving attachment to its fibers.

Inscrip'tion. That part of a prescription which contains the names and amounts of ingredients.

In'sect powder. Powdered flowers of *Pyrethrum,* for destroying insects.

Insec'ticide (in-sek'tis-id). A substance used for killing insects.

Insemina'tion. The fertilization of the ovum.

Insen'sible. 1. Devoid of sensibility or of consciousness. 2. Not perceptible to the senses.

Inser'tion (in-ser'shun). The place of attachment of a muscle to the bone which it moves.

Insid'ious (in-sid'e-us). Stealthy; treacherous.

In si'tu. In its natural or normal place.

Insola'tion. Sunstroke or thermic fever.

Insol'uble (in-sol'u-bl). Not susceptible of being dissolved.

Insom'nia (in-som'ne-ah). Inability to sleep; wakefulness.

Inspec'tion (in-spek'shun). Examination by the eye.

Insper'sion (in-sper'shun). A sprinkling with powder.

Inspira'tion. The act of drawing air into the lungs.

In'spiratory. Pertaining to or subserving inspiration.

In'spissated (in'spis-a-ted). Thickened; made less fluid.

In'step. The dorsal part of the arch of the foot.

Instilla'tion (in-stil-a'shun). Act of dropping a liquid into a cavity, as the eye.

In'stitutes of med'icine. The fundamental principles of medical science; especially physiology and pathology

In'strument. Any mechanical appliance, tool, or apparatus.

Instrumen'tal. Pertaining to, or performed by, an instrument.

I. labor, parturition facilitated by instruments.

Instrumenta'tion. The use and care of instruments.

Insuffic'iency. The condition of being inadequate to the performance of the allotted duty. **Active i.,** the inability of a muscle to act owing to the abnormal (or other) approximation of its insertion to its origin. **Aortic i.,** incomplete closure of the aortic valve. **Cardiac i.,** inability of the heart to perform its function properly. **I. of the externi,** insufficient power in the externi muscles of the eye, so that they are overbalanced by the interni, producing esophoria. **Gastric i., Gastromotor i.,** inability of the stomach to empty itself. **Hepatic i.,** inability of the liver to properly perform its functions. **I. of the interni,** deficient power in the interni of the eye, resulting in exophoria. **Muscular i.,** the inability of a muscle to do its normal work by a normal contraction. **Pseudo-aortic i.,** a condition marked by some of the symptoms of aortic insufficiency, but due to arteriosclerosis. **Pulmonary i.** See *Valvular i.* **Pyloric i.,** defective closure of the pylorus. **Tricuspid i.** See *Valvular i.* **Uterine i.,** weakness of the contractile power of the uterus. **I. of the valves, Valvular i.,** a condition in which the valves do not close perfectly, so that the blood passes through the orifices; named, according to the valve affected, *aortic, mitral, pulmonary,* or *tricuspid.*

Insuffla'tion. The blowing of a powder, vapor, or gas into a cavity.

Insuffla'tor (in-suf-la'tor). An instrument for blowing a powder into a cavity.

Ins'ula (ins'u-lah). The island of Reil.

Ins'ular (ins'u-lar). Of, or pertaining to, the insula.

Insula'tion. The prevention of the escape of electricity from a body by means of non-conductors.

In'sulin. An aqueous extract of the active principle of the internal secretion of the islands of Langerhans of the pancreas of slaughter house animals. It is employed in treating diabetes. **Vegetable i.** See *Glucokinin.*

In'suline. A hormone supposed to be secreted by the pancreas, which prevents excessive accumulation of glucose in the blood.

Insuliniza'tion. Treatment with insulin.

In'sulinoid. Resembling insulin; having properties like those of insulin.

Insulo'ma. An adenoma of the islands of Langerhans of the pancreas.

Insulopath'ic. Pertaining to or due to abnormal insulin secretion.

Insusceptibil'ity. Same as *Immunity*.

Intar'vin. A synthetic tar used in the diet of diabetics.

Integ'ument. The natural covering of the body; the skin.

Integumen'tary. Pertaining to, or composed of, skin.

In'tellect. The mind, thinking faculty, or understanding.

Intem'perance. Excess in the use of food or drink.

Intensim'eter. A device for measuring the intensity of *x*-rays.

Intensionom'eter. An instrument for measuring the intensity of *x*-rays.

Inten'sity (in-ten'sit-e). A high degree of activity and power.

Inten'sive (in-ten'siv). Increasing in force or intensity.

Inten'tion. The agglutination of the edges of a wound in healing. See *Healing*.

Interang'ular segment. The part of a nerve between any two consecutive nodes of Ranvier.

Interartic'ular. Situated between articulating surfaces.

Interauric'ular. Situated between the auricles.

In'terbrain. Same as *Thalamencephalon*.

Interca'dence. The occurrence of occasional extra beats between any two pulse-beats.

Inter'calary (in-ter'kal-a-re). Inserted between; interposed.

Intercarot'ic ganglion. An enlargement connected with the carotid plexus at the bifurcation of the common carotid.

Intercel'lular. Situated between the cells.

Intercen'tral. Situated between, or connecting, nerve-centers.

Interchon'dral (in-ter-kon'dral). Situated between cartilages.

Intercil'ium (in-ter-sil'e-um). The space between the eyebrows.

Interclavic'ular. Situated between the clavicles.

Intercolum'nar fascia. A membrane situated between the pillars of the abdominal ring and enclosing the spermatic cord.

Intercon'dylar, Intercon'dylous. Between two condyles.

Intercos'tal. Situated between ribs.

Intercosta'les (in-ter-kos-ta'lēz). See *Muscles, Table*

Intercostohumera'lis. A branch of the second intercostal nerve going to the skin of the arm.

Intercur'rent. Breaking into and modifying the course of a disease.

Intercus'ping. The correct occlusion of the cusps of the teeth of one jaw with the depressions in the occlusal surfaces of the teeth of the opposite jaw.

Interden'tal. Situated or placed between the teeth.

Interden'tium. The space between two contiguous teeth.

Interdig'ital. Between any two fingers or toes.

Interdigita'tion. 1. An interlocking of parts by finger-like processes. 2. One of a set of finger-like processes.

Interfib'rillary. Occurring between fibrils.

Interfi'lar. Situated between the fibrils of a reticulum.

Interganglion'ic. Situated between ganglions.

Interglob'ular spaces. The irregular spaces within the dentin.

Interlo'bar. Situated or occurring between lobes.

Interlobi'tis. Inflammation of the pleura which lies between the lobes of the lung.

Interlob'ular emphysema. That which is characterized by the presence of air between the lobes of the lung.

Intermax'illary. Situated between the jaws or maxillæ.

Interme'diary body. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.

Intermediolat'eral tract of spinal cord. A tract which is lateral and between the dorsal and ventral horns.

Intermenin'geal. Situated between the meninges.

Intermis'sion. Period between two paroxysms or recurrences; temporary cessation.

Intermit'tent. Having periods of cessation of activity.

Intermus'cular. Situated between muscles.

Intern' (in-tern'). See *Interne.*

Inter'nal capsule. See *Capsule.* **I. ear,** labyrinth of ear.

Interne' (in-tern'). A resident physician or surgeon of a hospital.

In'ternode. Any interannular segment of a nerve-fiber.

Internun'cial fibers. Fibers which connect nerve-cells.

Inter'nus. 1. Internal. 2. The rectus internus muscles of the eye.

Interocep'tive (in''ter-o-sep'tiv). Pertaining to interoceptors.

Interocep'tor (in''ter-o-sep'tor). A ceptor which responds to stimuli arising within the body.

Interol'ivary. Situated between the olivary bodies.

Interor'bital. Situated between the orbits.

Interos'seous (in-ter-os'se-us). Situated between bones.

Interos'seus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Interpari'etal. Situated between parietal bones. **I. suture.** Same as *Sagittal suture.*

Interpedun'cular space. The space bounded by the crura cerebri and optic tracts.

Interprox'imal. Situated between two adjoining surfaces.

Interpu'bic. Situated between the pubic bones.

Interrenalop'athy. Any disorder of the function of the cortex of the suprarenal gland.

Interrup'ter. An automatic device for breaking an electric current.

Interscal'pium. The space between the shoulders.

Interscap'ular. Situated between the scapulæ.

Interspi'na'lis (in-ter-spi-na'lis). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Inter'stice. An interval, space, or gap in a tissue or structure.

Interstit'ial (in-ter-stish'al). Pertaining to, or situated in, interstices.

Intertrag'icus (in-ter-traj'ik-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Intertransversa'lis. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Intertri'go (in-ter-tri'go). Erythema due to chafing of the skin.

Intertrochanter'ic lines. Two ridges around the base of the neck of the femur.

Intertu'bular (in-ter-tu'bu-lar). Situated between tubules.

Interventric'ular. Situated between the ventricles.

Interver'tebral. Situated between vertebræ.

Intes'tin. A proprietary intestinal antiseptic.

Intes'tinal. Pertaining to the intestines.

Intes'tine. Membranous tube extending from the stomach to the anus. The first, longer and narrower portion is the *small,* the other is the *large* intestine.

In'tima. The innermost coat of a blood-vessel.

In'timal (in'tim-al). Pertaining to the intima.

In'tima-pi'a (in''tim-ah-pi'ah). The combined intima of blood-vessels and pia mater which surrounds the arteries of the brain.

Intimi'tis. Inflammation of an intima.

Intol'erance. Inability to endure or withstand.

Intoxica'tion. 1. Poisoning. 2. The condition produced by excessive use of alcohol.

Intra-abdom'inal. Situated within abdomen.

Intra-arte'rial. Situated within an artery or the arteries.

Intra-artic'ular (in-trah-ar-tik'u-lar). Situated within a joint.

Intracap'sular (in-trah-kap'su-lar). Situated within a capsule.

Intracartilag'inous. Situated or formed within a cartilage.

Intracel'lular (in-trah-sel'u-lar). Situated within a cell or cells.

Intracra'nial. Situated within the cranium.

Intracuta'neous. Within the substance of the skin.
Intracys'tic. Within the bladder or within a cyst.
In'trad (in'trad). Inwardly.
Intrader'mal. Within the substance of the skin.
Intrafi'lar mass. Same as *Paramitome.*
Intraligamen'tous. Situated within a ligament.
Intralob'ular. Situated within a lobule.
Intramastoidi'tis. Inflammation of the antrum and cells of the mastoid process.
In'tramine. A preparation used like salvarsan in syphilis.
Intramu'ral. Situated within the walls of an organ.
Intramus'cular. Situated within the muscular substance.
Intra-oc'ular. Situated within the eye.
Intrapari'etal. Situated in the substance of a wall.
Intraperitone'al. Occurring within the peritoneal sac.
Intrapleu'ral. Situated within the pleura.
Intrapo'lar. Within the space between the two poles.
Intrapon'tine. Within the pons.
Intrapul'monary. Within the substance of the lung.
Intrapyret'ic. Occurring during the stage of fever.
Intraspi'nal. Within the substance of the spinal cord.
Intrathorac'ic (in-trah-tho-ras'ik). Situated within the thorax.
Intratympan'ic. Within the tympanic cavity.
Intra-u'terine. Situated or occurring in the uterus.
Intravasa'tion. Entrance of abnormal material into vessels.
Intrave'nous (in-trah-ve'nus). Situated within the veins.
Intraventric'ular. Situated within a ventricle.
Intravi'tal. During life.
In'tra vi'tam. During life.
Intrin'sic muscle. Any muscle attached wholly to one organ and its accessories.
Intro'itus. The entrance to a cavity or space.
Intromis'sion. The insertion of one part or thing into another.
Introsuscep'tion. Same as *Intussusception.*
Introver'sion (in-tro-ver'shun). A turning inside out.
Intuba'tion. The insertion of a tube, as into the larynx.
Intumes'cence. A normal or abnormal swelling.
Intumes'cent (in-tu-mes'ent). Swelling or becoming swollen.
Intumescen'tia ganglifor'mis. See *Ganglion, geniculate.*
Intussuscep'tion. The invagination or indigitation of a portion of the intestine into an adjacent portion.
Intussuscep'tum. A portion of intestine which has been pushed into another part.
Intussuscip'iens. That portion of intestine which contains the intussusceptum.
In'ula (in'yu-lah). A genus of plants. See *Elecampane.*
In'ulin. A starch, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, from inula.
In'ulol (in'yu-lol). Same as *Alantol.*
Inunc'tion. The rubbing of the skin with an ointment.
Invag'inated. Thrust inward in the manner of a pouch.
Invagina'tion (in-vad-jin-a'shun). The telescoping of an organ in the manner of a pouch.
In'valid. 1. Not well and strong. 2. A person not in good health.
Inva'sion (in-va'zhun). The attack or onset of a disease.
Invermina'tion. Diseased state induced by worms.
Inver'sion (in-ver'shun). A turning upside down.
Inver'tase. Same as *Invertin.*
Inverte'brate. Having no spinal column; also an animal organism which has no vertebral column.
Inver'tin. Ferment obtainable from the intestine and from yeast.
In'vert-sugar. 1. Levulose. 2. A mixture of levulose and dextrose.

Invet'erate. Confirmed and chronic; difficult to cure.
In vit'ro. Occurring in a glass, as in a test-tube.
In'volucre, Involu'crum. A covering or sheath, as of a sequestrum.
Invol'untary. Performed independently of the will.
Involu'tion. 1. A rolling or turning inward. 2. Reduction in size. 3. Retrograde change.
Iodacetan'ilid. An antipyretic, $C_6H_4INHC_2H_3O$.
I'odal. A hypnotic somewhat like chloral, C_2I_3HO.
Iodal'bacid (i-o-dal'bas-id). An iodin and albumin compound: used in myxedema and syphilis.
Iodal'bin. A compound of iodin and blood albumin: used like the iodids.
Iodamylfor'mol. An antiseptic compound of iodin, thymol, starch, and formaldehyd.
Iodan'isol. An antiseptic compound, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)I$.
Iodantife'brin. A crystalline antipyretic, $C_6H_4INH(C_2H_3O)$.
Iodantipy'rin. Same as *Iodopyrin.*
Iodar'gyr. An iodin and silver preparation for treatment of wounds and ulcers.
I'odate (i'od-āt). Any salt of iodic acid.
Io'dia. A preparation of various roots: used in skin disease, syphilis, and uterine debility.
Iod'ic acid (i-od'ik). See *Acid.*
I'odid (i'od-id). Any binary compound of iodin.
I'odile. An iodin compound: used in syphilis, goiter, and tuberculosis.
I'odin (i'od-in). A halogen element with peculiar odor and taste: irritant and absorbent: symbol I.
Iodinoph'ilous. Stainable with iodin.
Iodip'in. A yellow iodin preparation: used in asthma and bronchitis.
Iodip'sol. A preparation of iodin, oxymethylene, and resol: used as a dusting powder and in intestinal disease.
I'odism (i'od-izm). Ill health due to injudicious use of the iodids.
I'odized (i'od-izd). Charged with, or under the influence of, iodin.
Iodoamy'lum. Insoluble iodized starch: a surgical antiseptic.
Iodocaf'fein. White crystalline compound: used in heart-diseases.
Iodoca'sein. A yellow antiseptic powder.
Iodochlo'roform. A hemostatic solution of iodin in chloroform.
Io'docin. A proprietary antiseptic substance.
Iodocre'sol. Antiseptic compound: used like cresol.
Iododer'ma. Iodin acne.
Iodoeu'genol. An antiseptic preparation of iodin and eugenol.
Io'dofan. A compound, $C_6H_3(OH)_2HCOH$, used like iodoform.
Iod'oform (i-od'o-form). A crystalline substance, $CH.I_3$, with pungent odor: anesthetic and antiseptic.
Iodofor'min. Antiseptic containing iodoform and urotropin.
Iodofor'mism. Poisoning by iodoform.
Iodofor'mogen. Iodoform albuminate: used like iodoform.
Iodogal'licin. A preparation of bismuth oxyiodid and methyl gallicin: antiseptic and antigonorrheal.
Iodog'enin. Charcoal treated with iodin: used in fumigation.
Iodoglan'din. A thyroid preparation containing no thyroidin.
Iodogli'din. A preparation of iodin and wheat protein: used in skin diseases.
Iodoglob'ulin. A principle derived from the thyroid gland.
Iodohe'mol. A preparation of hemol and iodin: used in syphilis and tuberculosis.
I'odol (i'o-dol). A brownish powder, $C_4I_4NH_4$: used like iodoform.
Iodolcaf'fein. An antiseptic compound, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2C_4I_4NH$.

Io'dolin. A combination of iodol and albumin: used like iodoform and the iodids.

Io'domuth. A proprietary antiseptic and deodorant preparation.

Iodonu'cleoid. A proprietary syphilis remedy, being a combination of iodin with nuclein.

Iodopep'tid. A preparation for syphilis and tuberculosis.

Iodophena'cetin, Iodophe'nin. An antiseptic powder.

Iodophe'nin (ī''o-do-fe'nin). An antiseptic and antirheumatic compound, $C_{20}H_{25}I_3N_2O_4$.

Iodophenochlo'ral. Parasiticide mixture of tincture of iodin, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate.

Iodophe'nol. A carbolic acid solution of iodin.

Iodophi'lia. A condition in which staining of leukocytes by potassium iodid produces a brown staining of particles in the leukocytes.

Iodopy'rin. An antiseptic compound, $C_{11}H_{11}IN_2O$.

Iodo'sin. An iodin and albumin compound: used in goiter and myxedema.

Iodotan'nin. An alterative and astringent composed of iodin and tannin.

Iodoter'pin. An antiseptic liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}I$.

Iodothe'in. An iodin and thein compound: a heart stimulant.

Iodotheobro'min. A compound used in aortic insufficiency.

Iodother'apy. Use of iodin and iodids as remedies.

Iodothy'mol. Same as *Aristol.*

Iodothy'rin. Active principle of the thyroid gland.

Io'doval. A preparation used like the iodids.

Iodoxybenzo'ic acid. A compound, $C_6H_3(IO_2)COOH$, whose salts are used in arthritis. See *Amidoxyl benzoate.*

Iod'ozone. An antiseptic preparation containing iodin and ozone.

Io'dum (ī-o'dum). L. for *Iodin.*

I'on (ī'on). A molecule of electricity; an electrified molecule.

Ioniza'tion. The breaking up of a substance into its constituent ions.

Ion'ogen (ī-on'o-jen). A substance which may be ionized.

Ionogen'ic (ī-on-o-jen'ik). Forming or supplying ions.

Ionom'eter. An instrument for measuring the intensity or quantity of *x*-rays.

I'onone (ī'o-nōn). Odoriferous derivative of orris root.

Ionother'apy. Same as *Iontophoresis.*

Ionpro'tein (ī-on-pro'te-in). A protein combined with an inorganic ion.

Iontophore'sis. The introduction of ions into the body for therapeutic purposes.

Iontoquantim'eter. An instrument for measuring the quantity of Roentgen radiation.

Iontother'apy. 1. Iontophoresis. 2. Treatment with violet rays.

Iopho'bia. A morbid fear of poisons.

Io'tacism (ī-o'tah-sizm). Defective utterance of the *t* sound.

Ioter'pin. An antiseptic preparation of iodin and terpin hydrate.

Iothi'on. A preparation containing 70 per cent. of iodin: used in ointment form in syphilis.

Ip'ecac, Ipecac'uan. Same as *Ipecacuanha.*

Ipecacuan'ha. The root of *Cephaëlis ipecacuanha:* diaphoretic, emetic, and expectorant.

Ipsolat'eral. Situated on the same side.

I. Q. Abbreviation for *intelligence quotient.*

Ir. Abbreviation for *Internal resistance.*

Iral'gia. Pain in the iris.

Iridadeno'sis. A glandular disease of the iris.

Ir'idal. Of, or pertaining to, the iris.

Iridal'gia (i-rid-al'je-ah). Pain in the iris.
Iridauxe'sis. Thickening of the iris.
Iridec'tome. A cutting instrument used in iridectomy.
Iridectomesodial'ysis. Excision and separation of adhesions around the inner edge of the iris to form an artificial pupil.
Iridec'tomize. To excise a part of the iris.
Iridec'tomy. Excision of a slip of iris for artificial pupil.
Iridectro'pium. Eversion of the iris.
Iride'mia. Hemorrhage from the iris.
Iridenclei'sis (ir-id-en-kli'sis). Strangulation of a slip of the iris in a corneal incision.
Iridentro'pium. Inversion of the iris.
Iridere'mia (ir-id-er-e'me-ah). Absence of the iris.
Irid'esis. Formation of artificial iris.
Irid'ic (i-rid'ik). Pertaining to the iris.
Irido-avul'sion. Tearing away of the iris.
Irid'ocele (i-rid'os-ēl). Hernial protrusion of a slip of the iris.
Iridocerati'tis. Inflammation of the iris and cornea.
Iridochoroidi'tis. Inflammation of the iris and choroid.
Iridocolobo'ma. Fissure of the iris.
Iridocyclec'tomy. Excision of iris and ciliary body.
Iridocycli'tis. Inflammation of the iris and ciliary organs.
Iridocyclochoroidi'tis. Inflammation of the iris, ciliary body, and choroid coat.
Iridocystec'tomy. A plastic operation on the iris.
Iridod'esis. Formation of artificial pupil by ligating the iris.
Iridodiagno'sis. Diagnosis of disease by the appearance of the iris.
Iridodial'ysis. 1. Same as *Coredialysis*. 2. Separating or loosening the iris from its attachments.
Iridodila'tor. Dilating the pupil.
Iridodon'esis (i-rid-o-don'es-is). Same as *Hippus*.
Iridokine'sis. The contraction and expansion of the iris.
Iridoleptin'sis. Thinning of the iris.
Iridol'ogy (i-rid-ol'o-je). The study of the appearance of the iris as associated with disease.
Iridomala'cia. Softening of the iris.
Iridomedial'ysis. Same as *Iridomesodialysis*.
Iridomesodial'ysis. Loosing of adhesions around the inner edge of the iris.
Iridomo'tor. Pertaining to movements of the iris.
Iridon'cus. Tumor of the iris.
Iridoparal'ysis. Paralysis of the pupil.
Iridoparel'kysis. Displacement of the pupil by causing prolapse of the iris.
Iridoperiphaci'tis. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.
Iridople'gia (i-rid-o-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of the pupil. **Accommodative i.,** failure of iris to contract or accommodate effort.
Iridopto'sis. Prolapse of the iris.
Iridorrhex'is. 1. Rupture of iris. 2. A tearing away of iris.
Iridosclerot'omy. Puncture of the sclerotic and of the edge of the iris.
Irido'sis (i-rid-o'sis). Same as *Iridodesis*.
Iridostere'sis. Removal of the whole or part of the iris.
Iridot'asis. Operation of stretching the iris for glaucoma.
Iridot'omy. Formation of artificial pupil by cutting.
I'ris. 1. Pigmented membrane behind the cornea, perforated by the pupil. 2. Genus of plants with cathartic rhizome.
I'rish moss. Same as *Chondrus*.
Irit'ic (i-rit'ik). Pertaining to the iris.
Iri'tis (i-ri'tis). Inflammation of the iris.

Iriło-ec'tomy. Excision of a part of the iris for cataract.

Irĭt'omy (ī-rĭt'om-e). Same as *Iridotomy*.

I'ron. A metallic element, symbol Fe: much used in medicine.

Irot'omy. Same as *Iridotomy*.

Irra'diate. To treat with *x*-rays or other form of radio-activity.

Irra'diating. Spreading out, or diverging, as from the center.

Irredu'cible (ir-red-ū'sib-l). Not reducible.

Irres'pirable. Not to be breathed with safety.

Irriga'tion. Washing by a stream of water or other lotion.

Irritabil'ity Quality of being irritable. **Faradic i.**, condition in which a faradic current will produce a muscular response. **Galvanic i.**, state wherein a galvanic current will cause a muscular response. **Muscular i.**, the normal contractile quality of muscle. **Nervous i.**, the ability of a nerve to transmit impulses.

Ir'ritable. 1. Capable of reacting to a stimulus. 2. Abnormally sensitive to stimuli.

Ir'ritant. 1. Causing irritation. 2. Agent causing irritation.

Irrita'tion. 1. The act of stimulating. 2. A state of over-excitation and undue sensitiveness.

Ir'ritative. Pertaining to irritation; causing irritation.

Isambert's disease (e-zaw-bārz'). Miliary laryngeal tuberculosis.

I'sarol. A proprietary fluid preparation: used like ichthyol.

Ische'mia (is-ke'me-ah). Deficiency of blood-supply of a part.

Ischi'ac, Ischiad'ic (is'ke-ak, is-ke-ad'ik). Same as *Ischiatic*.

Is'chial, Ischiat'ic. Pertaining to the ischium.

Ischidro'sis (is-kid-ro'sis). Suppression of secretion of sweat.

Ischiobul'bar. Pertaining to ischium and bulb of urethra.

Ischiocaverno'sus. See *Erector penis*, in *Muscles, Table of*.

Is'chiocele (is'ke-o-sēl). Hernia at the sacrosciatic notch.

Ischiococcyg'eus. 1. The coccygeus muscle. 2. Posterior part of the levator ani.

Ischiofem'oral. Pertaining to the ischium and femur.

Ischiofib'ular. Pertaining to the ischium and fibula.

Ischiohebot'omy. Same as *Ischiopubiotomy*.

Ischiome'nia. Suppression of the menstrual flow.

Ischioneural'gia (is-ke-o-nu-ral'je-ah). Same as *Sciatica*.

Ischiop'agus. A monster with two heads and bodies and united at hips.

Ischiopu'bic. Pertaining to the ischium and pubes.

Ischiopubiot'omy. Obstetric division of the ischiopubic and horizontal branches of the os pubis.

Ischiorec'tal. Of, or pertaining to, the ischium and rectum.

Is'chium (is'ke-um). The lower hind part of the innominate bone.

Ischochym'ia. Suppression of gastric digestion.

Ischuret'ic (is-ku-ret'ik). Pertaining to ischuria.

Ischu'ria (is-kū're-ah). Retention or suppression of the urine.

I'singlass (ī'sin-glas). Same as *Ichthyocolla*.

Is'land of Reil. Isolated part of the cerebral cortex in the fissure of Sylvius. **I's of Langerhans**, masses in the pancreas composed of cells smaller than the ordinary cells; thought to be concerned in carbohydrate metabolism.

Iso-agglu'tinin. An agglutinin acting on cells of the same species of animal as that from which it is derived.

Iso-amylam'in. A ptomain from stale yeast.

Iso-am'ylene (i-so-am'il-ēn). Same as *Pental*.

I'sobodies. Antibodies that act on the cells of other animals of the same species as the animal in which they originated.

Isob'olism. The tendency of motor nerve-fibers to undergo maximal excitation on stimulation.

I'socain (ī'so-kān). A local anesthetic related to, but twice as toxic, as procain.

Isocel'lular. Made up of equal and similar cells.

Isochromat'ic. Of the same color throughout.

Isochromat'ophil. Staining alike with the same stain.

Isoch'ronous (i-sok'ro-nus). Performed in equal times.

Isocol'loid. A colloid having the same composition in every change.

Isocom'plement. A complement from the same individual which furnishes the amboceptor.

Isoco'ria (i-so-ko're-ah). Equality of pupils in the two eyes.

Isocytol'ysin. A cytolysin which acts on cells of animals of the same species as that from which it is derived.

Isocytotox'in. A cytotoxin which destroys cells of the same species.

Isodac'tylism. Relatively even length of the fingers.

Isodiamet'ric (i''so-di-am-et'rik). Having a uniform diameter.

Isodynam'ic foods (i-so-di-nam'ik). Foods which generate equal amounts of force in heat units.

Iso-elec'tric (i-so-e-lek'trik). Uniformly electric throughout.

Iso-energet'ic. Exhibiting equal energy.

Is'oform. A proprietary antiseptic compound.

Isogen'esis (i-so-jen'es-is). Identity in development.

I'sograft. A skin-graft taken from a person other than the patient.

Isohemagglu'tinin. Same as *Iso-agglutinin*,

Isohemol'ysin. A hemolysin acting on the blood of animals of the same species as that from which it is derived.

Isohemol'ysis. Hemolysis produced by serum from an animal of the same species.

Isohypercyto'sis. Increase of leukocytes with normal proportion of neutrophil cells.

Isohypocyto'sis. Decrease in number of leukocytes with normal proportion of neutrophil cells.

Isoio'nia. Constancy of ionic concentration of a solution.

I'solate. To separate from other persons, materials, or objects.

I'solation. Separation of persons having infectious disease.

Isoleu'cin. An amino-acid from fibrin and other proteins.

Isolopho'bia. Abnormal dread of being alone.

Isol'ysin (i-sol'is-in). See *Hemolysin*.

Isol'ysis. Hemolysis caused by an isolysin.

Isolyt'ic. Pertaining to, or caused by, isolysins.

I'somer (i'so-mer). Any isomeric substance.

Isomer'ic. Made up of the same elements in the same proportions, yet unlike.

Isom'erism (i-som'er-izm). Quality of being isomeric.

Isomet'ric. 1. Of equal dimensions. 2. Not isotonic. **I. muscle,** a muscle whose tension is altered on stimulation, its length being unchanged.

Isometro'pia. Equality in the refraction of the two eyes.

Isomor'phism. The quality of being isomorphous.

Isomor'phous (i-so-mor'fus). Having the same form.

Isonaph'tol. An antiseptic derived from naphtalene.

Isonitro'so-antipy'rin. A diuretic and antipyretic compound, $C_{11}H_{11}N_3O_2$.

Isop'athy. Treatment by administering the virus which causes the disease.

Isopep'sin (i-so-pep'sin). Pepsin changed by heat.

Isoplas'tic. Taken from another animal of the same species.

I'sopral. Trichlorisopropylalcohol; used as a hypnotic.

Isoprecip'itin. A precipitin acting on the serum of other animals of the same species as the animal in which it originated.

Isop'ters (i-sop'terz). Curves in the field of vision, denoting equality of visual acuity.

Isoserother'apy. Treatment with an isoserum.

Isose'rum. A serum taken from a person having the disease for the treatment of which the serum is intended.

I'sospore. A spore that develops directly into an adult.

Isosthenu'ria. The decreased variation in the specific gravity of the urine from specimen to specimen.

Isostimula'tion. Stimulation of cell activity by the injection of the same sort of cells.

Isother'apy. Same as *Isopathy.*

Isother'mal. Having or indicating the same temperature.

Isothermogno'sis. Disordered sense perception in which stimuli of pain, heat, and cold are all felt as heat.

Isoton'ic muscle. Muscle which contracts on stimulation, its tension remaining unchanged.

I'sotope (i'so-tōp). Any one of a series of chemical substances which are identical in chemical properties, but differ in atomic weight.

Isotrop'ic (i-so-trop'ik). Having a single and uniform refraction.

Isotyp'ical. Belonging to the same type.

Is'sue (is'u). A suppurating sore, made and kept open by inserting an irritant substance. **I. pea,** a pellet of orris-root or other material used in making and maintaining an issue.

Is'tarin (is'tar-in) A substance obtainable from brain tissue.

Isth'mectomy. Excision of an isthmus; especially the isthmus of the thyroid gland.

Isth'mian (is'me-an). Pertaining to an isthmus.

Isthmi'tis (ist-mi'tis). Inflammation of isthmus of fauces.

Isthmocholo'sis. Faucial catarrh with bilious disturbance.

Isthmople'gia (is-mo-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of the isthmus faucium.

Isthmus (ist'mus). A narrow strip of tissue or a narrow passage connecting two larger parts. **I. of Eustachian tube,** the narrowest part of the Eustachian tube. **I. fau'cium,** the passage between the mouth and fauces. **I. of thyroid,** the band or strip of tissue joining the lobes of the thyroid.

Isu'ria (i-su're-ah). Excretion of urine at a uniform rate.

Ital'ian leprosy. Same as *Pellagra.* **I. rhinoplasty,** the Taliacotian operation.

Itch. A skin-disease attended with itching; scabies. See *Bakers'*, *Barbers'*, *Grocers'*, etc.

Itch'ing. Pruritus; a teasing irritation of the skin.

I'ter. A way or tubular passage. **I. ad infundib'ulum,** the passage from the third ventricle to the infundibulum. **I. a ter'tio ad quar'tum ventric'ulum.** Same as *Aqueduct of Sylvius.* **I. den'tium,** the passage through which a permanent tooth makes its appearance.

I'teral. Pertaining to an iter.

Ithycypho'sis, Ithyokypho'sis. Backward projection of the spinal column.

Ithylordo'sis. Lordosis without any lateral curvature.

I'trol. Citrate of silver; used in gonorrhea.

I'vain (i'va-in). A yellow material, $C_{24}H_{42}O_5$, from *Achillea moschata.*

I'vory. 1. See *Dentin.* 2. Bone-like material from the tusks of elephants. **I. black.** Same as *Animal charcoal.*

Ixo'des. A genus of ticks parasitic on man and animals.

Ixodi'asis. Fever caused by bites of ticks of the genus *Ixodes.*

Ixod'ic. Pertaining to, or caused by, ticks.

Ixod'idæ. A family which includes all the true ticks.

Ix'odin. An extract of wood ticks.

Ixyomyeli'tis. Inflammation of the lumbar part of the cord.

I'zal. A proprietary disinfectant from coke ovens.

J.

J. Symbol for *Joule's equivalent.*

Jaboran'di. The shrub *Pilocarpus selloanus*, of South America: sialagogue and sudorific.

Jab'orin. Alkaloid from jaborandi, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_5$.

Jaboulay's button (zhab-oo-lāz'). A device for lateral intestinal anastomosis.

Jacaran'da. Leaves of South American tree: used in syphilis.

Jaccoud's sign (zhah-kooz'). Prominence of aorta in suprasternal notch in leukemia and pseudoleukemia.

Jackso'nian epilepsy. See *Epilepsy.*

Jack'son's membrane. See under *Membrane.*

Ja'cob's membrane. Same as *Basilar layer.* **J.'s ulcer.** Same as *Rodent ulcer.*

Ja'cobson's cartilage. Hyaline cartilage which supports J.'s organ. **J.'s nerve,** the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal. **J.'s organ,** sac in nasal septum, in man rudimentary except in the fetus. **J.'s sulcus,** trench in middle ear which contains branches of tympanic plexus.

Jacquemier's sign (zhahk-me-āz'). Blue coloration of the vaginal mucous membrane observed about the twelfth week of pregnancy.

Jacquet's disease (zhak-āz'). Alopecia connected with anomalies of the teeth.

Jactita'tion. Tossing to-and-fro in acute sickness.

Jadelot's lines, furrows, or **trails** (zhahd-lō'). Lines of the face in young children, regarded as indicative of disease.

Jail fever. Same as *Typhus.*

Jaksch's disease (yahksh's). Infantile pseudoleukemia.

Ja'lap, Jala'pa. The root of *Exogonium purga*, of Mexico: actively cathartic.

Jal'apin (jal'ap-in). Cathartic glucosid from *Ipomœa orizabensis.*

Jamai'ca dogwood. The plant *Piscidia erythrina:* sedative.

James's powder. An official antimonial powder.

James'town weed. Same as *Stramonium.*

Jan'iceps (jan'is-eps). Monster fetus with two faces.

Japacon'itin (jap-ak-on'it-in). Poisonous base from Japanese aconite.

Jargonapha'sia. Speech defect in which several words are run into one.

Jarjavay's muscle (zhar-zhah-vāz'). The depressor urethræ.

Jasmin, yellow. See *Gelsemium.*

Jat'revin. A preparation of menthol-camphor and isobutylphenol: used in respiratory diseases.

Jat'ropha cur'cas. A tropical tree, affords a purging oil. **J. man'ihot.** See *Cassava.*

Jaun'dice. Yellowness of skin and eyes from bile-pigments. **Acholuric j.,** jaundice in which no bile-pigment occurs in the urine. **Akathectic j.,** jaundice due to functional disorder of the liver-cells. **Catarrhal j.,** that caused by catarrhal inflammation of bile-ducts. **Hematogenous j.,** that which is due to destruction of blood-corpuscles. **Hepatogenous j.,** a form caused by obstruction of the bile-ducts. **Malignant j.** Same as *Icterus gravis.* **J. of the new-born.** See *Icterus neonatorum.* **Xanthochromic j.,** jaundice with yellow discoloration of the palms and soles, but without bile-pigment in the urine.

Jaw, Jaw-bone. See *Maxilla.* **J.-clonus, J.-jerk,** a tendon-reflex obtained by depressing the lower jaw.

Jec'orin. Proprietary substitute for cod-liver oil.

Je'cur. L. for *Liver.*

Je'junal. Pertaining to the jejunum.

ejunec'tomy. Excision of the jejunum.

ejuni'tis. Inflammation of the jejunum.

ejunocolos'tomy. Formation of artificial opening between jejunum and colon.

ejuno-ilei'tis. Inflammation of the jejunum and ileum.

ejuno-ileos'tomy. Formation of artificial opening between jejunum and ileum.

ejunojejunos'tomy. The operation of forming an anastomosis between two portions of the jejunum.

ejunos'tomy. Surgical creation of opening into jejunum through abdominal wall.

ejunot'omy. Incision of the jejunum.

eju'num. Second portion of small intestine, between the duodenum and the ileum.

enne'rian. Relating to Edward Jenner, who invented vaccination.

en'ner's stain. An eosin-methylene-blue stain.

equir'itol. A preparation from abrus precatorius used in trachoma and pannus.

equir'ity. Seeds of *Abrus precatorius:* used in treating trachoma.

erk'ing respiration. See *Respiration.*

er'vin. Alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{37}NO_3$, from *Veratrum album* and *V. viride.*

es'samine. See *Gelsemium.*

es'uit's bark. Same as *Cinchona.*

ig'ger. Same as *Chigre.*

im'son weed. Same as *Stramonium.*

obert's suture (zho-bārz'). See *Suture.*

o'dum (yo'doom). Ger. for *Iodin.*

off'roy's symptom. Absence of facial contraction when patient suddenly turns his eyes upward: seen in exophthalmic goiter.

ohim'bin. Aphrodisiac alkaloid from the bark of an Indian tree

oint-disease. Same as *Charcot's arthropathy.*

oint-ill. Pyemia of the joints of young animals soon after birth.

oint mouse. A movable cartilage or other body within a joint.

olles's test. A test for bile pigments in the urine.

onnes'co's fossa. See under *Fossa.*

oule (jool). Work expended by a current of one ampere flowing for one second against a resistance of one ohm.

oule's equivalent (joolz). Work expended in raising one gram of water through 1° C.

u'gal. Pertaining to the cheek bone. **J. bone.** Same as *Malar bone.* **J. process.** Same as *Zygomatic process.*

uga'le. The point at the angle of the malar bone.

ug'ged. Having glanderous swellings: said of a horse.

u'glans cine'rea. The butternut tree: bark mildly aperient.

u'gular. Pertaining to the neck. **J. foramen.** See *Foramen.* **J. fossa,** part of j. foramen for passage of j. vein. **J. ganglion,** (1) node of root of vagus, and (2) on glossopharyngeal nerve; both in j. foramen. **J. process,** (1) point of temporal, and (2) of occipital bone at j. foramen. **J. veins,** great veins in the neck conveying most of the blood from the head.

ugula'tion. Rapid arrest of disease by therapeutic measures.

u'gum pe'nis. Forceps for compressing the penis.

uice (jūs). Fluid from animal or plant tissue. **J.-canals,** spaces in connective tissue forming the origins of lymphatic vessels. **Gastric j.,** the clear liquid secreted by the stomach. **Intestinal j.,** transparent liquid secreted by the follicles of Lieberkühn. **Pancreatic j.,** thick, transparent fluid secreted by pancreas.

ju'jube. Fruit of *Zizyphus vulgaris:* pectoral.

ju'lep. Sweetened alcoholic drink or cordial.

Jum'per. Neurotic individual affected with palmus.
Jump'ing disease. Enfeebled will, with jumping movements.
Jun'gle fever. Severe form of tropical remittent.
Ju'niper. A tree, *Juniperus communis:* oil of fruit is a stimulant diuretic.
Junk. Form of cushion used in dressing fractures.
Junk'et. Curds and whey flavored and used as food.
Junod's boot (zhu-nōz'). A case for foot and leg fitted to an air-pump: used in relieving congestions of the head or viscera.
Jurispru'dence (ju-ris-pru'dens). See *Medical jurisprudence.*
Ju'ry-mast. Upright bar used in supporting head in cases of Pott's disease.
Jus'culum (jus'ku-lum). Soup or broth.
Jus'to ma'jor. Larger than is normal or usual. **J. mi'nor,** smaller than is normal or usual.
Justus's test. A test for syphilis determined by the effect of a dose of mercury on the hemoglobin.
Jute (jūt). Fiber of *Corchorus olitorius:* used in surgical dressings.
Ju'vantia (ju'van-she-ah). Adjuvant and palliative medicines.
Juxta-artic'ular. Near a joint; in the region of a joint.
Juxtan'gina. Inflammation of the pharyngeal muscles.
Juxtaposi'tion. Adjacent situation; apposition.
Juxtapylor'ic. Situated near the pylorus.
Juxtaspi'nal. Close to the spinal column.

K.

K. The symbol of *Potassium.*
Ka. Abbreviation of *Kathode* (cathode).
Kabure (kab-būr'). A skin disease of Japan.
Ka'der's operation. Gastrostomy with the introduction of a feeding tube through a valve-like flap.
Kaes' feltwork. An interlacing of nerve-fibers in the cerebral cortex.
Kahl'baum's disease. Catatonia.
Kahler's disease. Multiple myeloma.
Kahn's test. A precipitin test for syphilis.
Kaif (kif) [Arab.]. Dreamy tranquillity from use of drugs.
Kainopho'bia. Morbid fear of new things.
Kai'rin. An antipyretic alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{13}ON.HCl + H_2O$, from quinolin.
Kai'rolin. Antipyretic medicine, $C_{10}H_{15}N$, from kairin.
Kakidro'sis. Disagreeable odor of the sweat.
Kak'ke. Same as *Beriberi.*
Kakos'mia (kak-os'me-ah). Foul or disagreeable smell.
Kakot'rophy (kak-ot'rof-e). Same as *Cacotrophy.*
Kala-az'ar. A fatal epidemic fever of Assam, resembling malarial fever, thought to be caused by the Leishman-Donovan parasite.
Kala'gua. A South American drug used in tuberculosis.
Ka'li (kal'le). Ger. for *Potash.*
Kalim'eter (kal-im'et-er). Same as *Alkalimeter.*
Ka'lium (ka'le-um). Same as *Potassium.*
Kalmopy'rin. Calcium acetyl-salicylate: used in rheumatism and neuralgia.
Kal'zin. A proprietary preparation for use in hemorrhagic diathesis, bronchial asthma, etc.
Kam'ala. Hairs and capsular glands of *Mallotus philippinensis:* purgative and anthelmintic.
Kam'alin. Alkaloid from kamala.
Kan'dahar sore. A form of oriental sore.

Kangaroo' ligature. Ligature from tail-tendons of kangaroo.

Kaodze'ra. Rhodesian trypanosomiasis.

Kaoli'ang. A sorghum grain of Africa and India furnishing an edible flour.

Ka'olin. Fine clay used in skin-disease and in pharmacy.

Kaolino'sis (ka-o-lin-o'sis). Pneumokoniosis from inhaling particles of kaolin.

Kapo'si's disease (kah-po'sēs). Xeroderma pigmentosum.

Karyochromat'ophil. Having a stainable nucleus.

Kar'yochrome. Nerve-cell with an easily staining nucleus.

Karyocla'sis. The breaking down of a cell-nucleus.

Karyog'amy. Cell-conjugation with union of nuclei.

Kar'yogen (kar'e-o-jen). An iron compound found in certain cell-nuclei.

Karyokine'sis. Indirect nuclear division.

Karyolo'bism. A lobed condition of a cell-nucleus.

Kar'yolymph. The nuclear sap.

Karyol'ysis. 1. Karyokinesis. 2. Morbid destruction of a cell-nucleus.

Karyol'ysus. A genus of cell-destroying hemosporidia.

Karyolyt'ic. Producing, or pertaining to, karyolysis.

Kar'yomite. Same as *Chromosome.*

Karyom'itome (kar-e-om'it-ōm). Nuclear chromatin network.

Karyomito'sis (kar-e-o-mit-o'sis). Same as *Karyokinesis.*

Karyomor'phism. The shape of a cell-nucleus.

Kar'yon (kar'e-on). The nucleus of a cell.

Kar'yophage. An intracellular sporozoon.

Kar'yoplasm. Nucleoplasm; nuclear substance.

Karyorrhex'is (kar''e-o-rek'sis). Division of the cell-nucleus.

Kar'yosome (kar'e-o-sōm). A nucleolus of the net-knot variety staining with nuclear dyes.

Karyothe'ca. The nuclear membrane of a cell.

Kat-, Kata-. For words thus beginning, see *Cat-, Cata-.*

Kataphrax'is. The surrounding of a displaced organ with metallic supports to keep it in position.

Kataphylax'is. The transport of phylactic agents to the site of infection.

Katapla'sia. Same as *Cataplasia.*

Katathermom'eter. A pair of thermometers, one with a wet bulb and one with a dry bulb.

Katato'nia. Same as *Catatonia.*

Kataya'ma disease. A diarrheal disease of Japan caused by Schistosoma japonicum.

Katharom'eter. An instrument for the electrometric determination of basal metabolic rates.

Katol'ysis. The incomplete conversion of complex chemical bodies into simpler compounds.

Katotro'pia. Tendency of the visual axes to fall below the object looked at.

Ka'va-Ka'va (kah'vah-kah'vah). Root and resin of *Piper methysticum:* used for cystitis, gout, and wasting diseases.

KBr. Potassium bromid.

$KC_2H_3O_2$. Potassium acetate.

KCl. Potassium chlorid.

KClO. Potassium hypochlorite.

$KClO_3$. Potassium chlorate.

K_2CO_3. Potassium carbonate.

Keep'er. The armature of a magnet.

Ke'fir, Ke'phyr (ke'fer). A preparation of fermented milk.

Kel'ectome. Device used in removing samples of tumor-tissue.

Ke'lene, Ke'lin. Same as *Chelene.*

Ke'lis (ke'lis). Same as *Keloid;* also *Morphea.*

Kel'ly pad. A drainage pad for the operating table made by rolling one end of a rubber sheet over a rolled small blanket so as to form a bolster: the bolster is bent round like a horseshoe to form the pad, the free part of the sheet forming the apron.

Ke'loid, Ke'los. Multiple formation of skin-tumors.

Keloido'sis. A condition marked by the formation of keloids.

Keloso'mus (ke-lo-so'mus). A monster with eventration or fissure or absence of the sternum.

Kelot'omy. Relief of hernial strangulation by cutting.

Kenogen'esis. Developmental deviation from the normal.

Kenopho'bia. Morbid dread of large open spaces.

Kenotox'in. A toxin produced by muscular contraction.

Keph'alin (kef'al-in). Same as *Cephalin.*

Ke'phyr. Same as *Kefir.*

Keraphyl'locele. A tumor on the inner surface of the wall of a horse's hoof.

Ker'asin (ker'as-in). Same as *Cerasin.*

Keratal'gia (ker-at-al'je-ah). Pain in the cornea.

Keratecta'sia. Protrusion of the cornea.

Keratec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the cornea.

Keratí'asis. Presence of horny warts on the skin.

Kerat'ic. Pertaining to horn.

Ker'atin. Substance which forms the base of horny tissues.

Kerat'inous (ker-at'in-us). Composed of keratin.

Keratí'tis. Inflammation of the cornea. **K. bullo'sa,** presence of large or small blebs upon the cornea. **Interstitial k.,** when the entire cornea becomes hazy. **Neuroparalytic k.,** that which follows disease of the trifacial nerve. **Phlyctenular k.,** a variety marked by formation of pustules or papules on the cornea. **Punctate k.** Same as *Descemetitis.* **Purulent k.,** that in which pus is formed. **Sclerosing k.,** k. with scleritis. **Trachomatous k.** Same as *Pannus.* **Traumatic k.,** that which results from a wound of the cornea.

Ker'atocele (ker'at-o-sēl). Corneal protrusion of Descemet's membrane.

Keratoco'nus (ker-at-o-ko'nus). Cone-shaped corneal deformity.

Keratodermatí'tis. Inflammation of the stratum corneum of the skin.

Keratoder'mia. Hypertrophy of the horny layer of the skin

Keratog'enous (ker-at-oj'en-us). Producing a horny tissue.

Keratoglo'bus. Globular corneal enlargement.

Keratohelco'sis (ker-at-o-hel-ko'sis). Ulceration of the cornea.

Ker'atoid. Resembling horn.

Keratoidí'tis. Keratitis.

Kerato-irid'oscope. A compound microscope for examining the eye.

Kerato-irí'tis. Inflammation of the cornea and iris.

Keratoleptyn'sis. Removal of the anterior thickness of the cornea and covering the denuded area with bulbar conjunctiva.

Keratoleuko'ma. White opacity of the cornea.

Keratol'ysis (ker-at-ol'is-is). Peeling off of the skin.

Keratolyt'ic. Pertaining to or producing keratolysis.

Kerato'ma (ker-at-o'mah). Any growth of horny tissue.

Keratomala'cia (ker-at-o-ma-la'she-ah). Softening of cornea.

Ker'atome (ker'at-ōm). A knife for incising the cornea.

Keratom'eter. An instrument for measuring the curves of the cornea.

Keratom'etry. Measurement of corneal curves.

Keratomyco'sis. Fungous disease of the cornea.

Keratono'sis. Any disease of the horny structure of the epidermis.

Keratonyx'is (ker-at-o-niks'is). Puncture of the cornea.

Ker'atoplasty. Plastic surgery of the cornea.

Keratopro'tein. The protein of the horny tissues of the body, such as the hair, nails, and epidermis.

Keratorhex'is. Rupture of the cornea.

Keratoscleri'tis. Inflammation of the cornea and sclera.

Ker'atoscope. Instrument for examining cornea.

Keratos'copy. 1. Inspection of the cornea. 2. Skiascopy.

Kerato'sis. Formation of horny growth or tissue. **K. pila'ris,** formation of a hard elevation around each hair-follicle. **K. seni'lis,** a harsh, dry state of skin in old age.

Kerat'otome (ke-rat'o-tōm). See *Keratome.*

Keratot'omy. Surgical incision of the cornea.

Keraunoneuro'sis. Nerve disorder from lightning-stroke.

Keraunopho'bia. Morbid dread of lightning.

Kerec'tomy (ke-rek'to-me). Removal of a part of the cornea.

Ke'rion (ke're-on). A pustular disease of the scalp.

Kerither'apy. Treament by baths of liquid paraffin.

Kerk'ring's valves. Same as *Valvulæ conniventes.*

Ker'mes. An insect found on leaves of various oaks: used as a dye-stuff. **K. mineral,** antimony oxysulphid.

Ker'nig's sign. See under *Sign.*

Ketogen'esis. The production of ketone bodies.

Ketogen'ic. Forming ketones. The ketogenic substances are fatty acids and certain of the amino-acids of protein.

Ketolyt'ic. Splitting up acetone bodies.

Ke'tone. Any compound of the radical CO with two alcohol radicals.

Ketone'mia. The presence of ketone (acetone) bodies in the blood.

Ketonu'ria. The presence of ketone in the urine.

Ketopla'sia. The formation of ketones.

Ketoplas'tic. Causing the formation of ketones.

Ke'tose. A sugar which is the ketone of a hexatomic alcohol.

Keto'sis. The excessive formation of ketone in the body.

Key-Retzius foram'ina. Two passages from cisterna magna to the fourth ventricle.

$KHCO_3$. Potassium carbonate.

$KHSO_4$. Potassium bisulphate.

KI. Potassium iodid.

Kibe (kib). Same as *Chilblain.*

Kid'ney (kid'ne). Either one of two glandular bodies in the lumbar region which secrete the urine. **Amyloid k.,** one which is the seat of amyloid degeneration. **Fatty k.,** one which is affected with fatty degeneration. **Floating k.,** one which is loosened and displaced. **Gouty k., Granular k.,** one affected with chronic interstial inflammation. **Horse-shoe k.,** union of the ends of the two kidneys. **Large white k.,** one affected with chronic interstitial nephritis. **Pigback k.,** congestion of kidney in chronic alcoholism. **Red contracted k.** See *Gouty k.* **Small white k.,** atrophied and degenerated state following chronic interstitial nephritis. **Surgical k.,** suppurative pyelonephritis after operation on a urinary organ. **Wandering k.,** Same as *Floating k.* **Waxy k.** Same as *Amyloid k.*

Kien'boch's disease (kēn'boks). See under *Disease.*

Kier'nan's spaces. The interlobular spaces of the liver.

Kie'sselbach's area or **space.** The thin area of the nasal septum which is particularly liable to perforation.

Kies'tein (ki-es'te-in). Same as *Kyestein.*

Kil'ian's pelvis. Pelvis affected with osteomalacia.

Kil'ogram, Kiloli'ter, Kil'ometer. One thousand grams, liters, or meters.

Kinaesthe'sia. Loss of power of perceiving sensations of movement.

Kin'ase. A substance in various tissues which activates the enzymes of those tissues.

Kinemat'ics. Science of motion, including bodily movements.

Kinemat'ograph. An instrument for showing pictures of objects in motion.

Kin'eplasty. Amputation in which the stump is utilized for motor purposes.

Kiner'gety (kin-er'jet-e). The capacity for kinetic energy.

Kinesal'gia (kin-e-sal'je-ah). Pain on muscular exertion.

Kin'escope. An instrument for ascertaining ocular refraction.

Kine'sia (kin-e'se-ah). Motion sickness.

Kinesial'gia (kin-e-se-al'je-ah). Same as *Kinesalgia.*

Kinesiat'rics (kin-es-e-at'riks). Same as *Kinesitherapy.*

Kinesi-esthesiom'eter. Instrument for measuring the muscular sense.

Kinesim'eter, Kinesiom'eter. Instrument for the quantitative measurement of motions.

Kinesiod'ic. Pertaining to motor nerve-paths.

Kinesiol'ogy. The scientific study of movements.

Kinesioneuro'sis. Disordered movements from nervous disease.

Kinesip'athy (kin-e-sip'ath-e). Same as *Kinesitherapy.*

Kinesither'apy. Treatment of disease by movements.

Kinesod'ic. Pertaining to the conveyance of motor impulses.

Kinesthe'sia, Kinesthe'sis. The sense by which muscular movements are perceived.

Kinesthesiom'eter. Device for testing the muscular sense.

Kinesthet'ic. Pertaining to kinesthesia.

Kinet'ic energy. See under *Energy.*

Kin'etism. Ability to perform muscular action.

Kinetogen'ic. Causing or producing movement.

Kinet'oplasm. The chromophilic matter of the nervous system.

Kineto'sis. Any disease due to motion, such as sea-sickness.

Kinetother'apy. Same as *Kinesitherapy.*

King's evil. Scrofula. **K.'s yellow.** See *Orpiment.*

Ki'no. Dried juice of *Pterocarpium marsupium* and of other trees; astringent.

Kinom'eter. Device for measuring womb displacements.

Kinomom'eter. An instrument for measuring the degree of motion of fingers and toes.

Ki'none (ki'nōn). Same as *Quinone.*

Ki'noplasm. The substance giving origin to the spindle-fiber of cytoplasm.

Kinoplas'tic. Pertaining to kinoplasm.

Kin'osphere. Same as *Aster.*

Kinotox'in. A toxin produced as a result of fatigue.

Ki'otome. Instrument for amputation of uvula.

Kiot'omy. Removal of the uvula or part of it.

Kis'singen water (kis'sing-en). Saline, laxative, and tonic water from Bavaria.

Kitasa'to's bacillus. Bacillus of bubonic plague.

Kju. A vegetable substance which is burned on the skin to produce mild irritation.

Klebs-Loeff'ler bacillus. The bacillus of diphtheria.

Kleptolag'nia. Sexual gratification produced by theft.

Kleptoma'nia. Insane propensity to steal.

Kleptopho'bia. Insane dread of becoming a thief.

Klieg eye. Severe inflammation of the eyes due to exposure to the intense lights (Klieg lights) used in moving picture studios.

Klump'ke's paralysis (kloomp'kiz). See *Paralysis.*

Knee. Joint between femur and tibia. **K.-cap. K.-pan.** Same as *Patella.* **K.-jerk,** upward twitch of foot on striking the patellar ligament, the leg being flexed.

Kneip'pism. Cure by walking barefooted in the morning dew.

Knife-rest crystals. Peculiar indented crystals of triple phosphate in the urine; coffin-lid crystals.

Knit'ting. The repair of a fractured bone.

KNO_3. Potassium nitrate.

Knock-knee. Condition in which the knees are bent inward.

Knuck'ling. Upward and forward pushing of the fetlock-joint of a horse.

K. O. C. Abbreviation of *Cathodal opening contraction.*

Koch's lymph. Same as *Tuberculin.*

KOH. Potassium hydroxid.

Kohl'rausch's fold (kōhl'rowsh's). Fold of mucous membrane extending from right side into rectum; called also the third sphincter.

Koilonych'ia. A concave condition of the finger nail.

Ko'la (ko'lah). Seeds of *Sterculia acuminata:* cardiac and nerve-stimulant.

Ko'lanin. One of the active principles of kola.

Kol'mer test. A modification of the Wassermann test for syphilis.

Kolp-. For words beginning thus, see *Colp-.*

Kolpi'tis. See *Colpitis.*

Kolpot'omy. See *Colpotomy.*

Kol'yone. Same as *Colyone.*

Kolypep'tic. Hindering or checking digestion.

Kolyphre'nia. Psychic inhibition.

Kolysep'tic (ko-lis-ep'tik). Hindering septic processes.

Kolyt'ic. The temperament marked by calmness and self-control.

Koniol'ogy. Same as *Coniology.*

Konom'eter. An apparatus for counting the dust particles in the air.

Koos'so. See *Kousso.*

Kopf-tet'anus. Tetanus from head wounds.

Kopio'pia (ko-pe-o'pe-ah). Same as *Copiopia.*

Kop'lik's spots. Small red spots on the mucous membrane of the mouth in early measles.

Koro'nion (ko-ro'ne-on). Point at apex of coronoid process of inferior maxilla.

Koros'copy (ko-ros'ko-pe). Same as *Skiascopy.*

Korsakoff's psycho'sis. Polyneuritis with failure of memory, hallucinations, and agitation.

Ko'sin. Same as *Brayerin.*

Kosotox'in. A poisonous active principle from kousso flowers.

Kott'mann's reaction or **test.** A blood serum reaction to test the function of the thyroid gland.

Kou'miss (koo'mis). Fermented drink prepared from milk.

Kou'ssein (koo'se-in). Anthelmintic principle from brayera.

Kou'sin (koo'sin). Anthelmintic resin, $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$, from kousso.

Kous'so (koos'so). Flowers of *Hagenia Abyssinica:* good against tapeworm.

Krame'ria. Genus of South American plants; rhatany: root of *K. triandra,* is astringent.

Krauro'sis vul'væ. Shrivelling and dryness of vulva.

Krau'se's bulbs or **corpuscles** (krow'sez). See *Corpuscles.*

K.'s line, line passing through white bands of a muscular fibril.

K.'s membrane, membrane believed to separate disks of sarcous muscular material.

Kre'atin (kre'at-in). Same as *Creatin.*

Kreat'inin (kre-at'in-in). Same as *Creatinin.*

Kreotox'in. A poison generated in flesh by a micro-organism.

Kreotox'ism. Poisoning by meat.

Kresam'in. An antiseptic preparation of trikresol and ethylendiamin: used in skin diseases.

Kres'apol. Antiseptic solution of cresol in potassium soap.

Kres'in. Same as *Cresin.*

Kre'so. A proprietary disinfectant coal-tar preparation.

Kresofuch'sin. A histologic stain, red in aqueous solution and blue in alcoholic solution.

Kre'sol (kre'sol). Same as *Cresol.*

Kris'haber's disease (kris'hah-berz). See *Disease.*

Kroneth'yl. An extract from Chinese cantharides: used in gout and neuralgia.

Kry'ofin. An antipyretic and antineuralgic compound.

Kryp'ton. A gaseous element found in the atmosphere.

K_2SO_4. Potassium sulphate.

Kubisga'ri. Endemic paralytic vertigo of Japan.

Ku'miss, Ku'myss (koo'mis). Same as *Koumiss.*

Kund'rat's lymphosarco'ma. A form of lymphosarcoma which extends to adjacent glands, but does not invade neighboring organs.

Kussmaul's coma (koos'mawlz). See *Coma.*

Ky'anophane. A bluish pigment from the oil-globules of the retinal cones.

Kyes'tein (ki-es'te-in). An albuminoid which floats on the urine of pregnant women.

Kyllo'sis (kil-o'sis). Club-foot.

Ky'matism. Same as *Myokymia.*

Ky'mograph (ki'mo-graf). Instrument for registering undulations, arterial or other.

Ky'moscope. Device used in observing the blood-current.

Kynoceph'alus. A monster with head like a dog's.

Kynuren'ic acid. Same as *Cynurenic acid.*

Kyphoscolio'sis. Kyphosis blended with scoliosis.

Kypho'sis (ki-fo'sis). Hump-back or hunch-back.

Kyphot'ic (ki-fot'ik). Pertaining to, or affected with, kyphosis.

Ky'photone. An apparatus for reducing dislocation in Pott's disease.

Ky'rin. An end-product of proteolytic digestion.

Kysthi'tis (kis-thi'tis). Same as *Vaginitis* or *Colpitis.*

Kysthopto'sia. Prolapse of the vagina.

L.

L. Abbreviation for *left, lithium,* and *light-sense.*

Lab, Lab-ferment. The ferment of rennet, causing the coagulation of milk. **L.-zymogen,** proenzyme in stomach, which is transformed into lab-ferment by the acids of the gastric juice.

Labarraque's solution (lah-bah-raks'). Solution of chlorinated soda.

Lab'be's vein. Posterior anastomosing vein of cerebral cortex.

La'bia. Pl. of *labium,* lip.

La'bial. Pertaining to a lip, or labium.

La'bialism. Defective speech with use of labial sounds.

Labidom'eter. Forceps for measuring fetal head in the pelvis.

La'bile (la'bil). Gliding; not fixed to one point.

Labio-alve'olar. Pertaining to the labial side of a dental alveolus.

Labiocer'vical. Pertaining to the labial surface of the neck of a tooth.

Labiochore'a. A choreic affection of the lips, with stammering.

Labioglossopharyn'geal. Pertaining to the lips, tongue, and pharynx.

La'biograph. An instrument for registering the movements of the lips.

Labiolog'ic. Pertaining to labiology.

Labiol'ogy. The study of the movements of the lips.

La'biomancy (la'be-o-man-se). Lip reading.

Labiomen'tal. Pertaining to the lips and chin.

Labiomyco'sis. Any fungus disease of the lips.

Labiopal'atine. Pertaining to the lips and palate.

Labioplace'ment. Displacement of a tooth toward the lip.

La'bioplasty (la'be-o-plas-te). Same as *Cheiloplasty*.

Labiotenac'ulum. Instrument for holding the lip.

Labiover'sion. The state of being displaced labially from the line of occlusion.

La'bium. A lip or lip-shaped organ. **L. cere'bri,** margin of the cerebral hemisphere which overlaps the callosum. **L. ma'jus,** pl. *labia majora,* the hairy fold of the skin on either side of the slit of the vulva. **L. mi'nor,** pl. *labia minora,* fold of mucous membrane within the labia majora. **L. tympan'icum,** the lower border of the sulcus spiralis. **L. vestibula're,** the upper part of sulcus spiralis.

La'bor. Child-birth; bringing forth of a child. **Artificial l.,** that which is facilitated or induced by mechanical or other extraneous means. **Dry l.,** that in which the liquor amnii escapes too soon. **Induced l.,** that which is artificially brought on. **Instrumental l.,** one which is facilitated by the use of instruments. **Missed l.,** retention of the dead fetus *in utero* after the cessation of the time of normal gestation. **Postponed l.,** that which takes place later than the normal limit. **Precipitate l.,** that in which delivery is accomplished with undue celerity. **Premature l.,** that which takes place too soon. **Protracted l.,** labor protracted beyond the ordinary limit. **Spontaneous l.,** that which requires no artificial aid.

Lab'oratory. A place for experimental work.

Labor'din. Same as *Analgen*.

Lab'rocyte (lab'ro-sit). Same as *Mast-cell.* See under *Cell.*

Lab'rum. A lip-shaped structure.

Lab'yrinth. The internal ear, made up of the vestibule, cochlea, and canals. **Bony l.** Same as *Osseous l.* **Cortical l.,** a network of tubules and blood-vessels in the cortex of the kidney. **Ludwig's l's.,** spaces between Bertin's columns and the cortical arches. **Membranous l.,** space within the osseous labyrinth **Osseous l.,** bony part of internal ear.

Labyrin'thine. Pertaining to the labyrinth.

Labyrinthi'tis. Inflammation of the labyrinth.

Lac. L. for *Milk.*

Lac'erated (las'er-a-ted). Torn; of the nature of a rent.

Lacera'tion (las-er-a'shun). A wound produced by tearing.

Lacer'tus fibro'sus. Aponeurotic band from the tendon of the biceps to the fascia of the forearm.

Lac'moid. A combination of sodium nitrate and resorcin: used in measuring the strength of alkalies.

Lac'rimal (lak'rim-al). Pertaining to tears. **L. bone,** bone of inner angle of orbit.

Lacrim'alin. A substance in the lacrimal secretion said to induce a flow of tears.

Lac'rimase (lak'rim-ās). An enzyme from the lacrimal secretion.

Lacrima'tion. The secretion and discharge of tears.

Lacrimot'omy. Incision of lacrimal duct or sac.

Lactac'idase. The enzyme of lactic acid bacteria.

Lactacid'ogen. A compound in muscle tissue which is regarded as being split into lactic acid and phosphoric acid during muscle contraction.

Lactacidu'ria. Lactic acid in the urine.

Lac'tagogue (lak'tag-og). Same as *Galactagogue*.

Lac'tagol. A galactagogue preparation of cotton-seed.

Lac'talase. A ferment which changes dextrose into lactic acid.

Lactalbu'min. A protein found in milk.

Lac'tase (lak'tās). A pancreatic ferment splitting lactose into glucose and galactose.

Lac'tate (lak'tāt). Any salt of lactic acid.

Lacta'tion. 1. Secretion of milk. 2. The suckling of a child. 3. Period of secretion of milk.

Lac'teal. 1. Pertaining to milk. 2. Any one of the intestinal lymphatics which take up chyle.

Lac'tein (lak'te-in). Same as *Lactolin*.

Lactes'cence (lak-tes'ens). Resemblance to milk.

Lac'tic acid. See *Acid*. **L.-a. fermentation.** See *Fermentation*.

Lactif'erous, Lactig'erous. Producing or conveying milk.

Lactifica'tion. The production of lactic acid.

Lac'tifuge (lak'tif-ūj). Lessening the secretion of milk.

Lac'tin (lak'tin). Sugar of milk or lactose.

Lac'tinated. Containing sugar of milk.

Lactiv'orous (lak-tiv'or-us). Subsisting upon milk.

Lactobacil'lin. A preparation of lactic-acid bacteria, used to make lactic-acid milk.

Lactobutyrom'eter. Instrument for measuring the butter-fat in milk.

Lac'tocele (lak'to-sēl). Same as *Galactocele*.

Lac'tochrome (lak'to-krōm). An alkaloid of milk, $C_5H_{13}NO_4$.

Lac'tocrit. Instrument for measuring the amount of fat in milk.

Lactodensim'eter. Same as *Lactometer*

Lac'toform. A preparation of milk and formaldehyd: used in rheumatism.

Lactoglob'ulin. Same as *Lactalbumin*.

Lac'tol. Naphthyl lactate: an antiseptic preparation.

Lac'tolase. An enzyme which produces lactic acid.

Lac'tolin (lak'to-lin). Condensed milk.

Lactom'eter. Instrument for measuring specific gravity of milk.

Lac'tone. An aromatic liquid from lactic acid.

Lactopep'sin. A proprietary dyspepsia remedy.

Lactophe'nin. An antipyretic and hypnotic compound.

Lactophos'phate. A salt of lactic and phosphoric acids.

Lactoprecip'itin. A precipitin which precipitates the casein of milk.

Lactopro'teid (lak-to-pro'te-id). Any proteid from milk.

Lactorrhe'a. Same as *Galactorrhea*.

Lactosa'zone. The phenyl-osazone of lactose

Lac'toscope. Device showing proportion of cream in milk.

Lac'tose. Milk-sugar; a sugar derived from milk.

Lactosu'ria (lak-to-su're-ah). Presence of milk-sugar in urine.

Lactuca'rium. Sedative drug from juice of *Lactuca*.

Lactu'ca viro'sa. A species of lettuce which affords lactucarium.

Lactuce'rin. Waxy principle from lactucarium.

Lactyltrope'in. A compound, $C_8H_{14}NO.CO.CH.(OH)CH_3$: stimulant to heart and respiration.

Lacu'na. A small pit, hollow, or depression. **L. cer'ebri,** the cerebral infundibulum. **Howship's l.,** any depression of bone under the periosteum. **Intervillous l.,** any one of the blood-spaces of the placenta in which the fetal villi are found. **L. mag'na,** largest of the orifices of the glands of Littre. **L. pharyn'gis,** depression at the pharyngeal end of Eustachian tube

Lacu'nar. Having, pertaining to, or resembling lacunæ.

Lacu'nula. A small or minute lacuna.

La'cus lacrima'lis. The triangular space at the inner canthus between the two eyelids.

Lad'anum. A resin from species of *Cistus*.

Lady Web'ster pills. Dinner pills of aloes and mastic.

Læ-. For words thus beginning, see *Le-*.

Lafayette's mixture (lah-fah-yets'). Preparation of copaiba, cubebs, spirit of nitrous ether, and liquor potassæ.

Lage'na (laj-e'nah). Part of upper extremity of scala media.

Lagophthal'mus. Inability to shut the eyes.

La Grippe. Same as *Influenza*.

Lal'ose (lil'ōs). A syrupy compound, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, found in urine in diabetes.

La'king of blood. Separation of hemoglobin from the red blood-corpuscles.

La'ky blood. Blood, the serum of which is charged with hemoglobin from broken-down red corpuscles.

Lalla'tion, Lal'ling. Babbling, semi-infantile speech.

Lalogno'sis (lal-og-no'sis). The understanding of speech.

Lalonen'rosis. Speech disorder of nervous or central origin.

Lalop'athy (lal-op'ath-e). Any speech disorder.

Lalopho'bia. Dislike of speaking, often with extreme stuttering.

Lalople'gia (lal-o-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of the organs of speech.

Lalorrhe'a (lal-o-re'ah). An abnormal flow of words.

Lamb'da. Point of union of lambdoid and sagittal sutures.

Lamb'dacism. Inability to utter the *l* sound.

Lamb'doid, Lambdoid'al. Shaped like the Greek letter Λ.

L. suture, suture between the parietal and occipital bones.

Lamb'lia intestina'lis. A flagellate protozoan parasite of the intestine.

Lamblia'sis. Infected with *Lamblia*.

Lamel'la, pl. *lamel'læ*. 1. A thin scale or plate. 2. A medicated disk. **Concentric lamellæ,** bony plates around the Haversian canal. **Intermediate l.,** any one of the plates between the concentric layers of a bone. **Triangular l.,** a layer joining the choroid plexuses of the third ventricle. **Vitreous l.** Same as *Bruch's membrane*.

Lamel'lar. Pertaining to, or composed of, lamellæ.

Lam'in. Hemostatic alkaloid from flowers of *Lamium album*.

Lam'ina (lam'in-ah). A thin layer or plate. **Bowman's l.** See *Bowman's membrane*. **L. cine'rea,** layer of gray matter between the callosum and optic chiasma. **L. cribro'sa.** 1. The fascia which covers the saphenous opening. 2. Either one of the perforated spaces in the brain. 3. Part of sclera perforated for passage of optic nerve. **L. fus'ca,** the pigmentary layer of the sclera. **L. pro'pria,** the middle or fibrous layer of the tympanic membrane. **L. reticula'ris,** the perforated hyaline membrane which covers the organ of Corti. **L. spira'lis,** partition which divides the cochlea into the two scalæ. **Vitreous l.** Same as *Bruch's membrane*.

Lamina'ria digita'ta. A seaweed, used in making tents and bougies.

Lam'inated. Made up of laminæ or layers.

Lamina'tion. 1. Laminar structure, or arrangement. 2. The slicing of the fetal head in embryotomy.

Laminec'tomy, Lamnec'tomy. Excision of posterior arch of a vertebra.

Lamini'tis. Inflammation of the laminæ of a horse's foot.

Lamp. Any apparatus for furnishing artificial light. **Annealing l.,** an alcohol lamp for heating gold leaf for tooth fillings. **Carbon arc l.,** an open flame lamp with carbon arcs: used in artificial light therapy. **Gullstrand's slit l.,** a diaphragm

containing a slitlike opening, by means of which a narrow, flat beam of intense light may be projected into the eye. It gives intense illumination so that microscopic study may be made of the conjunctiva, cornea, iris, lens, and vitreous, the special feature being that it illuminates a section through the substance of these structures. **Kromayer's l.**, a quartz lamp of mercury vapor used in treating skin diseases with actinic rays. **Lortet l.**, an electric lamp used in Finsen light treatment. **Mercury vapor l.**, a lamp in which the arc is struck in mercury and is enclosed in a quartz burner: used in light therapy. There are two types, the air cooled and water cooled (*Kromayer's l.*). **Mignon l.** (min'yun). A minute electric light used in cystoscopy, etc. **Nernst l.**, an incandescent electric lamp the filament of which is made of metallic oxides. **Quartz l.**, a mercury vacuum lamp made of melted quartz glass embedded in a running water-bath: used for applying light treatment. **Simpson l.** See *Simpson light*, under *light*. **Slit l.** See *Gullstrand's slit l.* **Tungsten arc l.**, a lamp having highly compressed tungsten electrodes. **Zoalite l.**, a device for producing radiant heat for therapeutic purposes.

Lam'pas. Swelling of the mucous membrane over the hard palate, projecting in a ridge behind the upper incisors of horses.

Lamp'black. Powdered carbon from combustion of oils, etc.

Lampropho'nia. Clearness of voice.

Lamprophon'ic. Having a clear voice.

Lamziekte (lam-zēk'te). A disease of cattle in South Africa marked by lameness and paralysis of deglutition.

Lan'ain (lan'a-in). Purified wool-fat.

Lan'cet. Small pointed two-edged surgical knife. **Gum l.**, knife for incising the gums. **Spring l.**, one, the blade of which is held by a spring **Thumb l.**, one with a wide two-edged blade.

Lan'cinating. Tearing, darting, or sharply cutting.

Lanci'si's nerves (lahn-che'sēz). Same as *Striæ longitudinales*.

Landou'zy-Deje'rine atrophy (lahn-doo'zē-dezh'rēn). See *Atrophy*.

Landry's paralysis (lahn-drē'). Acute ascending paralysis.

Land'scurvy. Same as *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

Lane's kink. A bending or twisting of the ileum in its last six inches, producing obstruction of its lumen. **L.'s operation,** short circuiting of the colon for chronic constipation.

Lang'e's test. A test for the presence of globulin in the cerebrospinal fluid and thus for the diagnosis of cerebrospinal syphilis.

Lang'erhans' cells. See under *Cells*.

Lang'hans' layer. The deep, cellular layer of chorionic villi.

Lanna'inol (lan-a'in-ol). An iodocresol: used as a substitute for iodoform.

Lan'olin. Rectified wool-fat; used externally.

Lan'tanin. Alkaloid from a Brazilian tree: used like quinin.

Lanter'mann's incisures (lan'ter-mahnz). See *Incisures*.

Lanu'go. The fine hair on the body of the fetus.

Laparec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the abdominal wall.

Laparocholecystot'omy. Laparotomy with incision of the gall-bladder.

Laparocolos'tomy. Colostomy by an abdominal incision.

Laparocolot'omy. Laparotomy combined with colotomy.

Laparocolpohysterot'omy. Cesarean section by a combined vaginal and abdominal method.

Laparocolpot'omy. *Laparo-eletrotomy*.

Laparocystec'tomy. Laparotomy and removal of a cyst.

Laparocystidot'omy. Incision into the bladder through the abdominal wall.

Laparocystot'omy. Laparotomy and removal of cyst-contents.

Laparo-elytrot'omy. Laparotomy and vaginal incision for removing fetus.

Laparo-enteros'tomy. Formation of an opening into the intestine through the abdominal wall.

Laparo-enterot'omy. Laparotomy with incision into intestine.

Laparogastros'copy. Examination of the interior of the stomach through a gastrotomy incision.

Laparogastros'tomy. Formation of a gastric fistula through the abdominal wall.

Laparogastrot'omy. Laparotomy with incision into stomach.

Laparohepatot'omy. Incision of the liver through the abdominal wall.

Laparohysterec'tomy. Laparotomy with incision of uterus.

Laparohystero-oöphorec'tomy. Laparotomy with removal of uterus and ovaries.

Laparohysterosalpingo-oöphorec'tomy. Excision of the uterus, oviducts, and ovaries through the abdomen.

Laparohysterot'omy. Laparotomy with incision of uterus.

Laparo-ileot'omy. Laparotomy with incision of ileum.

Laparokelyphot'omy. Same as *Laparocystotomy*

Laparomyi'tis. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.

Laparomyomec'tomy, Laparomyot'omy. Laparotomy with removal of myoma.

Laparonephrec'tomy. Laparotomy with removal of kidney.

Laparorrh'aphy. Suture of the abdominal wall.

Laparosalpingec'tomy. Laparotomy with excision of an oviduct.

Laparosalpingo-oöphorec'tomy. Excision of the oviducts and ovaries through the abdomen.

Laparosalpingot'omy. Incision of an oviduct through the abdomen.

Laparos'copy. Instrumental abdominal exploration.

Laparosplenec'tomy. Laparotomy with excision of a spleen.

Laparosplenot'omy. Incision of the spleen through the side.

Laparot'omy. Surgical incision through abdominal wall.

Laparotyphlot'omy. Operation of cutting into the cecum.

Laparo-uterot'omy. Incision of the uterus through the abdomen.

La'pis (la'pis). L. for *Stone.*

Lap'pa. The burdock *Arctium lappa:* diuretic and tonic.

Lard. The fat of the swine; adeps.

Larda'cein. A proteid found in amyloid degenerations.

Larda'ceous (lar-da'shus). Resembling lard; amyloid.

Lar'gin (lar'jin). A bactericide compound of silver and protalbin; used in gonorrhea and in ulcers of the stomach and intestines.

Lark'spur. The plant *Delphinium consolida:* diuretic and ant asthmatic.

Lar'osan. A preparation of casein and calcium oxid: used in milk for infant feeding.

Larrey's amputation (lah-rāz'). Double-flap amputation at shoulder-joint or hip-joint. **L.'s spaces,** spaces between parts of diaphragm attached to sternum and those which are attached to ribs.

Larva'ceous, Lar'val, Lar'vate. Masked; concealed.

Lar'vicide (lar'vis-īd). Destructive to larvæ.

Laryn'geal (lar-in'je-al). Pertaining to the larynx.

Laryngec'tomy (lar-in-jek'tom-e). Excision of the larynx.

Laryngen'doscope. Instrument for viewing the posterior wall of the pharynx.

Laryngis'mus strid'ulus. Sudden laryngeal spasm in children, with crowing inspiration.

Laryngi'tis (lar-in-ji'tis). Inflammation of the larynx and more or less fever. **Atrophic l.** See *Chronic l.* **Chronic catarrhal l.**, a form due to a recurring irritation, or a sequel of the acute form, and leading to atrophy of the glands of the mucous membrane. **Diphtheric l.**, that which is due to diphtheria: true or membranous croup. **Membranous l.**, that which is attended with the formation of false membrane, diphtheric or other. **Phlegmonous l.**, a usually fatal complication of erysipelas, small-pox, etc., attended with submucous suppuration and edema. **L. sic'ca**, chronic laryngitis. **L. stridulo'sa.** See *Laryngismus stridulus.* **Subglottic l.**, inflammation of the under surface of the vocal cords. **Syphilitic l.**, a chronic form due to syphilitic involvement of the larynx. **Tuberculous l.**, a chronic form due to tuberculous ulceration of the larynx.

Laryn'gocele. Protrusion of mucous membrane across cricothyroid space.

Laryngocente'sis. Surgical puncture of the larynx.

Laryn'gofissure. Surgical splitting of thyroid cartilage.

Laryn'gograph. Device for recording laryngeal movements.

Laryngog'raphy. A description of the larynx.

Laryngol'ogy. Sum of what is known regarding the larynx.

Laryngom'etry. Measurement of the larynx.

Laryngoparal'ysis. Paralysis of the larynx.

Laryngop'athy. Any disorder of the larynx.

Laryngophan'tom. An artificial model of the larynx.

Laryngopharyn'geal. Pertaining to the larynx and pharynx.

Laryngopharyngi'tis. Inflammation of the larynx and pharynx

Laryngophar'ynx. The lower portion of the pharynx.

Laryngoph'ony. Sound heard in auscultating the pharynx.

Laryn'goplasty. Plastic surgery of larynx.

Laryngople'gia (lar-in-go-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of the larynx.

Laryngorhinol'ogy. The science of the larynx and nose and their diseases.

Laryngorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from the larynx.

Laryngorrhe'a. Excessive secretion of mucus on using the voice.

Laryngosclero'ma. Scleroma of the larynx.

Laryn'goscope. Apparatus for inspecting the larynx.

Laryngos'copy (lar-in-gos'ko-pe). Inspection of the larynx.

Laryn'gospasm (lar-in'go-spasm). See *Laryngismus stridulus.*

Laryngosteno'sis. Narrowing or stricture of larynx.

Laryngos'tomy. The formation of an opening into the larynx through the neck.

Laryngostrob'oscope. Apparatus for observing the vibrations of vocal cords and other intralaryngeal phenomena.

Laryngot'omy. The act of incising the larynx.

Laryngotrachei'tis. Inflammation of the larynx and trachea.

Laryngotracheot'omy (lar-in-go-trak-e-ot'o-me). Incision of the larynx and trachea.

Laryngoty'phoid. Typhoid fever with laryngeal complications.

Laryngovestibuli'tis. Inflammation of the vestibule of the larynx.

Laryngoxero'sis. Dryness of the throat.

Lar'ynx (lar'inks). Air-passage and vocal organ between the tongue and trachea.

La'ta, Latah. Form of palmus or jumping-disease, endemic in Java.

La'tent (la'tent). Concealed; not manifest. **L. heat**, heat which is absorbed by bodies which are not thereby rendered warmer. **L. period**, period after application of a stimulus and before its result is manifest.

Lat'erad. Toward a side or lateral aspect.
Lat'eral. Pertaining to a side. **L. sinuses.** See *Sinus.*
Laterit'ious (lat-er-ish'us). Like brick-dust.
Lateroflex'ion (lat-er-o-flek'shun). Flexion to either side.
Lateropul'sion. Involuntary tendency to go to one side.
Laterover'sion (lat-er-o-ver'shun). Abnormal inclination to one side.
Lath'yrism (lath'ir-izm). Poisoning by chick pea; lupinosis.
Latis'simus col'li. See *Platysma myoides*, in *Muscles, Table of.*
L. dor'si. See *Muscles, Table of.*
Laud'able pus. Pus of a kind thought to indicate an improving condition.
Laud'anin. An alkaloid from opium, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$.
Lau'danum (law'dan-um). Tincture of opium.
Laugh'ing gas. Nitrogen monoxid, N_2O_2; anesthetic.
Laurocer'asus. Same as *Cherry laurel.*
La'vage (la'vaj, lah-vahj'). A washing out or irrigation. **L. of blood,** the washing out of toxic matters from the blood by injecting serum into the veins.
Lavan'dula. Lavender; a plant with a carminative oil).
Laveran's bodies (lahv-rahnz'). See *Plasmodium malariæ.*
Law. A uniform or constant fact or principle. **Avogadro's l.,** equal volumes of gases with the same pressure and temperature contain an equal number of molecules. **Behring's l.,** blood and serum of an immunized person when transferred to another subject will render the latter immune. **Bell's l.,** anterior roots of spinal nerves are motor, and posterior sensory. **Berthollet's l.,** if two salts in solution by double decomposition can produce a salt less soluble than either, such a salt will be produced. **Boyle's l.,** at any stated temperature a given mass of gas varies in volume inversely as the pressure. **Charles's l.,** equal increments of temperature add equal amounts to the product of the volume and pressure of a given mass of any gas. **Colles's l.,** a child who is affected with congenital syphilis, its mother showing no signs of the disease, will not infect its mother. **Dalton's l.,** though the volume of a gas absorbed by a liquid remains constant, the weight of the absorbed gas rises and falls in proportion to the pressure. **Fechner's l.,** if a stimulus is increased, the sensation increases as the logarithm of the stimulus. **Gay-Lussac's l.** Same as *Charles's l.* **Graham's l.,** the rate of diffusion of a gas through porous membranes is in inverse ratio to the square root of their density. **Henry's l.** See *Dalton's l.* **Hilton's l.,** a nerve-trunk which supplies any given joint, also supplies the muscles which move the joint and the skin over the insertion of such muscles. **Koch's l.,** the specificity of a given organism requires the fulfilment of the following conditions: 1. The microorganism is present in every case of the disease; 2, it is to be cultivated in pure culture; 3, inoculation of such culture must produce the disease in susceptible animals; 4, it must be obtained from such animals, and again grown in a pure culture. **Listing's l.,** when the eyeball is moved from a resting position, the rotational angle in the second position is the same as if the eye were turned about a fixed axis perpendicular to the first and second positions of the visual line. **Mariotte's l.** Same as *Boyle's l.* **Mendel's l., Mendelian l.,** the law that the offspring is not intermediate in type between the two parents, but the type of one or other is predominant according to a fixed law. **Ohm's l.,** strength of an electric current varies directly as the electromotive force and inversely as the resistance. **Profeta's l.,** a non-syphilitic child born of syphilitic parents is immune. **Ritter-Valli l.,** the primary increase and secondary loss of irritability in a nerve, produced by a section

which separates it from the nerve-center, travel in a peripheral direction. **L. of sines,** the sine of the angle of incidence is equal to the sine of the angle of reflection multiplied by a constant quantity. **van't Hoff's l.,** the velocity of chemic reactions is increased twofold or more for each rise of 10 degrees in temperature. **Weber's l.,** the variation of stimulus which causes the smallest appreciable change in sensation maintains an approximately fixed ratio to the whole stimulus. **Wolff's l.,** all changes in the form and function of bones is attended by definite changes in their internal structure.

Lax. Slack; not tense.

Lax'ative. Mildly aperient; also, an aperient medicine.

Lax'ator tym'pani. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Lay'er. A stratum of nearly uniform thickness. **Bacillar l.,** the rod and cone layer of the retina. **Ganglionic l.,** a stratum of angular cells in the cerebral cortex. **Horny l.,** the outer layer of the skin; stratum corneum. **Osteogenetic l.,** the innermost layer of the periosteum. See also *Stratum.*

Lazaret'to. A quarantine station; also, a pest-house.

Lb., Lib. Abbreviation for *Libra,* a pound.

L. E. Abbreviation for *left eye.*

Lea'ching. See *Lixiviation.*

Lead. A soft gray-blue metal with poisonous salts. **L., black,** See *Graphite.* **L. colic,** colic resulting from lead-poisoning. **L. encephalopathy,** brain-disease caused by lead-poisoning. **L.-pipe contraction,** cataleptic condition in which the limbs remain in any position in which they may be placed.

Le'ber's disease (la'berz). Hereditary atrophy of the optic nerve.

Lec'ithin (les'ith-in). Fatty principle, $C_{44}H_{90}NPO_9$, found in animal tissues; also, any principle of the group to which normal lecithin belongs.

Lec'tual. Pertaining to a bed or couch.

Leech. An aquatic platyhelmian, *Hirudo medicinalis:* used for drawing blood.

Lees. The dregs or sediment of wine.

Left-lateral position. See *Sims's position.*

Leg. The lower extremity, especially the part between knee and ankle. **Badger l.,** inequality in the length of the legs. **Baker's l.,** knock-knee or genu valgum. **Bandy-l.** Same as *Bow-l.* **Barbadoes l.,** elephantiasis. **Black l.,** symptomatic anthrax. **Bow-l.,** out-knee or genu varum. **Milk-l.,** phlegmasia dolens. **Scissor-l.,** deformity with crossing of the legs.

Leg-ill. Inflammation of the interdigital space of sheep.

Legit'imacy. Condition of having been born in wedlock.

Leg'umin. A principle from plants like casein.

Leioder'mia (li-o-der'me-ah). Abnormal smoothness and glossiness of the skin.

Leiomyofibro'ma. Tumor containing elements of leioma, myoma, and fibroma.

Leiomyo'ma. Myoma of the non-striated muscle-fibers.

Leiomyosarco'ma. A sarcoma containing cells of unstriped muscle.

Leiphe'mia (li-fe'me-ah). Thinness of the blood.

Leishman-Donovan body. See under *Body.*

Leishman'ia. A genus of organisms including the Leishman-Donovan bodies of kala-azar.

Leishmania'sis. Any disease due to infection with *Leishmania.*

Leishmanio'sis. Same as *Leishmaniasis.*

Leiter's coil (li'terz). Coiled metallic tube used in warming or cooling a part.

Lembert's suture (lem'bertz). See *Suture.*

Leme'mia. The presence of plague germs in the blood.

Le'mic. Pertaining to an epidemic disease, as the plague.

Lemmoblas'tic. Developing into neurilemma tissue.

Lem'mocyte (lem'o-sīt). A cell which develops into a neurilemma cell.

Lemnis'cus. White band on outer surface of peduncles of cerebellum.

Lemog'raphy. A treatise on the plague or on epidemic diseases.

Lemol'ogy. The study of infectious disease, especially the plague.

Lemoparal'ysis. Esophageal paralysis.

Length-breadth index. See *Index*.

Lenigal'lol. Pyrogallol triacetate: used like pyrogallol.

Leniro'bin. Chrysarobin tetra-acetate: used in skin-diseases.

Len'itive. 1. Demulcent; soothing. 2. A soothing medicine.

Lens. A lentil-shaped glass for refracting light. **Achromatic l.,** a lens corrected for chromatic aberration. **Apochromatic l.,** one corrected for chromatic and spheric aberration. **Biconcave l., Concavoconcave l.,** a lens concave on both faces. **Biconvex l.,** one with two convex faces. **Bifocal l.,** one with two foci. **Converging l., Convex l.,** one which focuses light. **Convexoconcave l.,** one which has one convex and one concave face. **Crystalline l.,** eye-lens, the transparent lenticular organ behind the pupil. **Cylindric l.,** one which has one surface plane and another concave or convex. **Decentered l.,** one in which the visual line does not pass through the center. **Dispersing l., Concave l.,** one which disperses light. **Orthoscopic l.,** a form of lens which gives a very flat and undistorted field of vision. **Periscopic l.,** a concavoconvex or convexoconcave lens. **Spheric l.,** one which has a surface which is the segment of a sphere.

Lentico'nus. Exaggerated curvation of the eye-lens.

Lentic'ular. Having the form of a lens. **L. arteries,** arteries which supply l. nucleus.

Lenticulostri'ate. Pertaining to lenticular nucleus and corpus striatum.

Lenti'go (len-tī'go). L. for *Freckle*.

Lenti'tis. Inflammation of the eye-lens.

Leonti'asis. Form of leprosy with lion-like expression about face.

Leotrop'ic. Running spirally from right to left.

Le'per. A person who is affected with leprosy.

Lepid'ic. Pertaining to, or made up of, scales.

Lepido'ma. A tumor made up of tissue like that of the lining tissue of the embryo.

Lepido'sis (lep-id-o'sis). Any scaly eruption.

Lep'ocyte. A nucleated cell having a cell wall.

Le'pothrix. A condition in which the hairs become covered with scales.

Le'pra. Same as *Leprosy;* also, *Psoriasis.* **L. anesthet'ica,** leprosy with anesthetic spots. **L. maculo'sa,** in which the skin is marked with spots of pigmentation. **L. mu'tilans,** the final stage of true leprosy, with mutilation of extremities.

Lep'rolin. A preparation of leprosy toxin used in the treatment of leprosy.

Leprol'ogy. The study of leprosy.

Lep'rosy. A chronic transmissible disease with anesthesia, maculæ, and frequent loss of digits, viscera, and bones. **Anesthetic l.,** leprosy marked by hyperesthesia, followed by anesthesia, paralysis, ulceration, and gangrene. **Italian l.,** pellagra. **Nodular l.,** leprosy marked by the development of masses of granulation tissue, called leproma, which may appear superficially, causing great distortion. **Rat l.,** a leprosy-like disease affecting rats. **Trophoneurotic l.,** anesthetic leprosy.

Leprot'ic. Pertaining to leprosy.

Lep'rous. Pertaining to, or affected with, leprosy.

Leptan'dra. Root of *Veronica virginica:* purgative and cholagogue.

Leptoceph'alus (lep-to-sef'al-us). Fetus with very small head.

Leptochromat'ic. Having a fine chromatin network.

Leptoder'mic. Having a thin skin.

Leptomeningi'tis. Inflammation of the arachnopia.

Leptom'itus. A genus of fungi found in the urine, the vagina, and cutaneous pustules.

Leptopel'lic (lep to-pel'lk). Having a narrow pelvis.

Leptopho'nia. Weakness or feebleness of the voice.

Lep'torhine (lep'to-rīn). Having a very slender nose.

Leptospi'ra (lep-to-spi'rah). A genus of spirochetes. **L. icterohemorrha'gica,** a species causing infectious jaundice (Weil's disease). **L. icteroi'des,** the species which causes yellow fever.

Leptospiro'sis. The condition due to Leptospira in the blood.

Leptostaph'yline. Having a high, narrow palate.

Leptothrico'sis. Infection with any Leptothrix.

Lep'tothrix. Genus of schizomycetes consisting of slender threads.

Leptotrich'ia bucca'lis. A bacterial organism found in the healthy mouth.

Leptun'tic. A medicine that thins the blood.

Lep'tus autumna'lis. The harvest-bug; a mite infesting the skin.

Le'sion. Any hurt, wound, or local degeneration. **Indiscriminate l.,** lesion affecting distinct parts. **Initial syphilitic l.,** true or hard chancre. **Irritative l.,** a lesion which excites the functions of the part where it is situated. **Local l.,** one in the nervous system which gives origin to distinctive local symptoms. **Peripheral l.,** a lesion of nerve-endings. **Structural l.,** one that produces an obvious change in a tissue. **Systematic l.,** one limited to a system or set of organs with a common function. **Toxic l.,** one due to a poison.

Le'thal (le'thal). Deadly; fatal.

Leth'argy. Stupor or coma; also, hypnotic trance.

Le'thin (le'thin). Proprietary narcotic.

Letholog'ica. Inability to remember the proper word.

Let'ter-blindness. State due to central lesion in which the sight of letters conveys no impression to the mind.

Let'tuce (let'is). See *Lactuca.*

Leuce'mia, Leucæ'mia. Same as *Leukemia.*

Leu'cin (lu'sin). Crystalline substance, $C_6H_{13}NO_2$, found in the body.

Leucino'sis (lu-sin-o'sis). Any condition in which leucin appears in the urine.

Leucinu'ria (lu-sin-u're-ah). Presence of leucin in the urine.

Leuci'tis (lu-si'tis). Same as *Scleritis.*

Leuco-. For words beginning thus, see those beginning *Leuko-.*

Leucocythe'mia. Same as *Leukemia.*

Leukane'mia. A disease marked by the blood conditions of both pernicious anemia and lymphatic leukemia.

Leukas'mus. Same as *Leukoderma.*

Leuke'mia, Leukæ'mia (lu-ke'me-ah). Fatal disease, with marked increase in number of blood leukocytes. **Lymphatic l.,** that associated with disease of lymphatic organs. **Myelogenic l.,** that due to disease of bone-marrow. **Splenic l.,** that associated with splenic enlargement.

Leukem'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, leukemia.

Leukexo'sis. Blocking of a body channel by dead leukocytes.

Leu'kin. A crystalline material found in various organs.
Leuko-agglu'tinin. An agglutinin which acts upon leukocytes.
Leu'koblast (lu'ko-blast). An immature leukocyte.
Leukoblasto'sis. Proliferation of leukocytes.
Leukoci'din. A substance destructive to leukocytes.
Leukocy'tal. Pertaining to leukocytes.
Leu'kocyte (lu'ko-sit). Any colorless amœboid mass, like a white blood-corpuscle. **Alpha l.,** a l. which is dissolved during coagulation of the blood. **Beta l.,** leukocyte which does not disintegrate during coagulation of the blood.
Leukocythe'mia. Same as *Leukemia.*
Leukocyt'ic. Pertaining to leukocytes.
Leukocy'toblast. A cell which develops into a leukocyte.
Leukocytogen'esis. The formation of leukocytes.
Leu'kocytoid. Resembling a leukocyte.
Leukocytol'ogy. The study of leukocytes.
Leukocytol'ysis. Breaking down or destruction of leukocytes.
Leukocyto'ma. Tumor-like mass of leukocytes.
Leukocytom'eter. Instrument for counting leukocytes.
Leukocytope'nia. Leukopenia.
Leukocytopla'nia. Wandering of leukocytes; passage of leukocytes through a membrane.
Leukocytopoie'sis. The production of leukocytes.
Leukocyto'sis. Increase in number of blood leukocytes.
Leukocytotax'is. Same as *Leukotaxia.*
Leukocytother'apy. Treatment by extracts from leukocytes.
Leukocytotox'in. A toxin which destroys leukocytes.
Leukocytotrop'ic. Having a selective affinity for leukocytes.
Leukocytu'ria. Discharge of leukocytes in the urine.
Leukoder'ma. Abnormal whiteness: albinism in patches.
Leukodiagno'sis. Diagnosis by the reactions shown by leukocytes.
Leukofer'ment. A ferment which digests leukocytes.
Leukokerato'sis (lu-ko-ker-at-o'sis). Same as *Leukoplakia.*
Leu'kol, Leu'kolin. Same as *Quinolin.*
Leukol'ysin. A lysin which destroys leukocytes.
Leukol'ysis (lu-kol'is-is). Same as *Leukocytolysis.*
Leuko'ma. White corneal opacity.
Leukoma'in. Any one of a group of alkaloids normally present in organic tissues.
Leukomaine'mia. Excess of leukomains in blood.
Leukom'atous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, leukoma.
Leukomyeli'tis. Inflammation of white substance of myelon.
Leukomyelop'athy. Disease of the white matter of the spinal cord.
Leukonecro'sis. Gangrene, with formation of white slough.
Leukonu'clein. Nuclein from digested leukocytes.
Leukonych'ia (lu-ko-nik'e-ah). Whitish discoloration of the nails.
Leukopathi'a, Leukop'athy. Same as *Leukoderma.*
Leukopede'sis. Diapedesis of leukocytes.
Leukope'nia. Deficiency in number of leukocytes.
Leukophlegma'sia. A variety of white non-dropsical edema.
Leukopla'cia, Leukoplak'ia, Leukopla'sia. Formation of white patches on mucous membrane of cheeks and tongue.
Leukoplas'tid. Any one of the white granules of plant-cells whence the starch-forming elements are formed.
Leukopoie'sis. The production of leukocytes.
Leukopoiet'ic. Producing leukocytes.
Leukoprophylax'is. Increase by artificial means of the leukocytes of the blood to aid in immunity.
Leukoprecip'itin. A precipitin specific for leukocytes.

Leukopro'tease. A ferment in the leukocytes which splits up protein.

Leukop'sin. A visual white derived from rhodopsin by bleaching on exposure to light.

Leukorrha'gia. Profuse leukorrhea.

Leukorrhe'a. Whitish discharge from vagina.

Leukosar'coma. Any uncolored or colorless sarcoma.

Leuko'sis. An aggregation of dead and dying leukocytes.

Leukotax'is. The cytotaxis of leukocytes

Leukother'apy. Same as *Leukocytotherapy.*

Leukothrom'bin. A fibrin factor formed by the leukocytes existing in the blood.

Leukotox'ic (lu-ko-toks'ik). Destructive to leukocytes.

Leukotoxic'ity. Toxicity for leukocytes

Leukotox'in. A toxin which destroys leukocytes.

Leukotrich'ia (lu-ko-trik'e-ah). Whiteness of the hair.

Leuko-urobi'lin. A transformation product of urobilin found in colorless stools.

Leva'tor. Any lifting or raising muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Levicel'lular. Smooth celled.

Leviga'tion. The grinding of moist substances.

Levocar'diogram. That part of the cardiogram which represents the action of the left ventricle.

Levoduc'tion. Movement of an eye to the left.

Levogy'rous (le-vo-ji'rus). Rotating polarized light rays to the left.

Levopho'bia (lev-o-fo'be-ah). Fear of objects on the left side of the body.

Levorota'tion. A turning to the left.

Levoro'tatory (le-vo-ro'ta-to-re). Same as *Levogyrous.*

Levotor'sion. A twisting to the left.

Levover'sion. The act of turning to the left.

Levulin'ic acid. An acid from nucleic acid and from the thymus gland.

Levulo'san. A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{12}O_5$ from fruit-sugar.

Lev'ulose. A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, from fruits, honey, and the intestines.

Levulosu'ria. Presence of levulose in urine.

Levurar'gyre. A mercurial extractive from brewers' yeast: used in treating cutaneous eruptions of syphilis.

Lew'inin. Locally anesthetic resin from kava.

Ley'den jar (li'dn). Device for accumulation of static electricity.

Li. Symbol for *Lithium.*

Liberomo'tor. Pertaining to voluntary movement.

Libid'inous. Lustful; salacious.

Libi'do (lib-i'do). Sexual desire.

LiBr. Lithium bromid.

Li'bra. L. for *Pound* and for *Balance.*

Li'chen. 1. Any one of a group of plants believed to be composed of symbiotic algæ and fungi. 2. Papular skin-disease of many kinds. **L. acumina'tus,** a grave form, with papulosquamous eruption. **L. ag'rius,** a severe form of eczema. **L. disseminа'tus,** a form with irregularly placed eruption. **L. pila'ris,** a form which especially affects the hair-follicles. **L. pla'nus,** an inflammatory skin-disease with wide flat papules, often in circumscribed patches. **L. ru'ber,** a papulosquamous disease with grave constitutional symptoms and sometimes fatal wasting: named from the red color of the eruption. **L. scrofulo'sus,** a form which is peculiar to persons of a strumous habit. **L. trop'icus,** prickly heat; a form with a red itching eruption.

Li'chenin (li'ken-in). A starchy substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, from Iceland moss and other lichens.

Li'chenoid (lī'ken-oid). Resembling the disease called lichen.

Licorice (lik'or-is). The plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*: root and extract sweet and demulcent.

Lie'ben's test (lē'benz). A test for acetone by ammonia and iodin.

Lie'berkühn's crypts or **glands** (lē'ber-kenz). The tubular intestinal glands.

Lie'big's extract. A form of beef-extract.

Li'en (lī'en). L. for *Spleen*.

Lien'adin. Proprietary remedy made from the spleen.

Li'enal. Of, or pertaining to, the spleen.

Lieni'tis (lī-en-ī'tis). Same as *Splenitis*.

Li'enocele (lī'en-o-sēl). Hernia of the spleen.

Lienomala'cia. Softening of the spleen.

Lienomed'ullary. Pertaining to the spleen and the bone-marrow.

Lienomyelo'genous (lī-en-o-mī-el-oj'en-us). Originating in the spleen and bone-marrow.

Lienomyelomala'cia. Softening of the spleen and bone-marrow

Lienopancreat'ic. Pertaining to the spleen and pancreas.

Lienore'nal. Pertaining to the spleen and the kidney.

Lienotox'in. Same as *Splenotoxin*.

Lienter'ic (lī-en-ter'ik). Pertaining to, or affected with, lientery.

Li'entery (lī'en-ter-e). Diarrhea with passage of undigested food.

Lienun'culus. A detached mass of splenic tissue.

Lig'ament. A tough band connecting bones or supporting viscera. **Accessory l.,** one which strengthens or supplements another. **Adipose l.,** the mucous ligament of the knee. **Alar l's.,** the two folds of synovial membrane on either side of the adipose ligament. **Annular l.,** any ring-shaped ligament, as of the wrist or ankle. **Arcuate l's.,** the arched ligaments which connect the diaphragm with the lowest ribs and the first lumbar vertebra. **Atlo-axoid l.** connects the atlas and axis. **Auricular l's.,** the three ligaments which unite the external ear to the side of the head. **Barkow's l.,** anterior and posterior l's. of elbow-joint. **Beraud's l.,** suspensory l. of pericardium. **Bertin's l.,** iliofemoral ligament. **Bigelow's l.,** the iliofemoral ligament. **Broad l.** 1. The peritoneal fold which supports the uterus on either side. 2. The suspensory ligament of the liver. **Burns's l.,** the falciform process of the fascia lata. **Camper's l.,** the deep perineal fascia. **Capsular l.,** the tough fibrous framework which surrounds every joint. **Carcassonne's l.,** triangular ligament of urethra. **Central l.** Same as *Filum terminale*. **Cheek l's.,** Same as *Odontoid l's.* **Ciliary l.,** l. joining iris to corneosclera. **Conoid l.,** inner part of coracoclavicular ligament. **Coracoclavicular l.** extends from the clavicle to the coracoid process. **Coronary l.,** a peritoneal fold, extends from posterior border of liver to diaphragm. **Costocolic l.** attaches the spleen to the diaphragm. **Costocoracoid l.** joins the first rib to the coracoid process. **Cotyloid l.,** a ring at the margin of the acetabulum. **Crucial l's.,** two ligaments of the knee. **Cruciform l.,** the transverse ligament of the atlanto-axoid joint. **Crural l.** Same as *Poupart's l.* **Deltoid l.,** the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint. **Falciform l.,** the broad ligament of the liver. **Flood's l.** See *Glenohumeral l.* **Gimbernat's l.,** triangular expanse of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, anteriorly joined to Poupart's l., and going to the iliopectineal line. **Glenohumeral l's.,** three ligaments strengthening capsule of shoulder. **Glenoid l.** 1. A ring of fibrocartilage connected with the rim of the glenoid fossa. 2. The anterior l's of the metacarpo-phalangeal joints. **Hey's l's.,** a falciform expansion of the fascia lata. **Iliofemoral l.,** an important ligament of the

hip-joint, from the ilium to the lesser trochanter. **Iliotrochanteric l.,** portion of capsular l. of hip-joint. **Interclavicular l.** joins the two clavicles to each other and the sternum. **Lateral l.,** a peritoneal fold, one on either side of the liver, joining it to the diaphragm. **Odontoid l's.,** one on either side of the odontoid process, which connect the atlas to the skull. **Poupart's l.,** lower border of aponeurosis of external oblique muscle between anterior spine of ilium and the spine of the pubis **Pterygomaxillary l.** connects the apex of internal pterygoid plate and the posterior end of the internal oblique line of lower jaw. **Pubic l's.,** three ligaments (anterior, posterior, and superior) of the symphysis pubis. **Rhomboid l.** connects cartilage of the first rib to under surface of clavicle. **Round l.** 1. See *Ligamentum teres.* 2. A fibrous cord which represents the umbilical vein from the navel to anterior border of liver. 3. One of the ligaments of the radio-ulnar articulation. 4. Either of two cords from cornua of uterus to the mons Veneris. **Sacrosciatic l's.,** two ligaments (great, or posterior, and lesser, or anterior) from the sacrum to the ischium. **Stylohyoid l.,** a fibrous cord from the styloid process to the lesser cornu of the hyoid. **Stylomaxillary l.** extends from the styloid process to ramus of the lower jaw. **Suspensory l.** See *Zinn's zonule.* **Transverse l.,** name of various ligaments, as of atlas, knee, hip, and scapula. **Trapezoid l.,** forward and outward part of coracoclavicular ligament. **Triangular l.,** name of various ligaments, as of urethra, tympanic bones, uterus, and the vertebræ. **Vesico-umbilical l.** Same as *Urachus.* **Vesico-uterine l.,** from front of uterus to the bladder. **Winslow's l.,** posterior ligament of the knee. **Zinn's l.** See *Zinn's zonule.*

Ligamentopex'is. Suturation of the round ligaments to the uterus.

Ligamen'tous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a ligament.

Ligamen'tum. L. for *Ligament.* **L. arcua'tum,** an arched ligament of the lumbar region. **L. denticula'tum,** serrated lengthwise band on either side within the spinal dura. **L. muco'sum,** synovial fold in knee-joint. **L. nu'chæ,** tough band at the nape of neck, uniting the two trapezius muscles. **L. patel'læ,** the ligament which connects the patella and tibia. **L. spira'le,** the ligamentous part of the basilar membrane of the cochlea. **L. te'res.** Same as *Round ligament.* See *Ligament.*

Liga'tion. The application of a ligature.

Lig'ature. Thread or wire for tying a part. **Double l.,** ligation of an artery at two places and division between them. **Elastic l.,** caoutchouc band used to strangulate hemorrhoids and pedunculated growths. **Erichsen's l.,** a double thread of white and black for ligating nævi. **Intermittent l.,** a tourniquet applied to interrupt the blood-current, but occasionally relaxed to renew the circulation. **Kangaroo l.,** tendons of kangaroo's tail used as a ligature. **Lateral l.,** a ligature so applied as to check, but not to interrupt, the blood-current. **L.-forceps,** a forceps for holding delicate parts. **Provisional l.,** one applied at the beginning of an operation, but removed before its close.

Light (lit). Ethereal vibration which gives origin to the visual sense. **Axial l., Central l.,** light whose rays are parallel to each other and to optic axis. **Diffused l.,** that which has been scattered by reflection and refraction. **Oblique l.,** light falling obliquely on a surface. **Polarized l.,** light of which the vibrations are made over one plane or in circles or ellipses. **Reflected l.,** light turned back from an illuminated surface. **Refracted l.,** light whose rays have bent out of their original course by passing through a transparent medium. **L.-sense,** faculty by which varying degrees of light or brightness may be perceived.

Transmitted l., light which passes or has passed through an object.

Light'ening. The descent of the uterus into the pelvic cavity in the first stage of labor.

Light'ning pains. Cutting pains of locomotor ataxia.

Lignosul'phin. A disinfectant product of manufacture of sulphicellulose.

Lig'num (lig'num). L. for *Wood*.

Lig'ula. A strip of white substance near the lateral border of the fourth ventricle.

Limatu'ra fer'ri. Iron filings.

Limb. An arm or leg; an extremity.

Lim'bic. Marginal; pertaining to a limbus.

Lim'bus. A rim or border. **L. lam'inæ spira'lis.** Same as *Crista spiralis*. **L. lu'teus.** Same as *Macula lutea*.

Lime. 1. Calcium oxid; also calcium hydrate. 2. The acid fruit of *Citrus acida*: refrigerant and antiscorbutic.

Li'men na'si. The boundary line between the bony and cartilaginous portions of the nasal cavity.

Lim'inal. Barely perceptible; pertaining to a threshold.

Lim'it.ans (lim'it-anz). Same as *Membrana limitans*.

Limo'sis (lim-o'sis). Extreme hunger.

Limother'apy. Treatment by fasting; starvation cure.

Line'ture, Line'tus. An electuary; a medicine to be taken by licking.

Line. A stripe, streak, or narrow mark. **Abdominal l's.**, lines on abdomen, indicating the boundaries of muscles. **Accretion l's.**, microscopic lines seen in sections of tooth enamel. **Adrenal l.** Same as *Sergent's l.* **Alveobasilar l.**, from nasion to alveolar point. **Alveolonasal l.**, from alveolar to nasal point. **Auriculobregmatic l.**, from auricular point to bregma. **Axillary l's.** (anterior and posterior), from axilla downward. **Base l.**, from infra-orbital ridge to external auditory meatus and to middle line of occiput. **Basiobregmatic l.**, from basion to bregma. **Baudelocque's l.**, external conjugate diameter of pelvis. **Beau's l's.**, transverse lines on the finger-nails, seen after wasting diseases. **Biauricular l.**, from one auditory meatus over vertex to the other. **Blue l.**, characteristic line on gums showing chronic lead-poisoning. **Borsieri's l.**, a line similar to the meningitic streak, seen in scarlet fever. **Bryant's l.**, a test-line for detecting shortening of the femur. **Burton's l.** Same as *Gingival l.* **Camper's l.**, from external auditory meatus to a point just below the nasal spine. **Clapton's l.**, green line on gums in copper-poisoning. **L. of communications**, in military medicine, the zone between the service of the interior and the zone of the advance. **Corrigan's l.**, purplish line on gums in copper-poisoning. **Costo-articular l.**, from sternoclavicular joint to point of eleventh rib. **Costoclavicular l.**, **Parasternal l.**, line midway from nipple line and border of sternum. **Curved l's. of ilium** (superior, middle, and inferior), three prominent lines of the ilium. **Curved l's. of occipital bone** (superior and inferior), two lines on either half of outer surface of occipital bone. **Douglas's l.**, curved lower edge of inner layer of aponeurosis of internal oblique muscle. **Ellis's l.**, curved line at upper border of a pleuritic effusion. **Embryonic l.**, primitive trace in center of germinal area. **Facial l.**, straight line touching the glabella and a point at lower border of face. **Fraunhofer's l's.** See *Fraunhofer's lines*. **Genal l.**, one of Jadelot's lines, from malar surface to nasal line. **Gingival l.**, a reddish streak on edge of the gum. **Gubler's l.**, line connecting apparent origin of roots of fifth nerve. **Haller's l.**, the linea splendens. **Helm-**

holtz's l., line perpendicular to plane of axis of rotation of eyes. **Hilton's l.,** white line which shows the point of junction of the skin of perineum with the anal mucosa. **Holden's l.,** sulcus below the inguinal fold, crossing the capsule of hip. **Iliopectineal l.,** ridge on ilium and pubes, showing the brim of true pelvis. **Incremental l's.,** lines supposed to indicate laminar structure of dentin. **Intertrochanteric l's.** (anterior and posterior), traces on anterior and posterior surfaces of femur between the trochanters. **Jadelot's l's.** See *Jadelot's l's.* **Mammary l.,** line from one nipple to the other. **Mammillary l.,** vertical line through center of nipple. **Mylohyoidean l.,** a ridge on inner surface of lower jaw. **Nasobasilar l.,** line through basion and nasal point. **Nélaton's l.,** from anterior superior process of ilium to most prominent part of tuberosity of ischium. **Nuchal l's.** (inferior, median, and superior), lines on outer surface of occiput. **Oblique l's.,** name of many lines, as of fibula, radius, thyroid cartilage, tibia, etc. **Ogston's l.,** line from tubercle of femur to the intercondylar notch. **Paraesternal l.** Same as *Costoclavicular l.* **Pectineal l.,** portion of iliopectineal line on the pubic bone. **Primitive l.** Same as *Primitive streak.* **Profile l.** Same as *Camper's l.* **Quadrate l.,** line on posterior surface of femur. **Respiratory l.,** line which connects bases of up-strokes in a sphygmogram. **Roser's l.** Same as *Nélaton's l.* **Salter's l.** Same as *Incremental l.* **Scapular l.,** vertical downward line from lower angle of scapula. **Semicircular l.** See *Douglas' l.* **Sergent's white l.,** a white line on the abdomen which follows drawing the finger-nail across it; seen in defective adrenal activity. **L. of sight,** straight line from center of pupil to object viewed. **Sternal l.,** median line of sternum. **Sternomastoid l.,** line from heads of sternomastoid to the mastoid process. **Supra-orbital l.,** line across forehead just above root of external angular process of frontal bone. **Sylvian l.,** line upon the head indicating direction of fissure of Sylvius. **Thompson's l.,** red line on gums in pulmonary tuberculosis. **Trapezoid l.,** mark of attachment of trapezoid ligament to the clavicle. **Virchow's l.,** line from root of nose to lambda. **Visual l.,** line from object seen through nodal point of eye to macula lutea. **Zötlner's l's.,** a set of lines of peculiar arrangement for purposes of an ocular test.

Lin'ea (lin'e-ah), pl. *lin'eæ.* L. for *Line.* **L. al'ba,** tendinous mesial line down the front of the belly. **L. albican'tes,** white abdominal lines seen after pregnancy. **L. as'pera,** a rough longitudinal line on the back of the femur. **L. ni'gra,** A band of pigmentation seen on the median line of the abdomen during pregnancy. **L. quadra'ti,** a line on the femur which marks the insertion of the quadratus femoris. **L. semilu'næ res,** a pair of curved lines, one on either side of the linea alba. **L. splen'dens,** fibrous band down the anterior surface of the pia mater of the spinal cord. **Lineæ transver'sæ,** the transverse tendinous lines on the abdomen connecting the linea alba with the lineæ semilunares.

Lin'ear. Pertaining to, or resembling, a line.

Ling's cure, L.'s system, Ling'ism. Kinesitherapy; movement cure.

Ling'ua (ling'gwah). L. for *Tongue.* **L. geograph'ica.** Same as *Geographical tongue.*

Lin'gual. Of, or pertaining to, the tongue. **L. bone.** Same as *Hyoid bone.* **L. delirium,** delirious utterance of meaningless words.

Lingua'le. The point at the upper end of the symphysis of the lower jaw on its lingual surface.

Lingua'lis (ling-gwa'lis). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Linguat'ula (ling-wat'u-lah). A genus of arthropods inhabiting the frontal, nasal, and maxillary sinuses of animals and sometimes of man.

Lin'gula. An anterior lobule of the cerebellum. **L. of sphenoid,** ridge between the body and greater wing of the sphenoid. **L. Wrisber'gi,** fibers joining the motor and sensory roots of the trifacial nerve.

Linguodis'tal. Distally and toward the tongue.

Linguover'sion. The state of being displaced lingually to the line of occlusion.

Linguopapilli'tis. Small painful ulcers around the papillæ of the tongue.

Lin'iment, Linimen'tum. An oily liquid preparation to be rubbed upon the skin. **A. B. C. l.,** a mixture of equal parts of liniments of aconite, belladonna, and chloroform. **Anodyne l.,** opium liniment. **Camphor l.** (L. *l. cam'phoræ*), camphor, 20 parts; cotton-seed oil, 80 parts. **Camphor l. compound** (L. *l. cam'phoræ compos'itum*), contains camphor, ammonia, oil of lavender, and alcohol. **Drying l.,** a solution of a drug in some mucilaginous liquid which on drying leaves a permanent film. **Kentish l.,** linimentum terebinthinæ. **Mercurial l.,** a liniment containing 1 ounce of ointment of mercury, 160 minims of strong solution of ammonia, and liniment of camphor enough to make 1½ fl. oz. **Pick's l.,** a preparation of 75 gr. gum tragacanth, 30 min. of glycerin, and 25½ fl. dr. of water: used in dry eczema. **St. John Long's l.,** linimentum terebinthinæ aceticum. **Stokes' l.,** acetic turpentine liniment.

Li'nin. Substance of the achromatic nuclear reticulum of the cell.

Lini'tis. Inflammation of gastric cellular tissue. **Plastic l.,** linitis resulting in hypertrophy of the connective tissue around the stomach.

Lin'seed. Seeds of flax, *Linum usitatissimum:* demulcent and emollient. **L. oil,** fixed drying oil from the same.

Lint. Absorbent dressing made by picking apart woven linen; also, a specially finished woven fabric for surgical dressing.

Lin'tine. Cotton lint from which fats and oils are removed.

Li'num. L. for *Flax*, and for *Linseed.*

Li_2O. Lithium oxid.

Liomyofibro'ma. Leiomyofibroma.

Lipacide'mia. Presence of any fatty acid in the blood.

Lipacidu'ria. Presence of any fatty acid in the urine.

Lipæ'mia. See *Lipemia.*

Lipam'in. A compound isolated from the corpus luteum, said to have a stimulating effect on the menstrual flow.

Lip'anin. Olive oil mixed with oleic acid; used like cod-liver oil.

Lipar'ocele. Fatty scrotal tumor; also hernia containing fatty material.

Li'pase (li'pās). Same as *Steapsin.*

Lipasu'ria. Presence of lipase in the urine.

Lipec'tomy. Excision of fatty tissue.

Lipe'mia. Presence of fat or oil in the blood.

Lip'id, Lip'ide. A group of substances including the fats and esters having analogous properties.

Lip'in. A general name for lipoids, soaps, and fats.

Li'poblast. A connective-tissue cell which develops into a fat cell.

Lipoblasto'ma. Same as *Lipoma.*

Lipocar'diac. Pertaining to fatty degeneration of the heart.

Li'pocele. Same as *Adipocele.*

Li'pocere. Same as *Adipocere.*

Lipochondro'ma. A chondroma containing fatty elements.

Lip'ochrin. Pigment from retinal fat globules.

Lip'ochrome. Any one of a special group of animal fat pigments.

Lipoc'lasis. The splitting up of fat.

Lipoclas'tic (lip-o-klas'tik). Splitting fat.

Lipocy'anin. A blue pigment produced by treating lipochrome with sulphuric acid.

Lip'ocyte (lip'o-sīt). A fat cell.

Lipodiare'sis. The disappearance of stored fat from an organ.

Lipodier'esis. The splitting or destruction of fat.

Lipodys'trophy. Disturbance of fat metabolism.

Lipof'erous. Causing fat.

Lipofibro'ma. Lipoma with fibrous elements.

Lipogen'esis. The formation of fat.

Lipogenet'ic, Lipogen'ic, Lipog'enous. Producing fat or fatness.

Lipohe'mia. Same as *Lipemia.*

Li'poid. Any one of a class of fat-like compounds, including lecithin, cholesterin etc.

Li'poidase (li'poi-dās). An enzyme which splits up lipoids.

Lipoide'mia. The presence of lipoids in the blood.

Lipoido'sis. Presence of lipoids in a tissue.

Lipolipoido'sis. Presence of both fats and lipoids in a tissue.

Lipol'ysis. The splitting up of fat.

Lipolyt'ic. Splitting up fat.

Lipo'ma (li-po'mah). A fatty tumor.

Lipomato'sis. Excessive proportion of fat in the tissues.

Lipo'matous. Affected with, or of the nature of, lipoma.

Lipome'ria. Congenital absence of a limb.

Lipometa'bolic. Pertaining to the metabolism of fat.

Lipometab'olism. The metabolism of fat.

Lipomyxo'ma. Lipoma with myxomatous elements.

Lipopep'tid. A compound of fatty acids and amino-acids.

Lipopha'gic. Consuming or absorbing fat.

Lipophre'nia. Failure of the mental powers.

Lipopro'tein. Compound of a protein with a fatty acid.

Liposarco'ma. Sarcoma containing fatty elements.

Li'pase, Lipo'sin (li'pās, li-po'sin). A fat-splitting ferment occurring in the blood.

Lipo'sis. Lipomatosis.

Liposol'uble. Soluble in fats.

Lip'osome (lip'o-sōm). One of the particles of lipoidal matter held emulsified in the tissues in the form of "invisible fat."

Lipotam'ponade. The operation of filling a cavity with a mass of fat.

Lipothym'ia. A swooning; faintness.

Lipotroph'ic. Increasing fat.

Lipot'rophy. Increase of bodily fat.

Lipotrop'ic (li-po-trop'ik). Having an affinity for fat.

Lipot'ropy. Affinity for fat or fatty tissue.

Lipovac'cine. A vaccine prepared with a vegetable oil as a menstruum.

Lipox'eny. The desertion of the host by a parasite.

Lipoxide'mia. Presence of fatty acid in the blood.

Lip'ping. Development of a bony lip in osteo-arthritis.

Lip'pitude. Marginal blepharitis; blear eye.

Lipu'ria (lip-u're-ah). Presence of fat or oil in the urine.

Liquefa'cient. Changing into a liquid; liquefying.

Liquefac'tion. Change into a liquid form.

Liquidam'bar. Genus of trees affording storax, etc.

Li'quor (lik'wor). A liquid. **L. am'nii**, fluid contained in the amnion. **L. Cotun'nii.** Same as *Perilymph.* **L. pu'ris,** the more liquid or sanious portion of pus. **L. san'guinis,** the plasma, or serum, of the blood. **L. Scar'pæ.** Same as *Endolymph.*

Liq'uorice (lik'or-is). See *Licorice.*

Lis'franc's amputation. A form of amputation at joints. **L.'s tubercle,** tubercle for the scalenus anticus on the first rib.

Lisp'ing. Substitution of *th* sound for *s* and *z.*

Lis'sauer's zone (lis'sowrz). The area of white matter at tip of posterior cornu of gray matter of spinal cord.

List'erin. A proprietary antiseptic compound.

Lis'terism. The principles and practice of antiseptic and aseptic surgery.

Lis'tol. Antiseptic combination of thymol and iodin.

Li'ter (le'ter). One thousand cubic centimeters; or 1.056 quarts wine measure.

Lit'eral agraphia. See under *Agraphia.*

Lith'abol. A proprietary preparation of lithium and sodium nitrates, borates, and benzoates.

Lith'agogue (lith'ag-og). Expelling calculi.

Lith'arge (lith'arj) Lead protoxid.

Lith'ate (lith'āt). Same as *Urate.*

Lithec'tasy. Removal of calculus by perineal incision.

Lithe'mia. Excess of uric acid and water in the blood.

Lith'ia (lith'e-ah). Lithium oxid, Li_2O.

Lithi'asis. Formation of calculi and concretions.

Lithi'atry. The medical treatment of calculus.

Lith'ic acid Same as *Uric acid.* **L.-a. diathesis,** tendency to lithemia, or gout.

Lith'ium. A white metal, Li: its salts are medicinal.

Lithoceno'sis (lith-o-sen-o'sis). Same as *Lithotrity.*

Lith'oclast (lith'o-klast). Same as *Lithotrite*

Lith'oclasty. Same as *Lithotrity*

Lith'oclysmy. Injection of solvents into urinary bladder.

Lithocystot'omy Incision of bladder for removal of stone.

Lithodial'ysis. Same as *Litholysis,* or as *Lithotrity.*

Lithogen'esis (lith-o-jen'es-is). Formation of calculi

Lithoko'nion. Instrument for pulverizing calculi in bladder.

Litholapaxy. The crushing of a stone in the bladder and washing out of fragments.

Litho'lein. An oily product from petroleum: used in dermatology.

Lithology. The sum of what is known about calculi.

Litholysis. The dissolving of calculi.

Lithom'eter. An instrument for measuring calculi.

Lith'omyl. Instrument for crushing a stone in the bladder.

Lithonephrot'omy. Excision of a renal calculus.

Lithontrip'tic. Effecting solution of stone in bladder.

Lithope'dion, Lithope'dium. A stony or petrified fetus.

Lith'ophone. Device for detecting stone in the bladder by means of sound.

Lith'oscope (lith'o-skōp). Instrument for examining calculus in the bladder.

Litho'sis (lith-o'sis). Disease of lungs from inhaling fine particles of stone.

Lith'otome (lith'o-tōm). A knife for lithotomy.

Lithot'omy. Removal of stone by cutting into the bladder **Bilateral l.** is done through a transverse incision in front of rectum. **Lateral l.,** one where the cut is before the rectum and to the left of the raphe. **L.-position,** position with the patient on his back, the thighs and legs flexed, and the knees held widely apart. **Marian l., Median l.,** one made on the raphe before

the anus. **Mediolateral l.,** a combination of the lateral and median operations. **Rectal l.,** one performed by an incision through the rectum. **Suprapubic l.,** one done with a cut above the pubes. **Vaginal l.,** one performed by an incision through vaginal wall.

Lithot'ony (lith-ot'o-ne). Removal of a stone through an artificial vesical fistula.

Lithotre'sis. The drilling or boring of holes in a calculus.

Lith'otripsy. The crushing of a calculus in the bladder.

Lithotrip'tic. An agent dissolving vesical calculus.

Lith'otrite. Instrument for crushing calculi.

Lithot'rity (lith-ot'rit-e). Same as *Lithotripsy.*

Lith'ous. Pertaining to a calculus or stone

Lithoxidu'ria (lith''oks-e-du're-ah). The presence of xanthic oxid in the urine.

Lithure'sis. Passage of gravel in the urine.

Lithurete'ria (lith''u-re-te're-ah). Calculous disease of the ureter.

Lithu'ria. Excess of uric acid or urates in the blood.

Lit'mus. A blue stain from lichens, turned red by acids. **L.-paper,** paper stained with litmus.

Li'tre (le'ter). Fr. for *Liter.*

Litten's diaphragm phenomenon. Movable horizontal depression on lower sides of thorax, seen in respiration.

Lit'ter. A couch for transporting the sick or wounded.

Lit'tle's disease. Spasmodic paraplegia of infants.

Littré's colotomy. Colotomy in the groin. **L.'s glands,** muciparous glands in spongy portion of urethra. **L.'s hernia.** Same as *Diverticular hernia.*

Live'do. A discolored patch on the skin.

Liv'er. A glandular viscus which secretes bile. **Albuminoid l., Amyloid l.,** one which is a seat of albuminoid or amyloid degeneration. **Beaver-tail l.,** one with a peculiarly deformed left lobe. **Biliary cirrhotic l.,** one wherein the bile-ducts are clogged and distended, and the substance of the organ inflamed. **Cirrhotic l.,** one which is the seat of a chronic inflammation with overgrown connective tissue and distended bile-ducts. **Degraded l.,** liver divided into an unusual number of lobes. **Fatty l.,** one affected with fatty degeneration and infiltration. **Feuerstein's l.,** a smooth cirrhotic liver seen chiefly in children in congenital syphilis. **Gin-drinker's l.** Same as *Hobnail l.* **Hobnail l.,** liver whose surface is marked with nail-like points from atrophic cirrhosis **L.-fluke.** See *Distoma* and *Bilharzia.* **L.-spot.** See *Chloasma* and *Morphea.* **L.-wort.** See *Hepatica.* **Nutmeg l.,** a liver presenting a mottled appearance when cut. **Tight-lace l.,** one which is deformed by use of tight corsets. **Wandering l.,** a displaced liver. **Waxy l.** See *Amyloid l.*

Livid'ity, Li'vor. Discoloration, as from a bruise or congestion.

Lixivia'tion. Leeching of ashes to obtain lye.

Lixiv'ium (liks-iv'e-um). L. for *Lye.*

Lo'a lo'a. A thread-like parasitic worm of Africa which inhabits the subcutaneous connective tissue; formerly called *Filaria lo'a.*

Lo'asis. Infestation with *Lo'a lo'a.*

Lo'bar. Of, or pertaining to, a lobe.

Lo'bate. Provided with lobes.

Lobe. Part of an organ or viscus demarkated by fissures or divisions. **Cacuminal l.,** the superior semilunar lobe of the cerebellum. **Caudate l.** 1. The tail-like process of the liver. 2. A part of the median lobe of the cerebellum. **Central l.,** the island of Reil. **Crescentic l's,** two lobes (anterior and posterior) on the upper surface of each hemisphere of the cerebellum,

separated by preclival fissure. **Cuneate l.**, one of the convolutions on the internal surface of the cerebral hemisphere above the calcarine fissure. **Digastric l.**, one of the lobes of the lower surface of the cerebellum. **Frontal l.**, a cerebral lobe corresponding in position to the frontal bone. **Home's l.**, a third lobe of the prostate, sometimes seen between the sphincter of the bladder and the caput gallinaginis. **Lacing l.**, a lobe of the liver produced by long-continued tight lacing. **Linguiform l.** Same as *Riedel's l.* **Marginal l.**, the first frontal convolution of the cerebrum. **Median l.**, the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum. **Occipital l.**, a cerebral lobe corresponding in position to the occipital bone. **Olfactory l.**, one of the lobes of the cerebrum. **Optic l's.**, the corpora quadrigemina. **Orbital l.**, the under surface of the frontal lobe resting on the orbital bone. **Riedel's l.**, an abnormality of the liver consisting of a tongue-shaped portion of liver substance attached to the right lobe. **Rolandic l.**, the operculum of the insula. **Semilunar l.**, the posterior lobe of the upper surface of either hemisphere of the cerebellum. **Slender l.**, the fourth of the five lobes on the under surface of the cerebellar hemisphere.

Lobec'tomy. Excision of a lobe of a gland, as the thyroid.

Lobe'lia infla'ta. A North American herb: emetic, expectorant, and depressant.

Lo'belin. A poisonous alkaloid from lobelia; also, a resinoid from the same.

Lo'belism. Poisoning by lobelia.

Lobeu'gulism. A disease marked by subcutaneous fat and decrease of the sexual function

Lob'ular. Pertaining to a lobule or to lobules.

Lob'ulated. Made up of lobules.

Lob'ule (lob'ūl). Any small lobe. **Fusiform l.**, the inferior temporo-occipital convolution. **Paracentral l.**, the superior connecting convolution of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions.

Lobulette (lob-u-let'). A minute lobule or acinus.

Lo'bus. L. for *Lobe.* **L. cauda'tus.** Same as *Caudate lobe.*

Lo'cal. Pertaining to one place or spot. **L. asphyxia.** Same as *Raynaud's disease.*

Localiza'tion. The discovery of the locality of a disease or process. **Cerebral l.**, localization of various faculties in particular parts of the brain.

Lo'calized. Not general; restricted to a limited region.

Lo'chia (lo'ke-ah). Vaginal discharge which follows childbirth. **L. al'ba,** whitish discharge, normal after about six days. **L. cruen'ta, L. ru'bra,** sanguineous flow of first week. **L. sero'sa,** a serous or ichorous discharge.

Lochiome'tra. The retention or non-discharge of the lochia.

Lochiorrhe'a. Abnormally free lochial discharge.

Lochios'chesis. Retention of the lochia.

Lochometri'tis (lo-ko-met-ri'tis). Puerperal metritis.

Lock'jaw. See *Tetanus* and *Trismus.*

Lo'co. Various plants of the United States, poisonous to cattle, horses, and sheep.

Lo'coism. Disease of live-stock ascribed to poisoning by loco.

Locomo'tion. Movement from one place to another.

Locomo'tor (lo-ko-mo'tor). Pertaining to locomotion. **L. ataxia.** See *Ataxia.*

Loc'ular (lok'u-lar). Containing loculi.

Loc'ulus, pl. **Loc'uli.** A small space or cavity.

Lo'cum, Lo'cum ten'ens, Lo'cum ten'ent. A practitioner who temporarily takes the place of another.

Lo'cus. L. for *Place.* **L. cine'reus. L. cœru'leus. L. ferrugin'eus,** pigmented eminence in the fourth ventricle. **L. mino'ris resisten'tiæ,** spot of lessened resistance. **L. ni'ger,** dark spot in the section of crus cerebri. **L. perfora'tus,** anterior and posterior perforated spaces at base of brain through which blood-vessels pass. **L. ru'ber,** the red nucleus.

Lœmol'ogy (le-mol'o-je). Science of contagious disease.

Löffl'erla (lef-le're-ah). Disease in which the diphtheria-bacillus is present without the ordinary symptoms of diphtheria.

Löffler's bacillus (lef'lerz). The microbe of diphtheria.

Logadec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the conjunctiva.

Logadi'tis. Inflammation of the sclera.

Logagno'sia. Central word-defect, as aphasia.

Logagra'phia. Inability to express ideas in writing.

Logamne'sia. Inability to remember words.

Logaphra'sia. Inability to express ideas in speech.

Logasthe'nia. Disturbance of the mental faculty of speech.

Logokypho'sis (log-o-ki-fo'sis). Word-deafness.

Logoneuro'sis. Any neurosis with speech disorder.

Logop'athy. Any disorder of speech of central origin.

Logople'gia (log-o-ple'je-ah). 1. Any paralysis of speech organs. 2. Inability to speak, while words are remembered.

Logorrhe'a. Excessive or abnormal volubility.

Log'ospasm. The spasmodic utterance of words.

Log'wood. Same as *Hematoxylon.*

Loi'mic (loi'mik). Pertaining to the plague.

Loimol'ogy. Scientific study of the plague.

Loin. Part of back between thorax and pelvis.

Lo'lism. Poisoning by seeds of *Lo'lium* or poisonous darnel.

Lom'bardy leprosy. Same as *Pellagra.*

Lon'don paste. Mixture of caustic soda and lime.

Longev'ity (lon-jev'it-e). Long life.

Lon'gimymph. Hypertrophy of the labia minora.

Longira'diate. Having long radiations: said of certain neuroglia cells.

Longis'simus dor'si. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Longsight'edness. See *Hypermetropia.*

Lon'gus col'li. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Loop of Henle. Same as *Henle's loop.*

Lophoph'orin (lo-fof'or-in). Poisonous alkaloid from *Anhalo'nium Lewin'ii.*

Lophot'richous (lo-fot'rik-us). Having a tuft of flagella: said of micro-organisms.

Lordo'ma, Lordo'sis. Curvation of spinal column with forward convexity.

Lordoscolio'sis. Lordosis complicated with scoliosis.

Lo'renit. A substance, $C_9H_4I(SO_3H)OHN$, used as a wound-dressing.

Lore'ta's operation. Gastrotomy and dilatation of pylorus.

Lore'tin (lo-re'tin). A proprietary antiseptic powder.

Los'ophan. Cresol iodid, $C_6HI_3(CH_3)OH$, used in skin-diseases.

Los'torfer's corpuscles. See *Corpuscles.*

Lo'tion (lo'shun). A liquid preparation for bathing a part.

Loupe (loop). A convex lens.

Louse. See *Pediculus.*

Lou'siness. Infestation with lice.

Low'er's tubercle. A tubercle in the right auricle of the heart, between the openings of the venæ cavæ.

Lowe's ring (la'vez). See *Ring.*

Lox'a bark. Pale Peruvian bark; cinchona pallida.

Loxar'thron. Oblique deformity of a joint without luxation.

Loz'enge (loz'enj). A form of medicated troche.

L. R. C. P. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.

L. R. C. S. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Luar'gol. A preparation used like salvarsan in syphilis and trypanosomiasis.

Lu'atol. A proprietary bismuth preparation used for the treatment of syphilis.

Lu'cid interval. The period between paroxysms of insanity.

Lucother'apy. Treatment by application of light.

Lud'wig's angina. See *Angina Ludwigii.*

Lu'es. Plague; more frequently syphilis.

Luet'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, syphilis.

Lu'etin (lu'et-in). A pure culture of Trepone'ma pallidum: used in the skin test for syphilis.

Lu'gol's caustic. One part each of iodin and potassium iodid with two of water. **L.'s solution,** compound solution of iodin.

Lumba'go (lum-ba'go) Neuralgia of the loins.

Lum'bar (lum'bar). Pertaining to the loins. **L. puncture.** See *Quincke's puncture.*

Lumbariza'tion. Coalescence of the first sacral vertebra with the transverse processes of the fifth lumbar vertebra.

Lumbocolos'tomy. Colostomy by incision in the loin.

Lumbocolot'omy. An incision into the colon through the loin.

Lumbocos'tal. Pertaining to the loins and ribs.

Lumbodyn'ia. Lumbago.

Lumbrica'lis. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Lum'bricide (lum'bris-id). Destroying lumbricoid worms.

Lum'bricoid (lum'brik-oid). Resembling the earthworm.

Lumbrico'sis. Infection with lumbrici.

Lumbri'cus. 1. The earthworm. 2. Same as *Ascaris.*

Lu'men. 1. Transverse section of a tube. 2. The unit of light flux, also known as *Meter candle.*

Lu'minal (lu'min al). 1. Pertaining to a lumen. 2. Phenylethylbarbituric acid: used as a hypnotic.

Lumines'cence. The property of giving off light.

Luminif'erous ether. The medium whose vibrations constitute light.

Lumin'ophore. A chemical group which gives the property of luminescence to organic compounds.

Lump'y-jaw. Same as *Actinomycosis.*

Lu'nacy. Insanity: mental disorder.

Lu'nar caustic. Silver nitrate, $AgNO_3$.

Lung. Either one of the pair of thoracic organs which serve for the aeration of the blood. **L. fever.** Same as *Pneumonia.*

Lung'motor. Apparatus for forcing air or air and oxygen into the lungs in asphyxia.

Lu'nula. The whitish crescent at root of nail.

Lupeta'zin. Dimethylpiperazin; a crystalline powder used in gout and rheumatism.

Lu'piform. 1. Resembling lupus. 2. Resembling a wen.

Lu'pinin. A poisonous alkaloid; also a glucosid from lupines.

Lupino'sis. Poisoning by lupines, or chickpea; lathyrism.

Lu'pulin. Resinous powder from hops: sedative and stomachic.

Lu'pulus. Hops. See *Humulus.*

Lu'pus. Tuberculosis of the skin. **Disseminated follicular L.,** lupus of the face with large and small papules. **Erythematous L., Cazenave's L.,** non-tubercular disease like lupus. **L. ex'edens, L. vulga'ris,** true or typical tuberculous lupus. **L. hypertroph'icus, L. veg'etans,** a kind marked by formation of vegetations. **L. maculo'sus,** a variety characterized by maculæ. **L. non-ex'edens,** a variety with no ulceration. **L. serpigino'sus,** a variety which spreads by serpiginous growth. **L. tu'midus,** a variety with edematous infiltration. **L. verruco'sus,** a kind with warty growths.

Luschka's bursa (loosh'kaz). Same as *Bursa pharyngea*. **L.'s gland.** Same as *Coccygeal gland*. **L.'s tonsil.** See *Tonsil*.

Lu'sus natu'ræ. A freak of nature; a teratism.

Lute. Paste for covering joints of vessels.

Lu'tein. Pigment from egg-yolk and corpus luteum.

Luteoli'poid. A compound isolated from the corpus luteum, said to have a hemostatic influence on menstruation.

Luteo'ma. A tumor developing from the corpus luteum.

Lu'tidin. A liquid compound, $C_5H_3N(CH_3)_2$, formed by the distillation of coal tar.

Lux. The unit of illumination, being one lumen per square meter.

Luxa'tion. Same as *Dislocation*.

Lux'us consumption. The eating or digestion of food in excess of the real needs of the body. **L. heart,** dilatation with hypertrophy of left ventricle.

Lycan'thropy. Delusion in which patient believes himself a wolf.

Lyce'tol. Preparation of piperazin: used for lithemia and gout.

Lycoma'nia. Same as *Lycanthropy*.

Lycopo'dium. Sporules of *L. clavatum* used mainly in pharmacy; also, a homeopathic remedy from the same.

Lye. An alkaline percolate from wood-ashes; lixivium.

Ly'ing-in. The puerperal state; childbed.

Lymph. The fluid taken up and discharged by the lymphatics; also, any clear watery liquid resembling the typical lymph. **Animal l.,** vaccine lymph from an animal. **L.-cell, L.-corpuscle,** a leukocyte from lymph. **L.-channels, L.-sinuses,** open irregular spaces in and about lymphoid structures. **Humanized l.,** vaccine virus from the human subject. **Inflammatory l.,** lymph produced by inflammation, as in wounds. **Koch's l.** See *Tuberculin*. **L.-node,** any one of the nodules composed of lymphoid tissue occurring along the course of the lymphatic vessels. **Plastic l.,** that from which embryonic tissue is formed. **L.-scrotum,** dilatation of scrotal lymphatics: seen in filariasis. **L.-spaces,** open spaces in connective or other tissue filled with lymph; especially those of the brain and meninges.

Lymphadenecta'sis. Dilatation of a lymphatic gland.

Lymphadeni'tis. Inflammation of lymphatic glands.

Lymphadeno'ma. Same as *Lymphoma*.

Lymphadenomato'sis. Lymphomatosis.

Lymphadenop'athy. Disease of the lymph-glands.

Lymphangiec'tasis. Dilatation of a lymphatic.

Lymphangii'tis. Lymphangitis.

Lymphangio-endothelio'ma. Endothelioma arising from lymph-vessels.

Lymphangiog'raphy. Description of lymphatic organs.

Lymphangiol'ogy. The anatomy of the lymphatics.

Lymphangio'ma. Tumor made up of lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangiophlebi'tis. Inflammation of lymph-vessels and veins.

Lymphan'gioplasty (lim-fan'je-o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of a lymph-vessel.

Lymphangiosarco'ma. Lymphangioma combined with sarcoma.

Lymphangiot'omy. Dissection of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangi'tis. Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel.

Lymphat'ic. 1. Pertaining to lymph. 2. A lymphatic vessel. **L. system,** the lymphatic glands, vessels, spaces, sinuses, and lacteals collectively. **L. vessels,** vessels that convey lymph.

Lymphaticos'tomy. The operation of making a permanent opening into a lymphatic duct.

Lym'phatism. Lymphatic temperament; sluggish habit.

Lymphati'tis. Same as *Lymphangitis*.

Lymphatol'ysin. A toxin which acts on lymphatic tissue.
Lymphatol'ysis. Destruction of lymphatic tissue.
Lymphatolyt'ic (lim-fat-o-lit'ik). Destroying lymphatic tissue.
Lymphecta'sia. Distention with lymph.
Lymphede'ma. Edema from clogging of efferent lymphatic vessel.
Lymphe'mia (lim-fe'me-ah). Presence of lymphocytes in blood.
Lymphendothelio'ma. Overgrowth of the endothelium of lymphatics.
Lymphenteri'tis. Enteritis with serous infiltration.
Lympher'ythrocyte. A red blood-corpuscle without hemoglobin.
Lymphiza'tion. The production of lymph.
Lymphnodi'tis. Inflammation of a lymph-node.
Lympho-adeno'ma A form of tumor of the uterus.
Lym'phoblast. A leukocyte formed in lymph-glands.
Lymphoblasthe'mia. Lymphoblastosis.
Lymphoblasto'ma. A tumor composed of cells of the lymphocyte series.
Lymphoblasto'sis. Excess of lymphoblasts in the blood.
Lym'phocele (lim'fo-sēl). A tumor containing lymph.
Lymphoceras'tism. Formation of lymphoid cells.
Lym'phocyst. Same as *Lymphocele*.
Lymphocysto'sis. Formation of cysts containing lymph.
Lym'phocyte (lim'fo-sīt). A variety of leukocyte which arises in the lymph-glands and lymph-nodes.
Lymphocythe'mia. Excess of lymph-corpuscles in the blood.
Lymphocy'tic. Pertaining to lymphocytes.
Lymphocyto'ma. A lymphatic tumor containing a large proportion of lymphocytes.
Lymphocytope'nia. Reduction of the number of lymphocytes in the blood.
Lymphocytopoie'sis. The formation of lymphocytes.
Lymphocyto'sis. Same as *Lymphocythemia*.
Lymphocytotox'in. A toxin which destroys lymphocytes.
Lymphoder'mia. Any disease of the skin lymphatics.
Lym'phoduct. A lymphatic vessel.
Lymphog'enous (lim-foj'en-us). Lymph-producing.
Lymphogo'nia. Large lymphocytes with a large nucleus, seen in lymphatic leukemia.
Lymphogranulo'ma. Hodgkin's disease.
Lym'phoid. Resembling lymph; also, adenoid.
Lymphoidec'tomy. Excision of lymphoid tissue
Lymphol'docyte. An embryonic blood-cell intermediate between a lymphoblast and a lymphocyte.
Lympho'ma. Any tumor of lymphoid tissue.
Lymphomato'sis. The formation of multiple lymphomas in the body. **L. granulomato'sa,** Hodgkin's disease.
Lympho'matous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, lymphoma.
Lymphop'athy. Any disease of the lymphatics.
Lymphope'nia. Decrease in the lymphocytes of the blood.
Lym'phoplasm. Same as *Spongioplasm*.
Lymphoplas'mia. Absence of hemoglobin from red blood-corpuscles.
Lymphopoie'sis. The development of lymphocytes or of lymphatic tissue.
Lymphopoiet'ic. Producing lymphocytes.
Lymphorrha'gia, Lymphorrhe'a. Flow of lymph from cut or ruptured lymph-vessels.
Lymphosarco'ma. Sarcoma of any lymph-organ.
Lymphos'tasis. Stoppage of the lymph flow.
Lym'photism. The disordered condition associated with adenoids.

Lym'photome. Instrument for excising adenoid growths on tonsils.
Lymphot'omy. The anatomy of lymphatics.
Lymphot'rophy. Attractive energy of cancer-cell for lymph.
Lymphu'ria. Presence of lymph in the urine.
Ly'ophil. Having an affinity for solution.
Ly'ophobe. Not inclined to solution.
Lyotrop'ic. Readily soluble.
Lypema'nia. Melancholia; insanity with despondency.
Lypothym'ia. Morbid despondency; melancholia.
Ly'ra. A triangular striated depression on lower side of fornix.
Lysar'gin. A colloidal silver preparation containing 52 per cent. of silver.
Lys'atin (lis'at-in). A basic principle derivable from casein.
Lyse'mia (li-se'me-ah). Disintegration of the blood.
Lys'idin. A diamin, $C_8H_{13}N_3O_2$, solvent for calculi and tophi.
Lysim'eter. An apparatus for determining the solubilities of substances.
Ly'sin. Any bacterial product which destroys cells.
Lysin'ogen (li-sin'o-jen). A substance which produces lysins.
Lysino'sis. Lung disease due to inhaling cotton fiber, as in mills.
Ly'sis. Gradual abatement of a disease.
Ly'sogen. An antigen causing the formation of lysin.
Lysogen'esis. The production of lysins.
Lysogen'ic. Forming lysins.
Ly'sol. An antiseptic preparation of tarry oils.
Ly'sozym, Ly'sozyme. A bacteriolytic substance present in animal and vegetable tissues.
Lys'sa (lis'ah). Hydrophobia or rabies.
Lys'sin. The specific hydrophobia virus.
Lyssodex'is. The bite of a rabid dog.
Lys'soid (lis'oid) Resembling rabies.
Lyssopho'bia. A morbid fear of rabies.
Lyte'rian. Indicative of the approach of lysis.
Ly'thol. A proprietary antiseptic for catarrhs of mucous membranes.
Lyt'ic (lit'ik). Pertaining to lysis or a lysin.
Lyze (liz). To cause or produce lysis.

M.

M. Abbreviation for *mille*, thousand; *misce*, mix; *minim*, *myopia*, *molar*, and *meter*.
μ. Symbol for *micron*, or *micromillimeter*.
MM. Abbreviation for *millimeter*.
MMM. Abbreviation for *micromillimeter*.
Maca'co worm. Larva of South American fly, which burrows under the skin.
Macaja, Maca'ya (mak-ah'yah). The fixed oil obtained from the fruit of *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*.
Macal'lin. Alkaloid from bark of a tree of Yucatan: used like quinin.
McBur'ney's point. Superficial point marking most frequent position of appendix vermiformis.
Macdow'el's frenum. Fibers which strengthen the intermuscular septum of the arm.
Mace (mās). A spice; the aril which envelops nutmeg.
Ma'cene (ma'sēn). Essential oil, $C_{20}H_{16}$, from nutmeg-flowers.
Macera'tion (mas-er-a'shun). The softening of a solid by soaking.
Ma'cies (ma'she-ēz). L. for *Wasting*.

Macrencepha'lia, Macrenceph'aly. Hypertrophy of the brain.

Macrobio'sis (mak-ro-bi-o'sis). Long life; longevity.

Mac'roblast. An abnormally large red blood-cell.

Macrocar'dius. A monster with an extremely large heart.

Macroceph'alous (mak-ro-sef'al-us). Having an abnormally large head.

Macroceph'aly (mak-ro-sef'al-e). Excessive size of head.

Macrochei'lia (mak-ro-ki'le-ah). Excessive size of lip.

Macrochi'ria. Oversize of the hands.

Macrococ'cus (mak-ro-kok'us). A coccus of the largest recognized type.

Mac'rocoly. Abnormal length of the colon.

Macrocor'nea. Great size of the cornea.

Macrocy'tase (mak-ro-si'tās). A cytase or ferment contained in the macrophages.

Mac'rocyte (mak'ro-sīt). A red blood-corpuscle of largest type.

Macrocythe'mia (mak''ro-si-the'me-ah). Abnormal size of red blood-corpuscles.

Macrocyto'sis. The formation of macrocytes.

Macrodactyl'ia. Abnormal largeness of fingers.

Mac'rodont (mak'ro-dont). Possessing large teeth.

Macroesthe'sia. Sensation as if things were larger than they really are.

Macroglos'sia (mak-ro-glos'se-ah). Hypertrophy of the tongue.

Macrogna'thia. Enlargement of the jaw.

Macrola'bia. Macrocheilia.

Macromas'tia, Macroma'zia. Oversize of the breasts.

Macrom'elus. Fetus with abnormally large limbs.

Mac'romere (mak'ro-mēr). A large blastomere.

Macronor'moblast. A very large nucleated red blood-corpuscle.

Macronor'mocyte. A giant red blood-corpuscle.

Macronu'cleus. The principal nucleus of a cell.

Mac'rophage, Macroph'agus. A large cytophagus leukocyte.

Macropho'tograph. An enlarged photograph.

Macropo'dia. Excessive size of the feet.

Macropol'ycyte. A very large polymorphonuclear leukocyte.

Macroproso'pia. Excessive size of the face.

Macrop'sia. State in which objects appear larger than they are.

Macrorhin'ia. Hypertrophy of the nose.

Macrosce'lia (mak-ro-se'le-ah). Excessive size of the legs.

Macroscop'ic. Seen by the unaided eye.

Macros'copy (mak-ros'ko-pe). Examination with the naked eye.

Macrosig'mia, Macrosig'moid. Abnormal enlargement of the sigmoid.

Macrosoma'tia, Macroso'mia. Great bodily size.

Macrosto'mia. Abnormally large size of mouth.

Mac'ula, pl. *mac'ulæ* A stain or spot. **M. acus'ticæ,** terminations of acoustic nerve in utricle and saccule. **M. cor'neæ,** a corneal opacity. **M. cribro'sa,** area on wall of vestibule perforated for passage of filaments of the auditory nerve. **M. lu'tea,** the point of clearest vision at the center of retina. **M. sola'ris,** a freckle.

Mac'ular (mak'u-lar). Characterized by maculæ.

Mac'ulate (mak'u-lāt). Spotted or blotched.

Macula'tion. The condition of being spotted.

Mad. Insane. Crazy.

Madaro'sis (mad-ar-o'sis). Loss of eyelashes or eyebrows.

Mad'der. The root of *Rubia tinctoria;* a red dye.

Mades'cent (mad-es'ent). Slightly moist.

Madu'ra foot, M. disease. Same as *Mycetoma.*

Magendie's foramen (mah-zhon-dēz'). See *Foramen*. **M.'s solution,** 3 per cent. aqueous solution of morphin sulphate.

Magen'ta (ma-jen'tah). Fuchsin or other salt of rosanilin.

Mag'istery (maj'is-ter-e). A precipitate; any subtle or masterly preparation.

Magitot's disease (mazh-e-toz'). Osteoperiostitis of the dental alveoli.

Mag'ma. Any pulpy mass or residue.

Magne'sia. Magnesium oxid, MgO: aperient and antacid.

Magne'sium (mag-ne'se-um). A white metal. **M. carbonate, M. citrate, M. sulphate,** medicinal salts of the same.

Mag'net, Electro-, soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by an electric current in a helix around the iron. **Horseshoe m.,** a magnet having the shape of a horseshoe. **M. operation,** removal of iron particles by the magnet. **Permanent m.,** one with permanent magnetic qualities. **Temporary m.,** a substance which is magnetic during the passage of an electric current or when a fixed magnet is near it.

Mag'neto-electric'ity. Electric current induced by a magnet.

Magnetother'apy. Treatment of diseases by magnets.

Magnifica'tion. Apparent increase of size under microscope.

Mai'denhead. 1. The hymen. 2. Virginity.

Ma'idism (ma'id-izm) Pellagra; poisoning by damaged maize.

Maieusioma'nia. Puerperal mania.

Maieusiopho'bia. Morbid dread of child-birth.

Maieu'tics. Obstetrics.

Main en griffe (man-on-grif'). Same as *Claw-hand*.

Main succulente (man suk-ku-lant'). Edema of the hands.

Maize (māz). Indian corn; *Zea mays*. See *Zea*.

Majocchi's disease (mah yok'ēz). Purpura annularis telangiectodes.

Make. Closure and completion of an electric circuit.

Makro-. See under *Macro-*.

Mal (mahl). Illness; disease. **M. caderas,** a disease of tropical regions caused by a trypanosome. **M. de los Pintos,** contagious psoriasis in Mexico. **M. de mer** (mahl-de-mār'), sea-sickness.

Ma'la. 1. The cheek. 2. Malar bone.

Mal'abar itch. Skin disease of India.

Malachite green. A dye used in treatment of trypanosomiasis.

Mala'cia (ma-la'she-ah). 1. Morbid softening of a part. 2. Morbid craving for highly spiced foods.

Mal'acin. A crystalline antipyretic and analgesic; salicyl-phenetidin.

Malaco'ma, Malaco'sis. Same as *Malacia*.

Malacopla'kia vesi'cæ. A flat yellow growth on the mucosa of the bladder.

Malacosarco'sis. Softness of muscular tissue.

Malaco'sis. Same as *Malacia*.

Malacos'teon. Softening of the bones; osteomalacia.

Malacot'ic (mal-ak-ot'ik). Soft. **M. teeth,** teeth of soft texture and subject to caries.

Malacot'omy. Incision of the abdominal wall.

Mal'ady (mal'ad-e). Any disease or illness.

Malaise (mal-āz'). Any uneasiness or indisposition.

Mal'akin. A salicylic derivative: used as antipyretic, antirheumatic, and antineuralgic.

Malaligu'ment. Displacement of the teeth from their normal relation to the line of the dental arch.

Mal'anders (mal'an-derz). Psoriasis at the bend of the knee in the horse.

Ma'lar (ma'lar). Pertaining to the cheek. **M. bone,** the cheek bone; mala.

Mala'ria (mal-a're-ah) A febrile disease, once thought to be due to poisonous emanations from damp ground, but now known to be caused by a parasite, conveyed to the blood by the bites of mosquitos.

Mala'rial. Pertaining to malaria.

Malariather'apy. Same as *Malariotherapy.*

Mal'arin. A proprietary antipyretic and antineuralgic.

Malariol'ogy. The study of malaria.

Malario'sis. A permanent disablement seen in soldiers who have recovered from malaria.

Malariother'apy. Treatment of paresis by infecting the patient with the parasite of tertian malaria.

Malasse'zia. A genus of fungi. **M. fur'fur** causes tinea versicolor. **M. trop'ica** causes tinea flava.

Malassimila'tion. Defective or faulty assimilation.

Ma'late (ma'lāt). Any salt of malic acid.

Malaxa'tion. A kneading; kneading movement in massage.

Male (māl). One of the sex that begets young; masculine. **M. fern.** Same as *Aspidium.*

Malerup'tion. The eruption of a tooth so that it is out of its normal position.

Malforma'tion. A defective formation.

Malgaigne's hooks (mal-gāñz'). Adjustable double hooks for treating fractured patella.

Malias'mus. Glanders, or farcy.

Ma'lic acid. See *Acid.*

Malig'nancy. Tendency to react and to progress in virulence.

Malig'nant. Virulent, and tending to go from bad to worse.

Malin'gerer (ma-lin'jer-er). One who feigns illness.

Mal'anders. Scabby eczema about the forefoot and knee of a horse.

Mal'lease (mal'e-ās). A solution of glanders bacilli in antiform: used in testing for glanders.

Mallea'tion. Sharp and swift muscular twitching of hands.

Mal'lein (mal'le-in). Pathogenic lymph from cultures of glanders bacillus.

Mal'lenders. Same as *Malanders.*

Malleo-in'cudal. Of, or pertaining to, malleus and incus.

Malle'olar (mal-le'o-lar). Pertaining to malleolus.

Malle'olus, inner. Lower point of tibia. **M., outer,** lower end of fibula.

Malleot'omy. 1. Division of the malleus. 2. Operative separation of the malleoli

Mal'let-finger. Permanent flexion of a distal phalanx. **M.-toe.** Same as *Hammer-toe.*

Mal'leus. 1. Mallet-shaped ossicle of middle-ear. 2. Glanders, or farcy.

Malnutri'tion. Imperfect assimilation and nutrition.

Malocclu'sion. Such malposition of the teeth as will interfere with the highest efficiency during mastication.

Ma'loplasty. Plastic surgery upon the cheek.

Malpig'hian bodies. Bodies at beginning of uriniferous tubules of kidney. **M. capsule,** a pouch-like envelop of a malpighian body. **M. tuft,** the interior capillary part of a malpighian body.

Malposi'tion (mal-po-zish'un). Abnormal placement.

Malprac'tice (mal-prak'tis). Wrong or injurious treatment.

Malpresenta'tion. Faulty fetal presentation.

Malrota tion. Abnormal or pathological rotation.

Malt (mawlt). Grain which has been sprouted and dried. **M. liquor,** any fermented beverage prepared from malt, as ale, beer, porter. **M.-sugar.** Same as *Maltose.*

Mal'ta fever (mawl'tah). Same as *Mediterranean fever.*

Mal'tase. A ferment which changes starch into maltose.
Mal'ted milk. A proprietary food preparation.
Mal'tine. A proprietary food preparation of malt.
Maltodex'trin. A dextrin convertible into maltose.
Mal'tol. A constituent, $C_6H_6O_3$, of malt caramel.
Mal'tose. Malt-sugar, a glucose from malt or digested starch.
Malt-sugar. See *Maltose*.
Ma'lum. L. for *Disease*. **M. per'forans pe'dis**, perforating ulcer of the foot.
Malu'nion. Faulty union, as of the fragments of a fractured bone.
Mamelona'tion. Formation on a part of nipple-like prominences.
Mam'ma. The mammary gland; the breast.
Mammal'gia (mam-al'je-ah). Pain in the mamma.
Mam'mary. Pertaining to the mamma.
Mammec'tomy (mam-ek'to-me). Excision of the breast.
Mammil'la (mam-il'ah). See *Nipple*.
Mam'millary (mam'il-a-re). Like a nipple.
Mam'millated. Having nipple-like projections.
Mammil'liplasty. Plastic surgery of the nipple.
Mammi'tis (mam-i'tis). Inflammation of the mamma.
Mam'mose. Having unusually large mammæ.
Mammot'omy. Surgical incision of a mamma.
Man'aca. A South American plant, *Franciscea uniflora*: diuretic and cathartic.
Man'cinism (man'sin-izm). Left-handedness.
Man'dible (man'dib-l). The lower jaw-bone.
Mandib'ular. Pertaining to the lower jaw-bone.
Mandrag'ora officina'lis. True mandrake; a narcotic and purgative plant.
Mandrag'orin. A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, from mandragora.
Man'drake. See *Mandragora* and *Podophyllum*.
Man'drin. A metal guide for a flexible catheter.
Manduca'tion. The chewing of food.
Man'ganese (man'gan-ēs). A whitish metal; symbol Mn. **M. dioxid**, black oxid of manganese, MnO_2. **M. sulphate**, a purgative and cholagogue, $MnSO_4$.
Man'gasol. Chlorophenol-sulphonate manganese: used as an antiseptic.
Mange (mānj). Skin-disease of domestic animals, due to mites.
Ma'nia (ma'ne-ah). Violent insanity with wild excitement. **Alcoholic m.**, insanity from misuse of alcoholic stimulants. **M. a potu**, delirium tremens. **Bell's m.**, acute periencephalitis. **Dancing m.** See *Choromania*. **Epileptic m.**, maniacal attack in an epileptic. **Puerperal m.**, insanity which sometimes follows childbirth. **Religious m.**, mania with abnormal or perverted religious impulses. **Transitory m.**, severe frenzied mania, the attacks of which are of short duration.
Ma'niac. One affected with mania.
Mani'acal. Affected with mania.
Man'icure. 1. Process of caring for and embellishing the hand. 2. One who professionally cares for the hands and nails.
Man'ihot. See *Cassava* and *Jatropha*.
Man'ikin (man'ik-in). A model to illustrate anatomy.
Manipula'tion. Skilful or dextrous treatment by the hands.
Manip'ulus. L. for *Handful*.
Man'na (man'nah). Sweet concrete aperient exudation from *Fraxinus ornus*.
Mannaberg's symptom. Frequent accentuation of the second pulmonic sound in abdominal disease.

Man'nite. Manna sugar, $C_6H_{14}O_6$: used like manna.

Man'nitose. A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, derived from mannite.

Mannkopf's sign. Acceleration of the pulse on pressure over a painful point in neurasthenia.

Manom'eter. Instrument for ascertaining the pressure of liquids.

Man'tle. The cortex of the brain.

Man'ual. Pertaining to, or performed by, the hands.

Manu'brium. 1. The uppermost piece of the sternum. 2. The inferior part of the malleus.

Manudynamom'eter. An instrument for measuring the force of the thrust of an instrument.

Man'us. L. for *Hand.*

Manustupra'tion. Masturbation; self-pollution.

Maran'ta. Same as *Arrow-root.*

Maran'tic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, marasmus.

Maraschi'no (mah-rahs-ke'no). A liqueur containing cherries.

Maras'mic. Pertaining to, or affected with, marasmus.

Maras'mus. Progressive wasting, especially in young infants.

Marc (mark). The refuse after the pressing of grapes or olives.

Maren'nin (mar-en'in). A green pigment from oysters or Marennes, France.

Mare'tin. Carbamic-acid-metatoluylhydrazid: used as an antineuralgic and antipyretic.

Margar'ic acid. A mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.

Mar'garin. A mixture of stearin and palmitin.

Mar'ginal (mar'jin-al). Pertaining to a margin.

Margina'tion. Adhesion of leukocytes to the blood-vessel walls in early stages of inflammation.

Margin'oplasty. Surgical renewal of a margin or border.

Mar'go (mar'go). L. for *Border.*

Marie's disease (mah-rāz'). Same as *Acromegaly.*

Mariotte's law mah-re-ots'). Same as *Boyle's law.* **M.'s spot.** Same as *Blind spot.*

Maritonu'cleus. Nucleus of the ovum after the sperm-cell has entered it.

Mar'kasol (mar'kas-ol). Bismuth borophenate: antiseptic.

Marmor'ekin. Antistreptococcin.

Mar'row (mar'o). Soft material which fills most of the cavities and cancelli of bones. **Spinal m.,** the spinal cord.

Marru'bium. Same as *Horehound.*

Mar'shall's fold. Same as *Vestigial fold.* **M.'s vein,** a vein of the left side of the heart.

Marsh fever. Malarial or paludal fever. **M. gas.** Same as *Methane.*

Marsh'mallow. Same as *Althæa.*

Marsh's test. A test for the presence of arsenic.

Marsupializa'tion. Operative formation of a pouch in abdominal cavity in treatment of cysts or other tumors.

Marsu'pia patella'ria. The alar ligaments of the knee.

Mar'tial (mar'shal). Containing iron; ferruginous.

Mar'tin's bandage. India-rubber bandage for varicose veins, etc. **M.'s depilatory,** calcium sulphydrate. **M.'s hemostatic,** agaric or punk charged with ferric chlorid.

Maschaladeni'tis. Inflammation of the glands of the axilla.

Maschaliat'ry. Medication by inunction in the armpits.

Mascula'tion. The development of male characteristics.

Mas'culine. Pertaining to the male sex; male.

Masculonu'cleus. Same as *Arsenoblast.*

Mask. Appliance for shading, protecting, or medicating the face.

Masked. Hidden; not obvious.

Mas'ochism (mas'ok-izm). Sexual perversion with enjoyment of being cruelly treated.

Mas'ochist (mas'o-kist). A person given to masochism.

Mass. A body made up of coherent particles. **Vallet's m.,** mass of iron carbonate.

Mas'sa. L. for *Mass:* chiefly a plastic mass to be made into pills.

Massage (mahs-sahzh'). Systematic therapeutical friction, stroking, and kneading the body.

Mas'sering ball. A ball rolled on surface of body for massage.

Mas'seter. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Masseur (mas-er'). A man who performs massage.

Masseuse (mas-es'). A woman who performs massage.

Mas'sicot (mas'se-kot). Yellow lead monoxid, PbO.

Mas'sive pneumonia. See *Pneumonia.*

Mas'solin. A pure culture of the *Bacillus vulgaricus:* used in inflammatory conditions of nose, throat, and sinuses.

Massother'apy. Treatment of disease by massage.

Mastadeni'tis. Inflammation of mammary gland.

Mastal'gia (mas-tal'je-ah). Pain in mammary gland.

Mastatro'phia, Mastatro'phy. Atrophy of mammary gland.

Mastaux'e (mas-tawks-e). Enlargement of the heart.

Mast-cells. Large cells containing coarse basophil granules, occurring in connective tissue and in the blood, being especially numerous in leukemic blood.

Mastec'tomy. Excision of the breast.

Masthelco'sis. Ulceration of the heart.

Mas'tic. Resin of *Pistacia lentiscus:* stimulant and stomachic.

Mastica'tion (mas-tik-a'shun). The act of chewing.

Mas'ticatory. 1. Pertaining to mastication. 2. A substance to be chewed, but not swallowed.

Mastigoph'ora (mas-tig-of'o-rah). A class of flagellate animal micro-organisms, several species of which are human parasites.

Mas'tigote. A member of the class *Mastigophora.*

Masti'tis. Inflammation of the mammary gland.

Mastocarcino'ma. Carcinoma of the breast.

Mastochondro'ma, Mastochondro'sis. Cartilaginous tumor of the breast.

Mastodyn'ia (mas-to-din'e-ah). Pain in the mamma.

Mas'toid. Nipple-shaped. **M. antrum.** Same as *Antrum mastoideum.* **M. bone,** the m. process of the temporal bone. **M. cells.** The same as *M. sinuses.* **M. disease.** Same as *Mastoiditis.* **M. operation,** drainage from without of m. cells in mastoiditis.

Mastoida'le. The lowest point of the mastoid process.

Mastoidal'gia. Pain in the mastoid region.

Mastoidec'tomy. Excision of the mastoid cells.

Mastoideocente'sis. Paracentesis of the mastoid cells.

Mastoidi'tis. Inflammation of the mastoid antrum and cells.

Mastoidot'omy. Opening of the antrum of the mastoid.

Mastol'ogy. The study of the breast.

Mastome'nia. Vicarious menstruation from the breast.

Maston'cus. A tumor or swelling of the breast.

Masto-occip'ital. Pertaining to the mastoid process and occipital bone.

Mastop'athy. Disease of mammary gland.

Mas'topexy. Surgical fixation of a pendulous mamma.

Mastoplas'tia. Hyperplasia of breast tissue.

Mastorrha'gia (mas-to-ra'je-ah). Hemorrhage from the mammary gland.

Mastoscir'rhus (mas-to-skir'us). Hardening of the mammary gland.

Mastot'omy. Surgical incision of a mamma.

Masturba'tion. Self-pollution; causation of orgasm by hand.

Ma'té. Dried leaves of *Ilex Paraguaiensis:* used like tea.

Mate'ria med'ica. Branch of medical study which deals with drugs, their sources, preparations, and uses.

Mate'ries mor'bi. The substance, virus, or principle which causes a disease.

Mater'nal. Pertaining to the mother.

Maternol'ogy. The study of scientific motherhood.

Mati'co (mah-ti'ko). A shrub of tropical America, *Piper angustifolium*: leaves stimulant and astringent.

Matrica'ria chamomil'la. German chamomile: mild tonic and febrifuge.

Matricula'tion. Enrollment as a student in a college.

Ma'trix. 1. Womb, or uterus. 2. Groundwork in which cells, etc., are embedded.

Matrixi'tis. Inflammation of the nail matrix.

Mat'toid (mat'oid). A person who, though not insane, is mentally unbalanced in some way.

Matt'ress suture. See *Suture.*

Matura'tion. 1. Stage or process of becoming mature. 2. The formation of pus.

Mature (ma-tūr'). Ripe; fully developed.

Matu'tinal (mat-u'tin-al). Pertaining to the morning.

Matzoon (mat-zoon'). A drink prepared from fermented milk.

Maxil'la. A jaw-bone; especially the upper (superior m.). **Inferior m.,** the lower jaw-bone, or mandible.

Max'illary. Pertaining to a jaw or jaw-bone. **M. bone.** See *Maxilla.* **M. fissure,** fissure on superior maxilla for m. process of the palatal bone.

Maxilli'tis. Inflammation of the maxillary gland.

Max'imal. Greatest possible, allowable, or appreciable; the reverse of *minimal* and of *liminal.*

Max'imum. 1. Greatest possible or actual effect or quantity. 2. The acme of a disease or process.

Max'well's ring. A variety of visual ring, smaller and fainter than Löwe's ring.

May-apple. Same as *Podophyllum peltatum.*

May'idism. Same as *Pellagra.*

Ma'zopexy. Surgical fixation of a pendulous breast.

Mazopla'sia. Hyperplasia of breast tissue.

Mbori. A disease of camels resembling surra.

Me'able. Susceptible of being passed through.

Mead'ow saf'fron. See *Colchicum.*

Mea'sles (mez'lz). 1. A contagious eruptive fever with coryza and catarrhal symptoms. 2. Cysticercal disease of domestic animals.

Mea'tal (me-a'tal). Of, or pertaining to, a meatus.

Meatom'eter. Device used in measuring a meatus.

Meator'rhaphy (me-at-or'af-e). Suture of the cut end of the meatus to the tissue of the glans penis.

Meatos'copy. Examination of the orifices of the ureters by the cystoscope.

Meatot'omy (me-at-ot'om-e). The cutting of urinary meatus

Mea'tus (me-a'tus). L. for *Passage.* **M. audito'rius,** the passage of the ear in two parts (internal and external). **M. of the nose,** any of the three passages of the nasal cavity. **M. urina'rius,** the orificial part of the urethra (chiefly used of the male).

Mec'ca bal'sam. See under *Balsam.*

Mechan'ical antidote (me-kan'ik-al). See *Antidote.*

Mechanicoreceptor. A receptor which is excited by mechanical stimuli.

Mechan'ics (me-kan'iks). The science of force and matter.

Mechanol'ogy (mek-an-ol'o-je). The science of mechanics.

Mechanother'apy. The treatment of disease by mechanical means.

Meckelec'tomy. Surgical removal of Meckel's ganglion.

Meckel's cartilage. Ventral segment of the first visceral arch of embryo. **M.'s diverticulum,** an occasional cecal appendage of the ileum a relic of the vitelline duct. **M.'s ganglion,** the sphenopalatine ganglion. **M.'s space,** recess in dura which lodges the Gasserian ganglion.

Mecom'eter. An instrument for measuring an infant.

Meconar'cein. An alkaloidal mixture from opium; narcotic.

Mec'onate (mek'o-nāt). Any salt of meconic acid.

Meconic acid (me-kon'ik). See *Acid.*

Mec'onin. A neutral substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, in opium.

Mec'onism. Opium-poisoning; the opium habit.

Meconium. Fecal matter discharged by new-born children.

Me'dia. 1. The middle tunic of a blood- or lymph-vessel. 2. The plural of *medium.*

Me'dial (me'de-al). Pertaining to the middle.

Me'dian. Situated in the middle; mesial. **M. artery,** a branch of the interosseous. **M. nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of.*

Mediaom'eter. An instrument for measuring refractive errors in dioptric media.

Medias'tinal. Of, or pertaining to, the mediastinum.

Mediastini'tis. Inflammation of mediastinum.

Mediastinopericardi'tis. Inflammation of mediastinum and pericardium.

Mediasti'num. The median septum between the lateral cavities of the thorax. **M. tes'tis,** partial septum of the testicle.

Me'diate. Indirect; accomplished by means of a medium.

Med'ic. Any plant of the genus *Medicago,* including lucerne, nonesuch, shamrock, etc.

Med'ical. Pertaining to medicine. **M. jurisprudence,** the application of the principles of medicine to questions of law and justice.

Medic'ament (me-dik'am-ent). A medicinal agent.

Med'icated. Imbued with a medicinal substance.

Medica'tion (med-ik-a'shun). Administration of remedies. **Dialytic m.,** treatment by the internal use of artificial mineral waters, *i. e.,* dilute aqueous solutions of salt. **Hypodermic m.,** the introduction of remedial agents beneath the skin. **Ionic m.,** the application of medicines by cataphoresis, the ions of the drugs passing from one pole of the battery to the other through the body. **Substitutive m.,** medication for the purpose of causing an acute non-specific inflammation to overcome a specific one.

Medic'inal (med-is'in-al). Having healing qualities.

Med'icine. 1. A drug or remedy. 2. The art of healing disease. **Clinic m.,** study of m. at the bedside. **Forensic m., Legal m.,** medical jurisprudence. **Galenical m.,** obsolete practice on the principles of Galen. **Patent m.,** a medicine whose manufacture is protected by letters patent. **Preventive m.,** that which aims at preventing disease. **Proprietary m.,** a remedy whose formula is private property. **Spagyric m.,** the obsolete school of Paracelsus. **State m.,** that which deals with the public health, sanitation, etc.

Medicine'rea (med-e-se-ne're-ah). Internal gray matter of brain.

Medicochirur'gical. Pertaining to medicine and surgery.

Medicole'gal. Pertaining to medical jurisprudence.

Med'icus (med'ik-us). L. for *Physician.*

Medi'na worm (me-de'nah). Same as *Guinea worm.*

Med'inal. The monosodium salt of diethyl-barbituric acid: used as a hypnotic.

Mediolat'eral lithot'omy. See *Lithotomy.*
Mediopon'tine. Pertaining to the center of the pons.
Mediotar'sal. Pertaining to the center of the tarsus.
Mediterra'nean fever. See *Fever.*
Me'dium, pl. *me'dia.* Conditions and environment of the body. See also under *Culture.*
Medul'la. L. for *Marrow.* **M. neph'rica,** the pyramids of the kidneys collectively. **M. oblonga'ta,** the organ of brain directly continuous with spinal cord. **M. os'sium,** bone-marrow. **M. spina'lis,** spinal cord, or myelon.
Medul'lary. Pertaining to the marrow or to any medulla.
Med'ullated nerve-fiber. Any one of the white fibers of a nerve.
Medullispi'nal. Pertaining to the spinal cord.
Medulli'tis. Same as *Osteomyelitis;* also, *Myelitis.*
Medulliza'tion. Abnormal enlargement of marrow-spaces in cancellous bone.
Medullo-arthri'tis. Inflammation of marrow-spaces of the ends of bones.
Medul'locell. See *Myelocyte.*
Megabacte'rium. A large bacterium.
Megacar'yocyte (meg-ah-kar'e-o-sīt). Megakaryocyte.
Megace'cum (meg-ah-se'kum). An abnormally large cecum.
Megacephal'ic (meg-as-ef-al'ik). Having an abnormally big head.
Megacoc'cus. A coccus of large size. See *Macrococcus.*
Megaco'lon. Increase in the caliber of the colon.
Meg'acoly. Increase in caliber of the colon.
Meg'adont. Having very large teeth.
Meg'adyne. A unit of one million dynes.
Megakar'yocyte (meg-ah-kar'e-o-sīt). A cell with a large nucleus.
Megalak'sia. Same as *Acromegaly.*
Megal'gia. A very severe pain.
Meg'aloblast (meg'al-o-blast). Same as *Macrocyte.*
Megalocar'dia. Hypertrophy of the heart.
Megalocephal'ic. Having a large skull.
Megaloceph'aly. Abnormal largeness of the head.
Megalocor'nea. Bulging of the cornea.
Meg'alocyte (meg'al-o-sīt). An extremely large erythrocyte.
Megalodac'tylous. Having very large fingers.
Megalodon'tia. Abnormal largeness of the teeth.
Megalo-en'teron. Abnormal largeness of the intestine.
Megalo-esophagus. Abnormal enlargement of the esophagus.
Megalogas'tria. Abnormal size of the stomach.
Megaloglos'sia (meg-al-o-glos'e-ah). Same as *Macroglossia.*
Megalohepa'tia. Enlargement of the liver.
Megalokar'yocyte. A giant-cell of the bone-marrow having a large lobulated nucleus.
Megaloma'nia (meg-al-o-ma'ne-ah). Delirium of grandeur.
Megalome'lia. Abnormal largeness of the limbs.
Megalonycho'sis. Hypertrophy of the nails and their matrices.
Megalope'nis. Abnormally large size of the penis.
Megalophthal'mus. Large size of the eyes.
Megalop'sia (meg-al-op'se-ah). Same as *Macropsia.*
Meg'aloscope. A magnifying speculum; a large magnifying lens.
Megalosple'nia. Enlargement of the spleen.
Megalosyndac'tyly. A condition in which the digits are large and are blended together.
Megalo-ure'ter. Enlargement of the ureter.
Megarec'tum. A greatly dilated rectum.

Meg'aseme (meg'as-ēm). Having an orbital index exceeding 89.

Megas'toma intesti'na'le. A pathogenic protozoan of the intestine.

Megophthal'mus (meg-of-thal'mus). Same as *Buphthalmus.*

Megox'yphil. An eosinophil leukocyte with large granules.

Me'grim (me'grim). Same as *Migraine.*

Meibo'mian glands (mi-bō'me-an). See *Gland.*

Meiocar'dia (mi-o-kar'de-ah). Contraction of the heart; systole.

Meio'sis (mi-o'sis). Same as *Miosis.*

Meiot'ic (mi-ot'ik). Same as *Miotic.*

Meiss'ner's corpuscles (mis'nerz). The tactile corpuscles.

M.'s ganglion, M.'s plexus, plexus of nerve-fibers in submucous intestinal tissue.

Mel. L. for *Honey.*

Melal'gia. Neuralgic pain in the limbs.

Melancho'lia. Insanity with depression of spirits or gloomy forebodings. **M. agita'ta,** m. with strong motor excitement. **M. atton'ita, M. stuporo'sa,** motionless and silent melancholy **M. sim'plex,** mild form, with neither delusion nor great excitement.

Melanede'ma (mel-an-e-de'mah). Same as *Anthracosis.*

Melane'mia. Presence of black pigmentary masses in the blood.

Melanephidro'sis. Discharge of black sweat.

Melangeur (mā-lan-zher'). An instrument for drawing and diluting specimens of blood for examination.

Melanidro'sis. Black sweat.

Melanif'erous (mel-an-if'er-us). Containing melanin.

Mel'anin. A dark pigment from choroid, hair, and other dark tissues; also, from melanotic tumors.

Mel'anism (mel'an-izm). Excessive pigmentation; blackening of the integuments.

Mel'anoblast. A cell which generates pigment.

Melanoblasto'ma. A tumor composed of melanoblasts.

Melanocarcino'ma. A pigmented cancer.

Mel'anocyte. A dark-colored leukocyte.

Melanoder'ma. Black discoloration of the skin.

Melan'ogen (mel-an'o-jen). A colorless chromogen of the urine convertible into melanin.

Mel'anoid. Pertaining to, or resembling, melanosis.

Melano'ma. Melanotic or discolored tumor.

Melanonych'ia. Blackness of the nails.

Melanop'athy. Excess of skin pigmentation.

Mel'anophore (mel'an-o-fōr). A pigment-carrying cell.

Melanopla'kia. Disease marked by pigmented patches on the mucous membrane of the mouth.

Melanorrha'gia, Melanorrhe'a. Passage of feces darkened with blood-pigments.

Melanosarco'ma. Sarcoma with pigmentary elements.

Melanoscir'rhus. Same as *Melanocarcinoma.*

Melano'sis. Condition characterized by pigmentary deposits.

Melanot'ic. Characterized by dark pigmentation.

Melanu'ria. The discharge of darkly-stained urine.

Melas'ma (me-laz'mah). Dark pigmentation of the skin. **M. Addiso'nii.** Same as *Addison's disease.*

Mele'na, Melæ'na (mel-e'nah). Darkening of feces by blood-pigments.

Melez'itose. A sugar from Briancon manna, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$.

Melice'ra, Melice'ris. 1. A cyst filled with honey-like substance. 2. Viscid syrupy sweating.

Melis'sa officina'lis. Lemon-balm, an aromatic and carminative herb.

Melissopho'bia. Insane dread of bees and wasps.

Melitag'ra (me'-lit-ag'rah). Eczema with honey-comb crusts.
Melite'mia. Excessive amount of sugar in the blood.
Melitopty'alism (mel''it-o-ti'al-izm). Secretion of saliva containing glucose.
Mel'itose. A sugar from Australian manna, $C_{18}H_{36}O_{18}$.
Melitu'ria (mel-it-u''re-ah). Same as *Diabetes mellitus.*
Mel'lite (mel'it). Any preparation of medicated honey.
Meloma'nia. Insane fondness for music.
Melom'elus. Monstrous fetus with supernumerary limbs.
Mel'on-seed bodies. Small bodies in joints and tendon-sheaths.
Mel'oplasty (mel'op-las-te). 1. Plastic surgery of a cheek. 2. Plastic surgery of the extremities.
Melt'ing-point. The temperature at which a solid melts.
Membra'na. L. for *Membrane.* **M. adventit'ia.** See *Adventitia.* **M. basila'ris.** Same as *Basilar membrane.* **M. choriocapilla'ris,** innermost vascular layer of the choroid. **M. decid'ua.** Same as *Decidua.* **M. eb'oris,** investing membrane of the tooth-pulp, made up of relics of the odontoblasts. **M. flac'cida.** Same as *Shrapnell's membrane.* **M. granulo'sa,** cell-layer which limits the Graafian vesicle. **M. nic'titans.** See *Nictitating membrane.* **M. pituito'sa.** See *Schneiderian membrane.* **M. pro'pria.** Same as *Basement membrane.* **M. Reissne'rii.** See *Reissner's membrane.* **M. tecto'ria.** Same as *Corti's membrane.* **M. tym'pani,** drum of the membranous ear. **M. vi'brans, M. ten'sa,** the tenser portion of the drum-membrane of the ear.
Membrane. A thin layer of tissue which covers a surface or divides an organ. **Animal m.,** a thin diaphragm of membrane, as of bladder, used as a dialyzer. **Arachnoid m.** See *Arachnoid.* **Ascherson's m.,** the covering of casein enclosing the milk-globules. **Baer's m.,** chromicized pig's bladder. **Basement m.,** delicate layer underlying epithelium. **M.-bone,** a bone ossified within, or developed, from, a membrane. **Bruch's m.,** inner layer of choroid coat. **Cargile m.,** sterilized ox peritoneum; interposed between raw surfaces to prevent their adhesion. **Corti's m.,** membrane over Corti's organ. **Costocoracoid m.,** fascia between pectoralis minor and subclavius muscles. **Cricothyroid m.,** membrane which connects the thyroid and cricoid cartilages. **Croupous m.,** false membrane of true croup. **Decove's m.,** delicate layer between the epithelium and tunica propria of bronchial, tracheal, and intestinal mucous membrane. **Descemet's m.,** posterior lining membrane of the cornea. **Diphtheritic m.,** the peculiar false membrane characteristic of diphtheria. **Drum m.** See *Membrana tympani.* **Elastic m.,** a membrane made up largely of elastic fibers. **False m.,** membranous exudate, like that of diphtheria. **Fenestrated m.,** the elastic inner membrane of the arterial intima. **Fetal m's.,** chorion, amnion, and allantois. **Germinal m.,** the blastoderm. **Huxley's m.,** cellular membrane of root-sheath and proximal end of a hair. **Hyaline m.,** a membrane between outer root-sheath and inner fibrous layer of hair-follicle. 2. Basement membrane. **Jackson's m.,** a web of adhesions sometimes covering the secum and causing obstruction of the bowel. **Jacob's m.,** the rod-and-cone layer of the retina. **Krause's m.,** membrane supposed to separate disks of sarcous matter in muscle. **Meconic m.,** a layer within the fetal rectum. **Medullary m.** Same as *Endosteum.* **Mucous m.,** membrane covered with epithelium lining canals and cavities which communicate with external air. **Nasmyth's m.,** membrane covering enamel of an unworn tooth. **Nictitating m.,** the so-called third eyelid of various

animals. **Obturator m.**, the tough membrane which closes the obturator foramen. **Periodontal m.**, membrane which covers the cement of a tooth. **Pupillary m.**, delicate membrane which closes the fetal pupil. **Pyogenic m.**, old name for pyophylactic membrane. **Pyophylactic m.**, fibrous membrane lining a pus-cavity, and tending to prevent reabsorption of injurious materials. **Reissner's m.**, a thin membrane between the cochlear canal and the scola vestibuli. **Ruyschian m.** Same as *Entochoroidea*. **Schneiderian m.**, mucous membrane which lines the nose. **Serous m.**, the lining membrane of any one of the great splanchnic or lymph-cavities. **Shrapnell's m.**, the thin upper part of the membrana tympani. **Synovial m.**, the membrane which lines joint-cavities and tendon-sheaths. **Tenon's m.** See *Tenon's capsule*. **Thyrohyoid m.**, membrane which connects thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone. **Tympanic m.** Same as *Membrana tympani*. **Undulating m.**, a protoplasmic membrane running like a fin along the bodies of certain protozoa.

Membran'iform. Resembling a membrane.

Mem'branin. A protein existing in the lens-capsule and Descemet's membrane.

Membranocartilag'inous. Pertaining to, or developed in membrane and cartilage.

Mem'branoid. Resembling a membrane.

Mem'branous. Of, or pertaining to, membrane.

Mem'brum viri'le. The penis.

Menac'me. That period of a woman's life which is marked by menstrual activity.

Men'delism. See *Mendel's law*, under *Law*.

Mendel's law. See under *Law*.

Menidro'sis. Bloody sweat replacing the menstrual discharge.

Ménière's disease (men-e-arz'). See *Disease*.

Menin'geal (me-nin'je-al). Of, or pertaining to, the meninges.

Men'ingeorrhaphy. Suture of membranes.

Menin'ges (me-nin'jēz), pl. of *meninx*. The membranes of the brain and cord; the dura, pia, and arachnoid.

Meningi'na. The pia mater and the cerebral layer of the arachnoid considered as a single membrane.

Meningini'tis. Inflammation of the meningina.

Meningio'ma. A tumor of the cerebral meninges.

Menin'gism. Hysteric simulation of meningitis.

Meningit'ic. Of, or pertaining to, meningitis. **M. streak**, streak on skin when the nail is drawn over it in meningitis.

Meningi'tis (men-in-ji'tis). Inflammation of the meninges. **Cerebral m.**, inflammation of the membranes of the brain, acute or chronic. See *Leptomeningitis*, *Pachymeningitis*. **Cerebrospinal m.**, epidemic inflammation of meninges of the brain and spinal cord. **Otitic m.**, that which may complicate an attack of otitis. **Septicemic m.**, that which is due to septic blood-poisoning. **Spinal m.**, that which affects the membranes of spinal cord. **Tubercular m.**, acute hydrocephalus.

Meningitopho'bia. Condition simulating meningitis, due to dread of that disease.

Menin'gocele (me-nin'go-sēl). Hernial protrusion of meninges.

Meningocerebri'tis. Inflammation of brain and meninges.

Meningococce'mia. The presence of meningococci in the blood.

Meningococci'dal. Destroying meningococci.

Meningococ'cus. A micro-organism causing meningitis.

Meningocor'tical. Affecting the meninges and the cortex.

Meningo-encephali'tis. Inflammation of brain and membranes.

Meningo-encephal'ocele. Protrusion of brain and meninges.

Meningo-encephalomyeli'tis. Inflammation of the meninges, brain, and spinal cord.

Meningomala'cia. Softening of a membrane.

Meningomyeli'tis. Inflammation of spinal cord and membranes.

Meningomyel'ocele. Protrusion of spinal cord and membranes.

Meningorachid'ian. Pertaining to spinal cord and meninges.

Meningorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from the cerebral or spinal membranes.

Meningorrhe'a. Effusion of blood upon the meninges.

Meningo'sis. Union or attachment of bones by membrane.

Meningoty'phoid. Typhoid fever with marked meningeal symptoms.

Meningu'ria. Presence of shreds in urine.

Me'ninx (me'ninks), pl. *menin'ges.* A membrane, especially one of the brain or spinal cord.

Menisci'tis. Inflammation of a semilunar cartilage of the knee-joint.

Menis'cocyte. A crescent-shaped or sickle-shaped red blood-corpuscle.

Meniscocyto'sis. The presence of meniscocytes in the blood; sickle-cell anemia.

Menis'cus. 1. A crescentic interarticular fibrocartilage. 2. A concavoconvex (positive m.) or convexoconcave (negative m.) lens.

Menisper'mum. The root of *Menispermum canadense*, or moonseed: it is tonic.

Menocce'lis (men-o-se'lis). Spotting of skin from stoppage of the menses.

Menofor'mon. A proprietary hormone of the ovary.

Menolip'sis. Temporary cessation of menstruation.

Menol'ysin. A proprietary preparation for dysmenorrhea and amenorrhea.

Men'opause. Period when menstruation ceases; change of life.

Menopla'nia. Metastasis or aberration of menses.

Menorrha'gia, Menorrhe'a. Immoderate flow of menses.

Menos'chesis. Suppression of the menses.

Menosep'sis. Septic poisoning from retained menses.

Menos'tasis (men-os'tas-is). Suppression of the menses.

Menotox'in. A toxic substance in the body fluids of women during menstruation.

Menoxe'nia. Abnormal menstruation.

Men'ses (men'sēz). The monthly courses of women.

Mens'trual. Pertaining to the menses.

Menstrua'tion. The monthly sanguineous discharge peculiar to women. **Climacteric m.,** time of first menstruation. **Vicarious m.,** menstrual flow from some part or organ other than the vagina.

Men'struum (men'stru-um). A solvent medium.

Mensura'tion. The act or process of measuring.

Mentag'ra (men-tag'rah). Same as *Sycosis.*

Mentagrophy'ton. The fungus *Microsporon mentagrophytes* causing sycosis.

Men'tal. 1. Pertaining to the mind. 2. Pertaining to the chin.

Men'tha. L. for *Mint.* **M. piperi'ta,** peppermint. **M. pule'gium,** true pennyroyal. **M. vir'idis,** spearmint.

Men'thene (men'thēn). A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, from menthol.

Men'thol. A stearoptene from peppermint oil: locally anodyne.

Menthophe'nol. An antiseptic containing menthol and phenol.

Mentim'eter. A means of measuring mental capacity.

Men'tism. The formation of involuntary mental images.

Men'tulate. Having a large penis.

Mentuloma'nia. Masturbation.
Men'tum (men'tum). L. for *Chin*.
Mephit'ic (me-fit'ik). Noxious; foul; of an ill odor.
Meral'gia (me-ral'je-ah). Pain in a thigh. **M. paresthet'ica,** a disease marked by disturbance of sensation in the outer surface of the thigh.
Mer'baphen. Novasurol; a double salt containing 40 per cent of mercury; diuretic and antisyphilitic.
Mercap'tan. Any alcohol in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur.
Mercier's bar (mer-se-āz'). A bar or fold at neck of bladder.
Mercu'rial (mer-ku're-al). 1. Pertaining to, or containing, mercury. 2. A preparation containing mercury. **M. palsy,** paralysis caused by mercurial poisoning. **M. rash,** rash caused by local application of mercurials.
Mercu'rialism. Chronic poisoning from misuse of mercury.
Mercu'rialized. Treated with mercury; containing mercury.
Mercu'ric chlorid. Corrosive sublimate, $HgCl_2$: poisonous, antiseptic. **M. oxid,** a red or yellow powder, HgO.
Mercu'rochrome. Dichrom-oxymercury-fluorescein, a green powder, used as a germicide for the genito-urinary tract.
Mercuroidohe'mol. Brown powder, containing hemol, mercury, and iodin: used as alterative and hematinic.
Mer'curol. A combination of mercuric acid with nucleol: used as an irrigation in gonorrhea.
Mercu'rophen (mer-ku'ro-fen). Sodium oxymercury orthonitrophenolate: a powerful antiseptic and germicide.
Mer'curous chlorid. Calomel, Hg_2Cl_2; a white cholagogue purgative powder.
Mer'cury. A bivalent liquid metal, symbol Hg.
Mere (mēr). One of the parts into which a zygote divides.
Mer'gal. A mixture of albumin tannate and mercury cholate.
Mergan'dol. Mercury-sodium glycerate: used in syphilis.
Meriat'chenje. See *Miryachit*.
Merinthopho'bia. A morbid dread of being bound.
Meri'odin. Mercury diiodoparaphenoisulphonate: used in syphilis.
Merismope'dia. A genus of bacteria said to be pathogenic.
Mer'ispore. A spore produced by the division of another spore.
Mer'istem. The undifferentiated embryonic tissue of plants.
Merobias'tic ovum. One in which only a part of the yolk undergoes segmentation.
Mer'ocele (mer'o-sēl). Femoral hernia.
Merocoxal'gia. Pain in the thigh and hip.
Merol'ogy. That part of anatomy which deals with the elementary tissues.
Meromicroso'mia. Unusual smallness of some part of the body.
Meronecrobio'sis. Meronecrosis.
Meronecro'sis (me"ro-nek-ro'sis). Cellular necrosis.
Meroparesthe'sia. Alteration of the tactile sense in the extremities.
Mero'pia. Partial blindness.
Merorachis'chisis. Fissure of a part of the spinal cord.
Me'roscope (me'ro-skōp). An instrument for performing meroscopy.
Meros'copy. Fractional auscultation of the heart.
Merosystol'ic. Pertaining to a part of the systole.
Merot'omy (me-rot'o-me). A cutting into segments.
Merox'yl. A local antiseptic and germicide.
Mero'zoite (me-ro'zo-īt). A crescentic corpuscle, being one of the stages of certain blood-parasites.
Mer'ycism (mer'is-izm). Rumination; regurgitation of food from stomach and chewing it again.

Mer'ycole. One who ruminates.
Mes'ad. Toward a center or mesial line.
Me'sal (me'sal). See *Mesial.*
Mesame'boid. A cell given off from the epiblast or hypoblast to become a part of the mesoblast or mesoderm.
Mesara'ic (mes-ar-a'ik). Same as *Mesenteric.*
Mesarteri'tis. Inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.
Mesaticephal'ic. With a length-breadth index of 75° to 80°.
Mescal buttons. Tops of *Anhalonium Lewinii* of Mexico: they are poisonous.
Mes'calin. An alkaloid from mescal buttons.
Mesenceph'alon (mes-en-sef'al-on). The corpora quadrigemina and crura cerebri together.
Mesen'chyma (mes-en'kim-ah). Embryonic connective tissue.
Mesenter'ic (mes-en-ter'ik). Pertaining to the mesentery.
Mesenteri'olum. A small mesentery.
Mesenteri'tis. Inflammation of the mesentery.
Mesen'teron. The part of the body-cavity whence alimentary canal, lungs, liver, and pancreas are derived.
Mes'entery (mes'en-ter-e). Fold of peritoneum which attaches the intestine to the posterior abdominal wall.
Me'siad (me'se-ad). Toward the middle; mesad.
Me'sial (me'se-al). Situated in the middle; median.
Mesioclu'sion (me-se-o-klu'zhun). Malocclusion in which the mandibular arch has an anterior relation to the maxillary arch.
Me'sion (me'se-on). The plane which divides the body into right and left symmetric halves.
Mesiover'sion. The condition of a tooth which is nearer than normal to the median line of the face.
Me'siris. The middle layer of the iris.
Mes'merism (mes'mer-izm). Hypnotism, or animal magnetism.
Meso-aorti'tis. Inflammation of the middle coat of the aorta.
Meso-appendici'tis. Inflammation of the meso-appendix.
Meso-appen'dix. The peritoneal fold which connects the appendix to the ileum.
Mesoa'rium (mes-o-a're-um). Same as *Mesovarium.*
Mes'oblast. The middle layer of the primitive embryo.
Mesobronchi'tis. Inflammation of middle coat of bronchia.
Mesocar'dia. Location of the heart in the middle line of the thorax.
Mesocar'dium. A membrane connecting the embryonic heart with the body-wall.
Mesoce'cum, Mesocæ'cum. Peritoneal fold which gives attachment to the cecum.
Mes'ocele (mes'o-sēl). The aqueduct of Sylvius.
Mesocephal'ic. 1. Pertaining to the mesocephalon. 2. Having a head of medium size.
Mesoceph'alon. Same as *Mesencephalon.*
Mesocol'ic hernia. Hernia into a pouch of the mesocolon.
Mesoco'lon. Peritoneal process by which colon is attached.
Mesoco'lopexy. Same as *Mesocoloplication.*
Mesocoloplica'tion. The operation of taking a tuck in the mesocolon in order to shorten it.
Mes'ocord. An umbilical cord adherent to the placenta.
Mes'ocyst (mes'o-sist). A layer of peritoneum attaching the gall-bladder to the liver.
Mes'ocyte (mes'o-sit). A mesolymphocyte.
Mesocyto'ma. A connective tissue tumor; a sarcoma.
Mes'oderm (mes'o-derm). Same as *Mesoblast.*
Mesodmi'tis. Inflammation of the mediastinum.
Mesoduode'num. Peritoneal fold connecting duodenum to abdominal wall.

Meso-epidid'ymis. A fold of the tunica vaginalis connecting the epididymis with the testicle.

Mesogas'ter (mes-o-gas'ter). Same as *Midgut.*

Mesogas'tric. Pertaining to mesogastrium or to umbilical region.

Mesogas'trium. The embryonic mesentery of the stomach.

Mesog'lia (mes-og'le-ah). Same as *Oligodendroglia.*

Mesogna'thic. With a gnathic index between 98 and 103.

Mesogna'thion (mes-og-na'the-on). The premaxillary bone.

Mesohylo'ma. A tumor developed from the mesothelium.

Mesojeju'num. The mesentery of the jejunum.

Mesolepido'ma. A tumor formed of tissue derived from the persistent embryonic epithelium.

Mesol'obus (me-sol'o-bus). The corpus callosum.

Mesolym'phocyte. A medium-sized lymphocyte.

Mesometri'tis. Inflammation of the middle layer of the uterus.

Mesome'trium. The broad ligaments.

Mes'on (mes'on). Same as *Mesion.*

Mesoneph'ric. Pertaining to the mesonephron. **M. duct.** Same as *Wolffian duct.*

Mesoneph'ron, Mesoneph'ros. Same as *Wolffian body.*

Mesoneuri'tis. 1. Inflammation of the substance of a nerve. 2. Inflammation of the lymphatics of a nerve.

Meso-omen'tum. The fold by which the omentum is attached to the abdominal wall.

Mes'opexy. The operation of taking a tuck in the mesentery in order to shorten it.

Mesophar'ynx. The oral portion of the pharynx.

Mesophil'ic. Fond of moderate temperature: said of bacteria which develop best at 37° C.

Mesoph'ryon (mes-of're-on). Central point of the glabellum.

Mesopneu'mon. Fold of pleura which attaches the lung.

Mesor'chium. Peritoneal fold which holds in place the fetal testicle.

Mesorec'tum. The mesentery of the rectum.

Mesoret'ina (mes-o-ret'in-ah). The middle layer of the retina.

Mesorop'ter. The normal position of the eyes with their muscles at rest.

Mes'orrhine. With a nasal index between 47 and 51.

Mesosal'pinx. The fold that suspends the oviduct.

Mes'oseme. Within an orbital index between 83 and 90.

Mesosig'moid. The fold by which the sigmoid flexure is attached.

Mesosigmoi'dopexy. The operation of fixing the mesosigmoid for prolapse of the rectum.

Mes'ostate. Any product of metabolism which represents an intermediate stage in the formation of another product.

Mesoster'num. The middle piece or body of the sternum.

Mes'otan. A salicyl ester: used locally for gout and rheumatism.

Mesothe'lium (mes-o-the'le-um). Part of mesoblast whence the serous cavities and muscles are developed.

Mesoth'enar (mes-oth'en-ar). The adductor pollicis.

Mesova'rium. Peritoneal fold which holds ovary in place.

Metab'asis (met-ab'as-is). Change of disease or of place.

Metabio'sis. Dependence of one organism upon another for its existence.

Metabol'ic (met-ab-ol'ik). Pertaining to metabolism.

Metabolim'eter. An apparatus for measuring basal metabolism.

Metab'olin (met-ab'o-lin). A product of metabolism.

Metab'olism. Change in living organism induced by the action of cells. **Basal m.,** energy m. determined from fourteen to eighteen hours after eating. **Constructive m.** See *Anabolism.* **Destructive m.** See *Catabolism.* **Energy m.,** body metabolism expressed in terms of the energy liberated in the form of heat.

Metab'olite. Any substance derived by metabolism.

Metabolodisper'sion. The degree of dispersion of the colloids of the body.

Metab'olor. An instrument for measuring the basal metabolic rate.

Metacar'pal (met-ak-ar'pal). Pertaining to the metacarpus.

Metacar'pus. Part of hand between the wrist and phalanges.

Met'acele (met'as-ēl), **Metacoe'le** (met-ah-se'le). Same as *Fourth ventricle*.

Metachlo'ral. A remedy, C_2Cl_3HO, not unlike chloral hydrate.

Metachroma'sia, Metachro'matism. Change of color produced by staining.

Metachro'matin. The basophil part of the chromatin.

Metachro'mophil. Not staining normally.

Metachro'sis. Change of color.

Metach'ysis (me-tak'is-is). Transfusion of blood.

Metacine'sis. Separation of daughter-stars from each other.

Met'acone. The distobuccal cusp of an upper molar tooth.

Metaco'nid. The mesiolingual cusp of a lower molar tooth.

Metaco'nule. The distal intermediate cusp of an upper molar tooth.

Metadys'entery. Chronic colitis due to the metadysentery group of bacteria.

Metagas'ter. The permanent intestinal canal of the embryo.

Metagas'trula. Gastrula with cleavage differing from the standard type.

Metagen'esis (met-aj-en'es-is). Alternation of generation.

Metagglu'tinin. An agglutinin which acts on closely related organisms.

Metagrip'pal. Resulting from influenza.

Meta-icter'ic. Following jaundice.

Meta-infec'tive. Occurring after an infection.

Met'al. Any element marked by luster, malleability, ductility, and conductivity of electricity and heat. **Alkali m.**, one of the sodium group of basylous elements. **Colloidal m.**, a colloidal solution of a metal.

Metalbu'min (met-al-bu'min). A proteid found in ovarian cysts.

Metallesthe'sia. The recognition of metals by the sense of touch.

Metal'lic. Pertaining to, or composed of, metal. **M. tinkling**, a peculiar ringing auscultatory sound in pneumothorax, and over large lung-cavities.

Met'alloid. 1. Any non-metallic element. 2. Any metal that has not all the characters of a typical metal.

Metallopho'bia. Insane fear of metals and metallic objects.

Metallos'copy. Observation of the effects of applying metals to the body

Metallother'apy. Treatment of disease by applying metals to the integument.

Metallur'gy. The science and art of using metals

Metamer'ic. Of, or characterized by, metamerism.

Metam'erid (met-am'er-id). A metameric substance.

Metam'erism. Isomerism when the component elements are identical, but the structural arrangement is not the same.

Metamorphop'sia. State of the eye in which objects looked at seem to be distorted.

Metamor'phosis. Change of structure or shape. **Fatty m.** Same as *Fatty degeneration*. **Regressive m.**, **Retrograde m.**, a degeneration; also, a catabolic change. **Viscous m.**, the massing of blood-plaques in thrombosis.

Metamy'elocyte. An intermediate form of myelocyte.

Metaneph'ron, Metaneph'ros. The hindmost segment of the primitive embryonic kidney.

Metaneu'trophil. Not staining normally with neutral stains

Metanu'cleus. The egg-nucleus after extension from the germinal vesicle.

Metapep'tone. A digestive product between dyspeptone and parapeptone.

Met'aphase (met'af-āz). The stage of karyokinesis in which the chromosomes split.

Met'aphen. A proprietary germicide for use in gonorrhea, eye infections, and for sterilization of instruments.

Metaphosphor'ic acid. Glacial phosphoric acid, HPO_3.

Metaph'renon. The space or area between the shoulders.

Metaph'ysis. The end of the diaphysis of a long bone where it joins the epiphysis.

Metapla'sia. Change of one kind of tissue into another.

Met'aplasm. The inanimate particles of protoplasm.

Metaplas'tic. Formed by metaplasia.

Metaplex'us. The choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle.

Metapneumon'ic. Succeeding or following pneumonia.

Metapoda'lia. The bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus.

Matapoph'ysis. Any tubercle on the superior articular processes of a vertebra.

Met'apore. The foramen of Magendie.

Metapyret'ic. Performed or occurring after the advent (otherwise, after the decline) of septic fever.

Met'asol. A germicide solution of 1–2 per cent. solution of metacresol anytol.

Met'astable. Having uncertain stability.

Metas'tasis. Transfer of disease from one organ to another.

Metastat'ic. Pertaining to, or due to, metastasis.

Metaster'num. Same as *Ensiform cartilage*.

Metasyph'ilis. Congenital syphilis with general degeneration, and with no appreciable local lesions.

Metatarsal'gia. Pain in metatarsus.

Metatarsophalan'geal. Pertaining to metatarsus and phalanges.

Metatar'sus (met-ah-tar'sus). Part of foot between tarsus and toes.

Metathal'amus. The posterior portion of the thalamus.

Metath'esis. 1. Artificial transfer of morbid process. 2. Replacement of molecular atoms by other atoms.

Metatroph'ic. Utilizing organic matter for food.

Metax'eny. Same as *Metoxeny*.

Metenceph'alon. 1. Hind-brain; part of embryonic brain whence the pons and part of cerebellum are developed. 2. Afterbrain; part of embryonic brain whence are developed the oblongata and part of the fourth ventricle.

Me'teorism. Tympanites; gas in the abdomen or intestine.

Meteorol'ogy. The science of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

Me'ter. Measure of length, 39.371 inches. **M.-angle,** angle of visual axes when viewing a point one meter distant.

Methac'etin. An antipyretic and anodyne, $C_7H_{11}NO_2$.

Meth'ane. Marsh gas, CH_4, from decayed organic matter.

Methemoglo'bin. Hemoglobin from decomposing blood.

Methemoglobine'mia. Methemoglobin in the blood.

Methemoglobinu'ria. Methemoglobin in the urine.

Methenam'ine. Urotropin or hexamethylenetetramine: a useful urinary antiseptic.

Methodol'ogy. The science of method; the science which deals with the principles of procedure in research and study.

Methoma'nia. Insanity from alcoholic drinks.

Methoxycaf'fein. A local anesthetic and antineuralgic, $C_8H_9(OCH_3)N_4O_2$.

Metho'zin (meth-o'zin). Same as *Antipyrin.*

Me'thyl. An atom-group, CH_3, from wood-spirit. **M. alcohol,** wood-spirit, CH_3OH; distilled from wood: sedative, narcotic, and poisonous. **M. ether,** colorless anesthetic gas $(CH_3)_2O$. **M. oxid,** gaseous or liquid substance: strongly refrigerant. **M. salicylate,** artificial oil of gaultheria: found also in natural oil of wintergreen. **M. violet,** blue pyoktanin.

Meth'ylal. Same as *Formal.*

Methyl'amin. Gaseous ptomain from decaying fish and from comma-bacillus cultures.

Methylantipy'rin. Tolypyrin; a compound, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$, antipyretic, antineuralgic, and antirheumatic.

Meth'ylate. A compound of methyl alcohol and a base.

Meth'ylated spirit. Mixture of ethyl and methyl alcohols.

Methylbenzac'onin. A poisonous derivative of aconitin.

Meth'ylene blue. Blue stain and analgesic. **M. dichlorid,** an anesthetic liquid, CH_2Cl_2.

Methylenoph'ilous. Stainable with methylene-blue.

Methylguan'idin, Methyluram'in. A poisonous ptomain, $C_2H_7N_3$, from spoiled fish, etc.

Methylmercap'tan. A gas formed in intestines by decomposition of proteids.

Methylsal'ol. Antirheumatic compound, $CH_3(OH)(CH_3)CO_2 \cdot C_6H_5$.

Methyl-ur'ethane. A hypnotic agent, $CNH_2.O.OCH_3$.

Metop'agus (me-top'ag-us). Twin fetuses united at forehead.

Metopantral'gia. Pain in the frontal sinuses.

Metopantri'tis. Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

Metop'ic. Pertaining to the forehead.

Meto'pion (me-to'pe-on). Point in median line of forehead, between frontal eminences.

Metopodyn'ia. Frontal headache.

Metopos'copy. The study of physiognomy.

Metox'enous. Requiring two hosts for the full cycle of existence, as in certain parasites.

Metox'eny. The condition of being metoxenous.

Me'tra (me'trah). The womb or uterus.

Metral'gia (me-tral'je-ah). Pain in the uterus.

Metrane'mia. Uterine anemia.

Metran'oikter. An instrument for dilating the cervix uteri.

Metrapeu'tic. Transmitted by the mother, who herself remains unaffected.

Met'ratome (met'rah-tōm). Instrument for cutting the uterus.

Metrato'nia. Uterine atony.

Metratro'phia. Atrophy of the uterus.

Metraux'e (me-trawks'e). Hypertrophy of the uterus.

Met'razol. A preparation with an action similar to that of camphor in stimulating the heart.

Me'tre (me'ter). Same as *Meter.*

Metrechos'copy. Combined mensuration, auscultation, and inspection.

Metrecta'sia. Dilatation of the uterus.

Metrec'tomy. Excision of the uterus.

Metrec'topy (me-trek'to-pe). Uterine displacement.

Metreleo'sis. Ulceration of the uterus.

Metreuryn'sis. Dilatation of the uterus by means of the metreurynter.

Metreuryn'ter. An inflatable bag which is introduced into the lower segment of the uterus and blown up; used for producing uterine contractions.

Met'ric system. System of measures and weights having the meter as a basis. See *Weights and Measures, Tables of.*

Metri'tis. Inflammation of the womb.
Metrocarcino'ma. Carcinoma of the uterus.
Me'trocele (me'tro-sēl). Hernia of the uterus.
Met'roclyst. Device for irrigating the womb.
Metrocol'pocele (met-ro-kol'po-sēl). Hernia of uterus into vagina.
Metrocysto'sis. Formation of cysts in the womb.
Me'trocyte (me'tro-sīt). A mother-cell.
Metrodyn'ia (met-ro-din'e-ah). Pain in the uterus.
Metrofibro'ma. Fibroma of uterus.
Metromalaco'ma. Morbid softening of uterus.
Metroneu'ria. A nervous affection of uterus.
Metroparal'ysis. Paralysis of uterus.
Metropath'ic. Pertaining to, or caused by, uterine disorder.
Metrop'athy (met-rop'ath-e). Any uterine disorder.
Metroperitoni'tis. Inflammation of uterus and peritoneum.
Metrophlebi'tis. Inflammation of uterine veins.
Metropto'sis. Prolapse of uterus.
Metrorrha'gia (met-ror-ra'je-ah). Uterine hemorrhage.
Metrorrhe'a. Free or abnormal uterine discharge.
Metrorrhex'is. Rupture of uterus.
Metrortho'sis. Rectification of uterine displacement.
Metrosalpingi'tis. Inflammation of womb and oviducts.
Met'roscope (met'ros-kōp). Instrument for examining the uterus.
Metrostax'is (met-ro-staks'is). Slow loss of blood from uterus.
Metrosteno'sis. Stenosis of the uterus.
Metrostere'sis. Excision of the uterus.
Met'rotome (met'ro-tōm). Same as *Hysterotome.*
Metrot'omy (met-rot'o-me). Same as *Hysterotomy.*
Metro-ureth'rotome (met-ro-u-reth'ro tōm). A urethrotome with a device which regulates the amount of cutting.
Meynert's commissure (mī'nerts). Commissure from subthalamic body to floor of third ventricle.
Meze'reon, Meze'reum. Diaphoretic, diuretic, and alterative bark of *Daphne Mezereum.*
Mg. Symbol for *Magnesium.*
MgO. Calcined magnesia.
$MgSO_4$. Magnesium sulphate.
Mi'asm, Mias'ma. A noxious effluvium.
Miasmat'ic. Of, or pertaining to, miasm.
Mi'ca pa'nis. L. for *Bread-crumb.*
Micel'la. Same as *Tagma.*
Microenceph'alon. Abnormal smallness of brain; cretinism.
Mi'crobe (mī'krōb). A vegetable micro-organism.
Microbe'mia (mi-kro-be'me-ah). Same as *Microbiohemia.*
Microb'ic (mi-krob'ik). Of, or pertaining to, microbes.
Microbici'dal (mi-krob-is-ī'dal). Destroying microbes.
Microb'icide (mi-krob'is-īd). An agent that destroys microbes.
Microbici'din. A compound, $C_{10}H_7ONa$, used as external antiseptic and internally as antipyretic and antiseptic.
Microbiohe'mia. Disease due to microbes in the blood.
Microbiol'ogy (mi-kro-be-ol'o-je). Study of the microbes.
Microbiopho'bia. A morbid dread of microbes.
Mi'crobism (mī'kro-bizm). Disease due to microbes.
Mi'croblast (mī'kro-blast). Same as *Microcyte.*
Microbleph'arism, Microbleph'ary (mi-kro-blef'ar-izm). Abnormal smallness of eyelids.
Microbra'chius. Fetus with preternaturally small arms.
Microcephal'ic, Microceph'alous. Having a small head.
Microceph'alus. Idiot or fetus with very small head.
Microceph'aly (mi-kro-sef'a-le). **Microceph'alism** (mi-kro-sef'al-izm). Abnormal smallness of head.

Microchem'istry (mi-kro-kem'is-tre). Chemical work carried on by the aid of the microscope.

Microc'idin (mi-kros'id-in). Sodium naphtolate; an antiseptic.

Micrococ'cus (mi-kro-kok'kus). A minute bacterial coccus or cell-form; generally regarded as a genus of schizomycetes. **M. a'cidi lac'tici,** a coccus in fresh milk, causing lactic-acid fermentation. **M. ag'ilis,** a species from water, producing a rosy pigment. **M. amyloy'orus,** coccus which causes apple and pear blight: produces fermentation in saccharine solutions. **M. aquat'ilis,** coccus found in water. **M. ascofor'mans,** a kind found in diseased tissues of the horse: causes septicemia. **M. can'dicans,** saprophytic coccus from air, water, etc. **M. capil'lo'rum,** a kind from the scalp: alters color of the hair. **M. car'neus,** from flowing water: produces a red pigment. **M. chlori'nus,** a coccus which produces a yellowish pigment. **M. cil'reus,** found in water and in osteomyelitis. **M. comula'tus ten'uis,** in nasal mucus. **M. concen'tricus,** in water: not pathogenic. **M. cremoi'des,** in water: named from its creamy pigment. **M. cya'neus,** in the air: forms a blue pigment on potato. **M. dif'fluens,** in air, dust, and feces. **M. endocardi'tidis ruga'tus,** on the valvular vegetations of ulcerative endocarditis. **M. fervido'sus,** in water: not pathogenic. **M. Floc'cii,** from conjunctival sac. **M. fla'vus conjuncti'væ,** from the human conjunctiva: pathogenic in rabbits. **M. fla'vus liquefa'ciens,** from air, water, and the air-passages. **M. foe'tidus,** ill-smelling form from nasopharynx and from rotting teeth. **M. fus'cus,** from water. **M. gelatino'sus,** from milk. **M. gingi'væ pyo'genes,** from alveolar abscess: pathogenic. **M. hæmato'des,** from hair of persons with a red sweat; also from sweat of the armpit. **M. liquefa'ciens conjuncti'væ,** from normal human conjunctiva. **M. Loewenber'gii,** from nose in ozena; pathogenic. **M. of mastitis of cow,** produces mastitis in cows. **M. masto'bius,** from milk of sheep with gangrenous mastitis. **M. nasa'lis,** from nasopharynx: non-pathogenic. **M. neofor'mans,** a species found in various tumors. **M. nitrifi'cans,** from soil: changes various nitrogen compounds to nitrates. **M. of osteomyelitis,** pathogenic form from osteomyelitis. **M. Pasteu'ri,** from saliva. **M. Pfuʹgeri,** from decaying flesh and potatoes. **M. plumo'sus,** from water. **M. porcello'rum,** from swine with hepatitis. **M. of progressive lymphoma of animals,** found in sputa of pneumonia after measles: dangerously pathogenic. **M. pyo'genes ten'uis,** from large abscesses. **M. radia'tus,** from air and water. **M. restit'uens,** changes peptone into albumin. **M. Rosenbach'ii,** from pus of abscesses. **M. rosetta'ceus,** from water. **M. ro'seus,** from sputum of influenza. **M. saliva'rius sep'ticus,** from sputum of puerperal septicemia. **M. tetra'genus,** from sputum of phthisis and lung-cavities: pathogenic. Other forms referred to this species from smallpox, yellow fever, the stomach-contents, nasal mucus, etc. **M. ure'æ,** produces ammoniacal fermentation in urine. **M. urinal'bus,** from urine in cystitis and pyelonephritis. **M. uri'næ al'bus, M. uri'næ fla'vus, M. uri'næ ma'jor,** three forms from urine of cystitis, etc. **M. versat'ilis,** found in the healthy skin and in the viscera after death from yellow fever. **M. viniper'da,** found in spoiled wine. **M. vir'idis flaves'cens,** from lymph of varicella. **M. visco'sus,** from diseased wine. **M. xanthogen'icus,** from yellow fever patients.

Microco'lon. Abnormal smallness of the colon.

Microco'ria. Smallness of the pupil.

Microcor'nea (mi-kro-kor'ne-ah). Unusual smallness of cornea.

Microcos'mic salt. Sodium and ammonium phosphate.

Microcou'lomb. The millionth part of a coulomb.

Mi'crocrith. The weight of one atom of hydrogen.

Microcrys'talline. Made up of minute crystals.

Mi'crocyst (mi'kro-sist). A very small cyst.

Microcy'tase. A ferment contained in the microphages.

Mi'crocyte (mi'kro-sit). An undersized red blood-corpuscle.

Microcythe'mia, Microcyto'sis. Condition in which the red blood-corpuscles are undersized.

Microdactyl'ia. Unusual smallness of fingers or toes.

Microden'tism. Abnormal smallness of the teeth.

Microdetermina'tion. Chemical examination in which minute quantities of the substance to be examined are used.

Microdissec'tion. Dissection under the microscope.

Mi'crodont (mi'kro-dont). Having very small teeth.

Microdon'tism. Abnormal smallness of the teeth.

Micro-estima'tion. Same as *Microdetermination.*

Microgam'ete (mi-kro-gam'ēt). The male fertilizing element of certain protozoa.

Microgame'tocyte (mi-kro-gam-e'to-sit). The cell that afterward develops into a microgamete.

Microgas'tria. Congenital smallness of the stomach.

Microg'lia. Non-neural cells forming part of the adventitial structure of the central nervous system.

Microglos'sia (mi-kro-glos'e-ah). Undersize of the tongue.

Microgna'thia (mi-krog-na'the-ah). Undue smallness of jaws.

Mi'crogram. The one-millionth part of a gram.

Mi'crograph. Instrument for recording minute movements.

Microg'raphy. An account of microscopic objects.

Microgyr'ia (mi-kro-jir'e-ah). Undersize of brain convolutions.

Microhepat'ia (mi-kro-he-pat'e-ah). Smallness of the liver.

Microhistol'ogy. Microscopic histology.

Microleu'koblast. Same as *Myeloblast.*

Mi'croliter. A millionth part of a liter.

Mi'crolith. A very minute concretion or calculus.

Microlithi'asis. The formation of very minute concretions in an organ.

Microl'ogy. A treatise on microscopy.

Microlymphoi'docyte. A small, non-granular, immature lymphoidocyte.

Microma'nia (mi-kro-ma'ne-ah). Insane belief that one's body has been reduced in size.

Microma'zia. Abnormal smallness of the mamma.

Microm'elus. Fetus with undersized limbs.

Microm'eter. Instrument for measuring microscopic objects.

Microm'etry. Measurement of microscopic objects.

Micromil'limeter. Same as *Micron.*

Micromye'lia (mi-kro-mi-e'le-ah). Abnormal smallness of spinal cord.

Micromyel'oblast. Same as *Myeloblast.*

Mi'cron (mi'kron). One-millionth part of a meter.

Mi'crone. A particle that can be seen with the microscope.

Micronu'cleus. The smaller of the two nuclei of infusoria.

Micro-or'ganism. Any microscopic animal or plant.

Micropathol'ogy. Pathology of diseases caused by microorganisms.

Mi'crophage, Microph'agus. A phagocyte of small size.

Microphal'lus. Abnormal smallness of the penis.

Micropho'bia. Insane dread of microbes.

Mi'crophone. Device for rendering feeble sounds audible.

Micropho'nia. Marked weakness of voice.

Micropho'noscope. A binaural stethoscope having a membrane in the chest-piece, this accentuates the sound.

Micropho'tograph. 1. Same as *Photomicrograph.* 2. Photograph of microscopic size.

Microphthal'mia. Abnormal smallness of the eyes.

Microphthal'mus. Person with abnormally small eyes.

Microphys'ics. The science of the ultimate structure of matter.

Mi'crophyte (mi-kro-fīt). A microscopic plant.

Microplas'tocyte. An undersized blood-platelet.

Micropo'dia. Abnormal smallness of the feet.

Microp'sia (mi-krop'se-ah). State in which objects seen appear to be smaller than they really are.

Mic'ropus. A person with abnormally small feet.

Mi'cropyle (mi'kro-pīl). Opening through which spermatozoon, in some animals, enters the ovum.

Microrkid'ia. Abnormal smallness of the testicle.

Mi'croscope (mi'kro-skōp). Instrument which magnifies minute objects for visual inspection. **Binocular m.**, microscope to be used with both eyes together. **Compound m.**, one that consists of two or more lenses or lens-systems. **Simple m.**, one which consists of a simple lens or of several lenses acting at once.

Mi'croscopic, Microscop'ical. Pertaining to, or visible only by aid of, the microscope.

Micros'copy. Observation by means of the microscope.

Mi'croseme (mi'kro-sēm). Having the orbital index less than 83.

Mi'crosol. A proprietary disinfectant preparation.

Microso'mia (mi-kro-so'me-ah). Undersized state of the body.

Microspec'troscope. Spectroscope and microscope combined.

Microsphyg'mia. Abnormal smallness of the pulse, so that it is felt with difficulty.

Microsphyx'ia. Same as *Microsphygmia.*

Microsple'nia (mi-kro-sple'ne-ah). Smallness of the spleen.

Micros'poron. Genus of fungi producing tinea sycosis, etc.

Mi'crostat. The stage and finder of a microscope.

Microsto'mia. Undue smallness of the mouth.

Micro'tia (mi-kro'she-ah). Undersize of external ear.

Mi'crotome (mi'kro-tōm). Instrument for making thin slips for microscopic study.

Microt'omy (mi-krot'om-e). The cutting of thin sections.

Mic'rovolt (mik'ro-volt). One-millionth part of a volt.

Mi'crozyme. A microbe which causes fermentation.

Micturi'tion (mik-tu-ri'shun). The passage of urine.

Mid'brain. See under *Mesencephalon.*

Mid'gut (mid'gut). Embryonic structure whence the jejunum and ileum are developed.

Mid'riff (mid'rif). The diaphragm.

Mid'wife (mid'wif). A woman who delivers parturient women.

Midwif'ery (mid-wif'er-e). Same as *Obstetrics.*

Migraine (me-grān'). Periodic sick headache, often one-sided.

Mig'ranine. A preparation of antipyrin and caffein.

Mi'grosin. Analgesic mixture of menthol and acetic ether.

Mikro-. For words thus beginning, see *Micro-.*

Mik'ulicz's disease. Enlargement of lacrimal and salivary glands, due to replacement of the tissue by lymph-cells.

Mil. A cubic centimeter: one-thousandth part of a liter.

Mil'dew. A parasitic fungus of many species; also a plant disease caused by it.

Mil'foil. Yarrow. See *Achillea.*

Milia'ria (mil-e-a're-ah). 1. Prickly heat. 2. Miliary fever.

Mil'iary (mil'e-a-re). Like millet-seeds.

Milieu (mēl'yew) [Fr.]. Surroundings; environment.

Mil'ium. A small, white tumor beneath the epidermis.

Milk. The fluid secretion of the mammary gland. **Acidophilus m.,** milk fermented with cultures of *Lactobacillus acidophilus;* used in gastro-intestinal disorders to modify the bacterial flora of the intestinal tract. **Adapted m.,** milk specially modified so as to adapt it to the child's digestive capacity. **After-m.,** the stripping, or last milk taken at any one milking. **Albumen m.,** Finkelstein's specially prepared milk, poor in lactose and salts and rich in casein and fat. **M. of asafetida,** emulsion of asafetida. **Bacillary m.,** a proprietary milk fermented with a pure culture of *Lactobacillus bulgaricus.* **M. of bismuth,** a 6 per cent. suspension of basic bismuth carbonate. **Bitter m.,** milk may be bitter in taste when first drawn because of bitter herbs in the feed or it may become bitter later from the growth of certain micro-organisms. **Blue m.,** milk made blue in color by the action of bacteria, usually *Pseudomonas cyanogenes.* **Budd m., Buddeized m.,** milk sterilized by adding hydrogen dioxid and heating, so as to decompose the dioxid and liberate the oxygen. **Butter-m.** 1. The milk that is left after churning cream and removing the butter. 2. Milk that has been curdled by inoculating it with certain cultures of micro-organisms. **Casein m.,** a prepared milk containing very little salts and sugars and a large amount of fat and casein. **Certified m.,** milk whose purity is certified by a committee of physicians or a medical milk commission. **Condensed m.,** milk which has been partly evaporated and sweetened with sugar. **M. crust.** See *Crusta lactea.* **M.-cure,** the treatment of diseases by a diet of milk or of preparations of milk. **Diabetic m.,** milk containing a small percentage of lactose. **Dialyzed m.,** milk from which the sugar has been abstracted by being passed by dialysis through a parchment membrane. **Fore-m.** 1. The first milk that is taken at any milking. 2. Same as *Colostrum.* **Fortified m.,** milk made more nutritious by the addition of cream or white of egg. **Homogenized m.,** milk so treated that the fats become intimately combined with the general body of the milk. **M. of iron,** water which contains freshly precipitated ferric phosphate. **Laboratory m.,** milk prepared according to a special formula. **M.-leg,** phlegmasia alba dolens. **M. of magnesia,** magnesium hydroxid held in permanent suspension in a liquid: used as an antacid. **Modified m.,** the cream of cow's milk mixed with water and lactose in the proper proportions: used for infant feeding. **Perhydrase m.,** milk to which hydrogen dioxid has been added. **Protein m.,** a modified milk preparation having a relatively low content of carbohydrate and fat and a relatively high protein content. **Red m.** may be due to blood, to eating madder root, or to the growth of Erythrobacillus prodigiosus or other micro-organisms. **Ropy m.,** milk which has become viscid so that it can be drawn out into threads. **Salvarsan m.,** the milk from a goat that has received injections of salvarsan: used in treating syphilis in children. **Schloss m.,** a modified milk containing the same proportion of salts and fat as human milk. The formula is: 20 per cent. cream, 140 c.c.; full milk, 140 c.c.; water, 700 c.c.; potassium chlorid, 0.2 gm.; dextrin and maltose, 50-70 gm.; nutrose, 5 gm. **M.-sickness,** poisoning by using contaminated milk. **Skimmed m.,** milk from which the cream has been removed. **Sour m.,** milk containing lactic acid, produced by the action of lactic-acid bacteria. **M.-spot.** Same as *Strophulus.* **M.-spots,** spots of localized pericarditis. **M.-sugar.** Same as *Lactose.* **M. of sulphur,** precipitated sulphur. **M.-teeth,** teeth of the first set. **M.-tumor,** swollen mammary gland with retention of milk. **Uterine m.,** a white milky substance between the villi of the placenta of the gravid uterus. **Uviol m.,** milk sterilized by the action of ultraviolet rays. **Walker-Gordon m.,** a proprietary form of modified milk.

Yoghurt m., a form of sour milk used in Bulgaria and containing lactic-acid bacilli.

Milliam'pere. One-thousandth part of an ampere.

Mil'ligram. One-thousandth part of a gram.

Millili'ter. One-thousandth part of a liter.

Mil'limeter. One-thousandth part of a meter.

Mil'lon's reagent. A mixture of mercurous and mercuric nitrates.

Milos'sin. A crystalline substance from the leaves of *Taxus baccata*, or yew tree.

Milt-sickness. Disease of the spleen in cattle.

Mimet'ic, Mim'ic. Marked by simulation of another disease. **M. convulsion**, chronic spasm of facial muscles. **M.-labor**, spurious or false labor.

Min. Abbreviation for *Minim*.

Mind-blindness. Blindness due to brain-lesion. **M.-cure**, pretended cure of disease by mental influence. **M.-deafness**, deafness due to some brain-lesion.

Min'derer's spirit. The solution of ammonium acetate.

Min'eral. A non-organic homogeneous substance. **M. oil.** Same as *Petroleum*. **M. pitch**, a kind of bitumen. **M. water**, water charged with inorganic salts.

Miners' anemia. Same as *Ankylostomiasis*. **Ms'. cachexia, Ms'. elbow**, bursal swelling over olecranon in miners. **Ms'. nystagmus.** See *Nystagmus*. **Ms'. phthisis.** See *Phthisis*.

Min'im. One-sixtieth part of a fluid-dram.

Min'imal dose. The least which will produce a given effect.

Min'imum. Smallest amount or lowest limit.

Min'in light. A therapeutic lamp for the administration of violet and ultraviolet light.

Min'ium. Lead tetroxid, Pb_3O_4; red lead.

Mi'nor surgery. Bandaging, dressing, catheterization, etc.

Minot-Murphy diet or **treatment.** See under *Diet*.

Minuthe'sis. Decrease in the sensitivity of a sense organ due to stimulation.

Miocar'dia. The contraction of the heart; systole.

Miod'ymus. Fetus with two heads joined at the occiputs.

Mionec'tic. Taking up less than the average (70 per cent) of oxygen.

Mioplas'mia. Abnormal decrease in the amount of plasma of the blood.

Miopra'gia. Decrease of functionating power.

Mio'pus. Fetal monster with two fused heads, one face being rudimentary.

Mio'sis. Excessive contraction of pupil.

Miostag'min. A substance in the blood-serum of infected animals which will combine with antigen to lower the surface tension of the mixture.

Miot'ic. Causing the pupil to contract.

Miry'achit. A form of palmus with jumping movements and infirm will, endemic in Siberia. See *Palmus* and *Lata*.

Miscar'riage. Abortion; premature expulsion of fetus.

Mis'ce (mis'e). L. for *Mix*.

Misone'ism. Morbid dislike of new things or new ideas.

Misope'dia, Misop'edy. Morbid dislike of children.

Missed labor. Cessation of labor-pains and retention of fetus.

Mis'tletoe. A parasitic plant, *Viscum album*, with nervine leaves.

Mistu'ra. L. for *Mixture*.

Mite. A minute insect; an acarus.

Mithrid'atism. Immunity to a poison secured by giving it in increasing doses.

Mit'igated. Rendered more mild or less painful.

Mitochon'dria. Small granules or rods found on differential staining in the cytoplasm of cells.

Mito'ma, Mi'tome. Thready network of protoplasm.

Mito'sis. Indirect cell division or karyokinesis.

Mi'tosome (mi'to-sōm). A body developing into the middle piece of the spermatozoon.

Mi'tral. Shaped somewhat like a miter. **M. disease,** disease of mitral valve. **M. valve.** See *Valve.*

Mit'telschmerz (mit'el-schmers). Periodic intermenstrual pain.

Mit'tor. Any one of the terminals of a neuron which give on the impulse to the ceptors of an adjoining neuron.

Mixed. Affecting various parts at once; showing two or more characteristics.

Mix'ture. A preparation of various ingredients. **Brown m.,** compound mixture of licorice. **E.-C. m.,** a mixture of 16 parts of ether with 1 part of chloroform: called *mitigated ether.*

Mm. Abbreviation for *Millimeter.*

Mn. Symbol for *Manganese.*

Mnemon'ics. Cultivation of the memory.

Mo'bile spasm. Tonic spasm with irregular movements of the extremities after hemiplegia.

Mobil'ity. Susceptibility of being moved.

Mobiliza'tion. The rendering of a fixed part movable.

Mock-knee. A large swelling on the knees of horses and cattle caused by injury.

Modi'olus (mo-di'ol-us). Central pillar or columella of the cochlea.

Mogigra'phia (mod-je-gra'fe-ah). Writer's cramp.

Mogila'lia (mod-je-la'le-ah). Difficult utterance.

Mogipho'nia. Difficulty in making vocal sounds.

Mogito'cia (mod-je-to'she-ah). Difficult parturition.

Moh'renheim's space (mo'ren-hīmz). Depression of deltoid muscle and between cephalic artery and vein.

Moist chamber. Form of culture-glass for bacteriologic uses. **M. gangrene.** See under *Gangrene.* **M. râle.** See under *Râle.*

Mo'lar. 1. A grinder tooth. 2. Pertaining to a mole or a mass.

Molas'quit. A food for horses and cattle made from molasses and the waste from sugar mills.

Mole. 1. A nevus; also, a brownish spot on the skin. 2. Fleshy mass in the uterus. **Blood-m.,** a mass made up of blood-clots, placenta, and fetal membranes after abortion. **Carneous m., Fleshy m.,** a blood-mole which has assumed a flesh-like appearance; also, a mole formed by a dead ovum in the uterus. **False m.,** mole formed from a polypus or tumor. **Hydatid m.,** a true mole. **Hydatidiform m.,** myxoma formed by cystic degeneration of villi of chorion. **True m.,** mole from an abortive ovum.

Molec'ular layer. Cortical layer of the cerebral or cerebellar substance. **M. layer, inner,** inner plexiform layer of retina. **M. layer, outer,** outer plexiform layer of retina. **M. lesion,** lesion not visible even by aid of microscope.

Mo'lecule. A very small mass of matter; an aggregation of atoms.

Moli'men (mo-li'men). The monthly effort to establish menstrual flow.

Moll'gaard treatment. Treatment of tuberculosis with sanocrysin and convalescent serum.

Mol'lin. A soft soap; used as a base for ointments.

Mollit'ies (mol-ish'e-ēz). Softness; abnormal softening. **M. os'sium.** Same as *Osteomalacia.*

Mollo'sin (mol-o'sin). Wax and oil preparation: used in ointments.

Mollus'cous (mol-lus'kus). Pertaining to molluscum.

Mollus'cum epithelia'le. M. contagio'sum. Disease with rounded skin-tubercles containing a semifluid. **M. fibro'sum, M. sim'plex,** multiple fibroma of the skin.

Molybde'num. A white metallic element; symbol Mo.

Momen'tum. Quantity of motion; product of mass by velocity.

Mo'nad. 1. A single-celled protozoon. 2. A univalent radical or element.

Monar'da puncta'ta. A stimulant and carminative plant; horsemint.

Monarthri'tis. Inflammation of a single joint.

Monartic'ular. Pertaining to one joint.

Monas'ter. The single star-shaped figure in karyokinesis.

Monatheto'sis. Athetosis of one part of the body.

Monatom'ic. Same as *Univalent.*

Mone'ra. Protozoan organisms which have no nucleus.

Moner'ula. Impregnated ovum with as yet no nucleus.

Monesthet'ic. Affecting a single sense or sensation.

Money-jingle sound. Same as *Cracked-pot sound.*

Monil'ia. A genus of parasitic fungi. See *Oidium.*

Monili'asis. Infection with monilia; oidiomycosis.

Monil'iform. Beaded; necklace shaped.

Monilio'sis. Moniliasis.

Monil'ithrix. Infantile disease in which the hair becomes brittle and beaded.

Monks'hood. Same as *Aconite.*

Mono-anesthe'sia. Anesthesia of but one part or organ.

Monoba'sic. Having but one atom of replaceable hydrogen.

Mon'oblast. Same as *Premonocyte.*

Monoblep'sia. Blindness to all colors but one.

Monobra'chius (mon-o-bra'ke-us). Fetus with but one arm.

Monobro'mated. Having a single atom of bromine in each molecule.

Monobromphe'nol. A violet liquid, $OH.C_6H_4Br$, an external anti-eptic.

Monocal'cic. Containing one atom of calcium in the molecule.

Mon'ocelled. Consisting of a single cell.

Monoceph'alus. Monster with two bodies and but one head.

Monochlorphe'nol. Volatile liquid, C_6H_4ClOH, inhaled in lung-disease.

Monochore'a. Chorea affecting but one part.

Monochromat'ic. Having but one color.

Monococ'cus (mon-o-kok'us). A form of coccus consisting of single cells, or of cells neither doubled, grouped, nor in chains.

Monoc'ranus. Monster with one head and two bodies.

Monoc'ular. Pertaining to or having but one eye.

Monoc'ulus. A bandage for but one eye.

Monocye'sis. Pregnancy with a single fetus.

Mo'nocyte (mo'no-sit). A large mononuclear leukocyte.

Monocy'tic (mon-o-si'tic). Characterized by or of the nature of monocytes.

Monocytope'nia. Decrease in the number of monocytes in the blood.

Monocytopoie'sis. The formation of monocytes in the blood.

Monocyto'sis. Increase in the number of monocytes in the blood.

Monodac'tylism. Presence of only one finger or toe on a hand or foot.

Monodiplo'pia. Double vision in one eye.

Monogen'esis (mon-o-jen'es-is). Non-sexual reproduction.

Mon'ograph (mon'o-graf). A treatise on but one subject.

Monohe'merous. Lasting only one day.

Monohy'drated. United with a single molecule of water or of hydroxyl.

Monoide'aism, Monoide'ism. Condition in which the patient harps on one idea.
Mono-infec'tion. Infection with a single kind of organism.
Monoloc'ular. Having but one cell or cavity.
Monoma'nia. Insanity on a single subject.
Monomas'tigote. Having a single flagellum.
Monomicro'bic. Due to a single species of microbe.
Monomor'phic. Unchangeable in shape.
Monom'phalus. Twin fetuses joined at the navel.
Monomyoplé'gia. Paralysis restricted to a single muscle.
Monomyosi'tis. Inflammation of a single muscle, as the biceps.
Mononeu'ral. Supplied by a single nerve.
Mononeuri'tis. Inflammation of a single nerve.
Mon'ont. Same as *Schizont*.
Mononu'clear. Having but one nucleus; uninuclear.
Mononucleo'sis. Presence of an abnormally large number of mononuclear leukocytes in the blood. **Infectious m.,** a disease with symptoms resembling those of glandular fever, and marked by increase in the mononuclear leukocytes of the blood.
Monopar'esis. Paresis of a single part.
Monoparesthe'sia. Paresthesia of a single part or limb.
Monop'athy. A disease affecting a single part.
Monopha'gia. 1. Desire for one kind of food only. 2. The eating of one meal a day.
Monopha'sia. Aphasia with ability to utter but one word or phrase.
Monopho'bia (mon-of-o'be-ah). Morbid dread of solitude.
Monophthal'mus. A fetus with only one eye.
Monophylet'ic. Descended from a single source.
Monoplasmat'ic. Made up of but one substance.
Mon'oplast. A single constituent cell.
Monople'gia. Paralysis of but a single part.
Mon'ops. A fetus with but a single eye.
Mon'opus. A fetus with but one foot.
Monor'chidism, Mon'orchism. The condition of having only one descended testicle.
Monor'chis. A person having but one testicle.
Monoso'mian. Double fetus with only one body.
Mon'ospasm. Spasm of a single part or organ.
Monosub'stituted. Having only one atom in the molecule replaced.
Monosymptomat'ic. Having one symptom only.
Monosyph'ilid. Showing only a single syphilitic lesion.
Mon'otal. A colorless analgesic liquid, the guaiacol ester of ethylglycolic acid.
Monother'mia. The state in which the bodily temperature is the same morning and evening.
Monox'id. An oxid with but one oxygen atom.
Monro's foramen. See *Foramen*.
Mons Ven'eris. A rounded prominence in front of the pubes of a woman.
Mon'sel's salt. Basic ferric sulphate (subsulphate or persulphate). **M.'s solution,** a styptic solution of the salt.
Mon'ster. Fetus malformed, or with an excess or deficiency of parts.
Monstros'ity. 1. Great congenital deformity. 2. A monster or teratism.
Mon'strucide (mon'stru-sid)). The destruction of a fetal monstrosity.
Montgom'ery's glands. Sebaceous glands of mammary areola.
Month'lies, Monthly sickness. The menses.
Montic'ulus cerebel'li. Projecting part of superior vermiform process of cerebellum.

Moo'grol. A preparation from the chaulmoogra oils used in the treatment of leprosy.

Moon-blind'ness. Amblyopia from sleeping in moonlight.

Mor'al insanity. Insane pervision of the moral sense.

Mor'ament. A low-grade moron.

Moramen'tia. The condition of being feeble-minded and without moral sense.

Moraud's disease (mor-ōz'). Paresis of the extremities.

Mor'bid. Pertaining to disease; diseased.

Morbid'ity. 1. Condition of being diseased. 2. Proportion of disease to health in a community; sick-rate.

Morbif'ic. Causing or inducing disease.

Morbil'li. L. for *Measles.*

Mor'bus. L. for *Disease.* **M. cadu'cus,** epilepsy. **M. cæru'leus,** cyanosis. **M. coxa'rius,** hip-joint disease. **M. misc'riæ,** any disease due to want and neglect.

Morcella'tion, Morcell'ement. Act of dividing a tumor or organ and removing it piecemeal.

Mor'dant. A substance used to fix a stain or dye.

Morgagni's caruncle (mor-gahn'yēz). Middle lobe of the prostate gland. **M.'s hydatid.** See under *Hydatid.* **M.'s liquor,** fluid between eye-lens and its capsule. **M.'s sinuses,** three dilatations near commencement of the aorta.

Morgagn'ian cataract (mor-gahn'yan). A fluid cataract with translucent nucleus.

Morgue. Place where dead bodies are sent for identification.

Mo'ria (mo're-ah). Fatuity or dementia.

Mor'ibund (mor'ib-und). In a dying state.

Mo'rioplasty. Restoration of lost parts by plastic surgery.

Morn'ing sickness. Vomiting and nausea of early pregnancy, occurring chiefly in the morning.

Mo'ron. A mental defective whose mental age is between eight and twelve years. See *Feeble-mindedness*

Moron'ity (mo-ron'it-e). The condition of being a moron.

Mo'ro's reaction or test. An eruption of red papules on the skin after the application of an ointment of 5 c.c. of old tuberculin and 5 gm. of anhydrous wool-fat.

Morphe'a, Morphœ'a. Disease marked by pinkish patches bordered by a purplish areola.

Mor'phin. The principal and most active alkaloid of opium.

Mor'phinism, Mor'phism. Morbid state due to misuse of morphin.

Morphinoma'nia, Morphioma'nia. Morbid and habitual crave for morphin.

Mor'phism (mor'fizm). See *Morphinism.*

Morphœ'a (mor-fe'ah). See *Morphea.*

Morphogen'esis. The stimulation of growth.

Morphogenet'ic. Causing growth.

Morphol'ogy (mor-fol'o-je). Science of organic forms and structure.

Morphom'etry. The measurement of forms.

Mor'phon. An individual organism or person.

Morpho'sis. Process of formation; also, a morbid structure.

Morphot'ic. Taking part in, or pertaining to, morphosis.

Mor'rhuin. A ptomain, $C_{19}H_{27}N_3$, from rancid cod-liver oil.

Mor'rhuol. An aromatic, medicinal principle from cod-liver oil.

Mors. L. for *Death.*

Mor'sus diab'oli. Fimbriæ of an oviduct.

Mor'tal. 1. Destined to die. 2. Causing death.

Mortal'ity. Same as *Death-rate.*

Mor'tamin. A term applied to various faulty food factors, such as improperly prepared food, excessively rich food, etc.

Mor'tar. A vessel in which drugs are beaten with a pestle.

Mortifica'tion. Gangrene; a sphacelus; molar death.

Mor'tuary. Pertaining to death.

Mor'ula. The segmented ovum in the mulberry stage.

Mor'ulin. The nucleolus in *Gregarinæ*.

Mor'van's disease. Paresis of the upper or lower extremity with analgesia and trophic lesions.

Mos'chus (mos'kus). L. for *Musk*.

Moth. Same as *Chloasma*.

Moth'er. 1. The female parent. 2. The vinegar-fungus, *Mycoderma aceti*. **M.-liquor,** the liquor which remains after removal of crystals from a solution. **M.-star.** Same as *Monaster*. **M.'s mark.** Same as *Nevus*.

Mo'tile. Having a spontaneous movement.

Mo'tiline (mo'til-in). A contraction-promoting hormone.

Motil'ity (mo-til'it-e). The ability to move.

Motoneu'rone. A motor neurone.

Mo'tor. A muscle, nerve, or center that affects movements; also used adjectively. **M. area,** the ascending frontal and parietal convolutions; Rolandic area. **M. center,** any nerve-center that regulates motions. **M. oc'uli.** See *Nerves, Table of*.

Moto'rial end-plate. See *End-plate*.

Moto'rium. The motor apparatus of the organism.

Moto'rius. Any motor nerve. **M. oc'uli commu'nis.** Same as *Motor oculi*.

Motor'meter. A device for recording the movements of the stomach.

Motoroger'minative. Developing into muscles.

Motor'pathy. Treatment of disease by gymnastics.

Moulage (moo-lahzh'). A wax model of a skin lesion.

Mould (mōld). Any one of a large group of minute parasitic and saprophytic fungi.

Mound'ing. The rising in a lump of a wasting muscle when struck.

Moun'tain fever. 1. A typhoidal fever of mountain regions. 2. See *M. sickness*. **M. sickness,** nausea, vertigo, and headache in climbers of high mountains.

Mount'ing. The preparation of specimens and slides for study.

Mouth. The cavity which contains the tongue and teeth.

Move'ment. An act of moving; motion. **Ameboid m.,** movement of an ameba, or leukocyte, by the protrusion of a pseudopodium. **Angular m.,** movement which increases the angle between two bones. **Associated m.,** movement of parts which act together, as the eyes. **Brownian m.,** dancing motion of minute particles suspended in a liquid. **Ciliary m.,** lashing movement of cilia in some of the tissues. **Circus-m.,** peculiar tumbling movement caused by injuries of the basal ganglia. **Communicated m.,** that produced by a force acting from without. **Fetal m.,** that of a fetus in the womb. **Forced m.,** movement caused by injury to motor centers or conducting paths. **Index m.,** movement of the cephalic part of a body about the fixed caudal part. **Ling m.** Same as *Kinesitherapy*. **Molecular m.** Same as *Brownian m.* **M.-cure,** Same as *Kinesitherapy*. **Rolling m.,** rolling of an animal about its long axis.

Mox'a. Any soft material to be burned upon the skin.

Moxibus'tion. Burning with a moxa.

Moyrapua'ma. Brazilian tree with tonic and aphrodisiac roots.

Mucc'din. An amorphous proteid from gluten.

Mu'cic acid. An acid, $C_6H_{10}O_8$, derivable from gums and sugars.

Mucif'erous (mu-sif'er-us). Secreting mucus.

Mu'ciform (mu'sif-orm). Resembling mucus.

Mu'cigen. Substance convertible into mucin and mucus.

Mu'cilage (mu'sil-ej). A slimy paste of gum or dextrin.

Mucilag'inous. Slimy and adhesive.
Mu'cin (mu'sin). The main constituent of mucus.
Mucine'mia. Presence of mucin in the blood.
Mucin'ogen (mu-sin'o-jen). Same as *Mucigen.*
Mu'cinoid (mu'sin-oid). Resembling mucin.
Mucinu'ria. Discharge of mucin in the urine.
Mucip'arous (mu-sip'ar-us). Producing mucin.
Muci'tis. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.
Mu'cocele (mu'ko-sēl). Catarrhal dilatation of lacrimal sac.
Mucocuta'neous. Pertaining to mucous membrane and the skin.
Mucoder'mal. Same as *Mucocutaneous.*
Muco-enteri'tis. Acute catarrhal enteritis.
Mucofi'brous. Composed of mucous and fibrous tissues.
Mucoglob'ulin. Any one of the class of proteids to which plastin belongs.
Mu'coid (mu'koid). Resembling mucus or jelly.
Mucomem'branous. Composed of mucous membrane.
Mucopu'rulent. Containing mucus and pus.
Mu'copus. Mucus blended with pus.
Mu'cor. A genus of saprophytic mould fungi.
Mucorif'erous. Covered with mold.
Mu'corin. An albuminous substance from molds.
Mucormyco'sis. A mycosis due to fungus of the genus *Mucor.*
Muco'sa. L. for *Mucus;* also mucous membrane.
Muco'sal. Pertaining to mucous membrane.
Mucosanguin'eous. Composed of mucus and blood.
Mucosed'ative. Soothing to the mucous surfaces.
Mucose'rous. Containing mucus and serum.
Mu'cosin. Peculiar mucin of tenacious mucus.
Mucosol'ven. A proprietary diphtheria remedy.
Mu'cous. Pertaining to, or resembling, mucus.
Mucu'na pru'riens. Cowage, a plant with vermifugal spicules.
Mu'cus. The viscid watery secretion of mucous glands.
Mul'berry calculus. See *Calculus.* **M. mark.** Same as *Nevus.* **M. mass.** Same as *Morula.*
Mul'der's test. Indigo-carmin test for glucose.
Mul'la. An ointment in which the base is a mixture of suet and lard, spread on mull or soft muslin.
Mul'lein. Same as *Verbascum,*
Mulle'rian duct, Müller's canal or **duct.** See *Duct.* **M.'s capsule.** Malpighian capsule. **M.'s fibers.** 1. The circular fibers of the retina. 2. Sustentacular fibers of the retina. **M.'s fluid,** a fluid for hardening microscopic objects. **M.'s ganglion,** the ganglion superius. **M.'s muscle.** 1. Circular fibers of ciliary. 2. Inferior and superior palpebral muscles. 3. Muscular layer over the sphenomaxillary fissure. **M.'s ring,** a ring of muscular fibers at junction of the cervical canal and body of gravid uterus. **M.'s trigone,** a part of the tuber cinereum which folds over the optic chiasm.
Mulleriano'ma. A tumor developed from Müller's duct.
Multi-artic'ular. Pertaining to or affecting many joints.
Multicap'sular. Having many capsules.
Multicel'lular (mul-tis-el'u-lar). Composed of many cells.
Multicus'pidate. Having numerous cusps.
Multifamil'ial. Affecting several successive generations of a family.
Mul'tifid (mul'tif-id). Cleft into many parts.
Mul'tiform. Occurring in many forms.
Multiglan'dular. Affecting several glands.
Multigrav'ida. A woman who has often been pregnant.
Multi-infec'tion. Infection with several varieties of organisms.

Multilob'ular (mul-til-ob'u-lar). Having many lobules.
Multiloc'ular. Having many loculi or cells.
Multimam'mæ. Presence of more than two mammary glands.
Multino'dal. Having many nodes.
Multino'dular. Having many nodules.
Multinu'clear (mul-tin-u'kle-ar). Having many nuclei.
Multip'ara. A woman who has had several children.
Multipar'ity. The condition of being a multipara.
Multip'arous. Having borne several children.
Mul'tiple. (For phrases, see the nouns.)
Multipo'lar. Having more than two poles or processes.
Mu'ma. Myositis purulenta tropica.
Mummifica'tion (mum-if-ik-a'shun). Dry gangrene.
Mumps. Contagious parotiditis.
Mu'ral (mu'ral). Pertaining to a wall.
Murex'id. Ammonium purpurate, $C_8H_8N_6O_6$, a salt from guano; used in testing for uric acid.
Mu'riate. Obsolete synonym for *chlorid.*
Mu riated (mu're-a-ted). Charged with chlorin.
Muriat'ic acid. Obsolete name of hydrochloric acid.
Murmekiasmo'sis amphil'aphes. A disease of the tropics marked by cutaneous warts of very rapid growth, spreading to the whole side of the face and neck.
Mur'mur. A gentle blowing auscultatory sound. **Accidental m.,** one due to some temporary and insignificant circumstance. **Anemic m.,** one due to a watery state of the blood. **Aneurysmal m.,** one due to an aneurysm. **Arterial m.,** one caused by the arterial current. **Blood-m.** Same as *Anemic m.* **Cardiac m.,** any adventitious sound heard over the region of the heart. **Cardiopulmonary m.,** one produced by the impact of the heart against the lung. **Crescendo m.,** a heart murmur increasing in pitch and force. **Diastolic m.,** one at diastole, from aortic or pulmonary insufficiency. **Direct m.,** murmur produced by obstruction to blood-current. **Duroziez's m.,** double murmur in femoral artery from aortic regurgitation. **Dynamic m.,** one caused by irregular pulsation of the heart. **Endocardial m.,** one produced within the heart-cavities. **Exocardial m.,** a heart-murmur produced outside of the heart's cavities. **Flint's m.,** a peculiar murmur at the apex in aortic regurgitation. **Friction m.,** one due to the rubbing together of two serous surfaces. **Functional m.,** cardiac murmur from excited action of heart or from anæmia. **Hemic m.,** a sound caused by changes in the amount or quality of blood. **Indirect m.,** one caused by reversal of the direction of blood-current. **Inorganic m.,** murmur not due to valvular lesions. **Mitral m.,** murmur due to diseased mitral valve. **Musical m.,** a cardiac murmur with a musical quality. **Organic m.,** one due to structural change in the heart. **Pericardial m.,** a murmur produced in the pericardium. **Prediastolic m.,** a murmur occurring just before the diastole. **Presystolic m.,** one before systole, from mitral or tricuspid obstruction. **Regurgitant m.,** due to a dilated valvular orifice. **Systolic m.,** one at systole, from aortic, tricuspid, or pulmonary obstruction. **Tricuspid m.,** a murmur caused by disease of the tricuspid valve. **Vesicular m.,** that of normal breathing.
Mur'phy's button. A metallic device used in connecting ends of a divided intestine.
Mur'rain. Any destructive cattle plague.
Murri'na. A form of trypanosomiasis among the mules and horses in the canal zone.
Mus'cæ volitan'tes. Specks seen as floating before the eyes.
Mus'carin. A deadly alkaloid, $C_5H_{13}NO_3$, from agaric, etc,

Mus'cle. An organ which by contraction produces the movements of an animal organism. [See *Table of the Muscles*, pp. 464-481.] **M.-curve.** Same as *Myogram.* **M.-plasma,** a liquid expressible from muscle-tissue. **M.-plate,** an embryonic muscular segment derived from a protovertebra. **M.-serum,** muscle-plasma deprived of its myosin. **M.-sugar.** Same as *Inosite.*

Mus'cular. Of, or pertaining to, a muscle.

Muscula'ris muco'sæ. A layer of non-striated muscular fibers in a mucous membrane.

Muscula'tion. The muscular system or apparatus.

Mus'culature. The muscles collectively of a part of the body.

Mus'culi papil'lares. Name for some of the columnæ carneæ of the heart-ventricles. **M. pectina'ti,** muscular columns within the heart-auricles.

Mus'culin. Therapeutic extract of muscle-tissue.

Musculocuta'neous. See *Nerves, Table of.*

Musculomem'branous. Pertaining to muscle and membrane.

Musculospi'ral (mus-ku-lo-spi'ral). See *Nerves, Table of.*

Mus'culus (mus'ku-lus). L. for *Muscle.*

Mush'bite. The taking of a bite in one piece of wax so as to secure an impression of both upper and lower teeth.

Musicoma'nia. Insane fondness for music.

Musicother'apy Treatment of disease by music.

Mu'sin. A proprietary cathartic from tamarinds.

Musk. Dried secretion of male musk deer: fragrant, restorative, and stimulant.

Mussita'tion Movement of lips with no utterance of sounds.

Must. Unfermented juice of grapes.

Mus'tard (mus'tard). A plant of the genus *Bras'sica.* The seeds of *Bras'sica nig'ra* (**Black m.**) and of *B. al'ba* (**White m.**) contain a pungent, irritating, volatile oil.

Mu'tacism. Improper pronunciation of sounds of mute letters.

Mutarota'tion. A change in the specific rotation of a solution of certain sugars which occurs on standing.

Muta'tion. 1. Change. 2. One of a number of individuals descended from a pure stock, and showing a uniform difference in characteristics from the parent stock.

Mute. 1. Unable to speak. 2. One who cannot speak.

Mu'tism. Dumbness: inability to speak.

My. Abbreviation for *Myopia.*

Myal'gia (mi-al'je-ah). Muscular pain.

Myasthe'nia (mi-as-the'ne-ah). Muscular debility.

Myato'nia. Defective muscular tone. **M. congen'ita,** a disease of early childhood, marked by general hypotonia of the muscles.

Myat'rophy (mi-at'ro-fe). Atrophy of a muscle.

Myce'lium (mi-se'le-um). The filamentary part of a fungus.

Mycethe'mia. Presence of fungi in the blood.

Mycetis'mus. Mushroom-poisoning.

Mycetogen'ic, Mycetog'enous. Caused by fungi.

Myceto'ma. Tumor caused by a parasite plant growth; Madura foot or fungus-foot.

Mycobacte'rium. A genus of bacteria which embraces the bacilli of tuberculosis and of leprosy and the smegma bacillus.

My'cocyte (mi'ko-sit). A mucus-cell.

Mycoder'ma. Genus of fungi. **M. ace'ti,** mother of vinegar.

Mycodermati'tis. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Mycodes'moid. A colony of *Micrococcus ascoformans* in horses' lungs.

Mycofibro'ma. Same as *Mycodesmoid.*

Mycogastri'tis. Inflammation of mucous membrane of stomach.

Mycohe'mia, Micohæ'mia. The presence of fungi or microbes in the blood.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.

The descriptions of muscles in this table are given under the B N A names. The names of the old nomenclature are also included, but they are referred to the B N A terms.

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Abduc'tor dig'iti quin'ti (of hand).	Pisiform bone.	Ulnar side of first phalanx of little finger.	Deep palmar branch of ulnar nerve.	Abducts the little finger.
Abduc'tor hallu'cis.	Inner tubercle of os calcis, plantar fascia, internal annular ligament.	Inner side of base of first phalanx of great toe.	Internal plantar nerve.	Abducts and flexes first phalanx of great toe.
Abduc'tor pol'licis bre'vis.	Ridge of trapezium and anterior angular ligament.	Outer side of first phalanx of thumb.	Median.	Abducts thumb.
Abduc'tor pol'licis lon'gus.	Posterior surfaces of radius and ulna.	Outer side of base of first metacarpal bone.	Radial.	Abducts and assists in extending thumb.
Accelera'tor uri'nae.	See *Bulbocavernosus*.			
Accesso'rius ad sacro-lumba'lem.	See *Iliocostalis dorsi*.			
Adduc'tor bre'vis.	Body and ramus of pubes.	Proximal part of linea aspera of femur.	Obturator.	Adducts, rotates outward, and flexes thigh.
Adduc'tor hallu'cis.	Tarsal ends of middle metatarsal bones, etc.	Outside of base of first phalanx of great toe.	External plantar.	Adducts the great toe.
Adduc'tor lon'gus.	Crest of pubes and symphysis.	Linea aspera of femur.	Obturator.	Rotates outward, adducts, and flexes thigh.
Adduc'tor mag'nus.	Ramus of pubes and of ischium.	Linea aspera of femur and internal epicondyle.	Sciatic and obturator.	Adducts thigh and everts it.
Adduc'tor min'imus.	The anterior portion of the adductor magnus.	Ischium and body and ramus of pubes.	Obturator and great sciatic.	Adducts thigh.
Adduc'tor pol'licis.	Third metacarpal bone.	Base of first phalanx of thumb; inner side.	Ulnar.	Adducts thumb toward median line.

Adduc'tor transver'sus hallu'cis.	See *Adductor hallucis.*			
Amygdaloglos'sus.	Pharyngeal aponeurosis over tonsil.	Continuous with palatoglossus.	.....	Assists in lifting edge of tongue and in rendering the dorsum concave.
Ancone'us.	Back of external condyle of humerus.	Olecranon and shaft of ulna.	Radial (musculospiral).	Extends forearm.
Angitrag'icus.	Outer part of antitragus.	Caudate process of helix.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	
Arrecto'res pilo'rum.	Papillary layer of skin.	Hair follicles.	Sympathetic.	Elevates hairs of skin.
Articula'ris ge'nu.	Lower fourth of anterior surface of shaft of femur.	Synovial membrane of knee joint.	Femoral (anterior crural).	Lifts capsule of knee joint.
Aryepiglot'ticus.	A portion of the arytaenoideus obliquus from apex of arytenoid cartilage and extending in the aryepiglottic fold to the thyreoepiglottic ligament.			
Arytaenoi'deus obli'quus.	Back part of arytenoid cartilage.	Corniculum laryngis.	.....	Probably shortens the larynx.
Arytaenoi'deus transver'sus.	Base and outer border of arytenoid cartilage.	Apex of other arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Closes posterior part of glottis.
Attol'iens au'rem.	See *Auricularis superior.*			
At'trahens au'rem.	See *Auricularis anterior.*			
Auricula'ris ante'rior.	Superficial temporal fascia.	Cartilage of auricle.	Facial.	Draws forward the pinna of ear.
Auricula'ris poste'rior.	Mastoid process.	Posterior part of root of auricle.	Facial.	Draws pinna backward.
Auricula'ris supe'rior.	Galea aponeurotica.	Upper margin of root of auricle.	Facial.	Raises pinna of ear.
Az'ygos u'vulae.	Same as *Uvulae.*			
Bi'ceps bra'chii.	1. Long head upper margin of glenoid cavity. 2. Short head coracoid process.	Bicipital tubercle of radius and fascia of forearm.	Musculocutaneous.	Flexes and supinates forearm; flexes and adducts arm.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Bi'ceps fem'oris.	1. Long head from ischial tuberosity. 2. Short head from linea aspera.	Head of fibula and outer tuberosity of head of tibia.	Long head, tibial; short head, peroneal popliteal.	Flexes knee and rotates it outward.
Biven'ter cervi'cis.	Transverse processes and spines of 2–4 upper dorsal.	Superior curved line of occipital bone.	Upper cervical.	Retracts, lowers, and rotates head.
Bowman's.	Same as *Ciliary*.			
Brachia'lis.	Lower half as the shaft of humerus, front surface.	Coronoid process of ulna at junction with shaft.	Musculospiral; musculocutaneous.	Flexes the forearm.
Brachioradia'lis.	External supracondyloid ridge of humerus.	Front of base of styloid process of radius.	Musculospiral.	Flexes forearm and assists in supination.
Broncho-oesophage'us.	Fasciculi of muscle arising from wall of left bronchus reinforcing the muscles of the esophagus.			
Brücke's.	The longitudinal portion of ciliary muscle.			
Buccina'tor.	Buccinator ridge of mandible; alveolar process of maxilla; pterygomaxillary ligament.	Orbicularis oris.	Buccal branch of facial.	Compresses the cheeks and retracts the angles of the mouth.
Buccopharynge'us.	Part of constrictor pharyngis superior arising from pterygomandibular ligament.			
Bulbocaverno'sus.	Central point of perineum.	Under surface of triangular ligament membrane covering corpus cavernosum, and fascia of dorsum of penis.	Pudic.	Constricts bulbous urethra, in female constricts urethra.
Cani'nus.	Canine fossa of maxilla.	Orbicularis oris and skin at angle of mouth.	Facial.	Raises angle of mouth.

Ceratocricoi'deus.	A fasciculus from the interarytaenoideus inserted into the inferior cornu of thyroid cartilage.			
Ceratopharynge'us.	A portion of the constrictor pharyngeus medius arising from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone.			
Chondroglos'sus (*occasional*).	Inner side and base of lesser cornu of hyoid bone.	Substance of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses and retracts tongue.
Chondropharynge'us.	A portion of the constrictor pharyngis medius arising from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.			
Choroid.	See *Ciliary*.			
Ciliary, cilia'ris.	*Lonaitudinal* division (Brücke's muscles), junction of cornea and sclera; *circular* division (Müller's muscle), fibers form a ring.	Outer layers of choroid and ciliary processes.	Short (oculomotor) ciliary.	Visual accommodation.
Cleidoepitrochlea'ris.	Clavicular portion of deltoid.	Internal condyle of the humerus.	Circumflex.	Raises arm and draws it forward.
Cleidomastoid.	A portion of the sternocleidomastoid between the clavicle and the mastoid process.			
Coccyg'eus.	Ischial spine and lesser sacrosciatic ligament.	Coccyx, sacrococcygeal ligament, and sacrum.	Third and fourth sacral.	Supports and raises coccyx, and closes pelvic outlet.
Complex'us.	Same as *Semispinatis capitis*.			
Compres'sor na'rium.	Superior maxilla.	Fellow muscle and nasal fibrocartilage.	Facial.	Compresses nostrils.
Constric'tor pharyn'gis infe'rior.	Cricoid and thyroid cartilages.	Posterior median raphe.	Glossopharyngeal, pharyngeal plexus, and external and recurrent laryngeal.	Contracts pharynx, as in swallowing.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Constric'tor pharyn'gis me'dius.	Cornua of hyoid and stylo-hyoid ligament.	Posterior median raphe.	Pharyngeal plexus and glossopharyngeal.	Contracts pharynx, as in swallowing.
Constric'tor pharyn'gis supe'rior.	Palate bone, internal pterygoid plate, pterygomaxillary ligament, alveolar process of jaw, and side of tongue.	Posterior median raphe.	Pharyngeal plexus.	Contracts pharynx, as in swallowing.
Constric'tor ure'thrae.	See *Sphincter urethrae membranaceae.*			
Coracobrachia'lis.	Coracoid process of scapula and intermuscular septum.	Middle of inner face of shaft of humerus.	Musculocutaneous.	Flexes and adducts arms.
Corruga'tor supercil'ii.	Inner end of superciliary ridge.	Under surface of orbicularis palpebrarum.	Facial.	Draws eyebrow down and inward; wrinkles forehead.
Crampton's.	See *Ciliary.*			
Cremas'ter.	Middle of Poupart's ligament.	Crest of pubic bone and sheath of rectus abdominis.	Genital branch of genitocrural.	Retracts testicle.
Crico-arytenoi'deus latera'lis.	Side of cricoid cartilage.	Outer angle of base of arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Closes chink of glottis.
Crico-arytenoi'deus poste'rior.	Back of cricoid cartilage.	Outer angle of base of arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Opens chink of glottis.
Cricopharyn'geus.	A portion of the constrictor pharyngis inferior arising from the cricoid cartilage.			
Cricothyroi'deus.	Front and side of cricoid cartilage.	Thyroid cartilage at lower inner border.	Superior laryngeal.	Renders vocal cords tense.
Crure'us.	See *Vastus intermedius.*			
Del'toid.	Clavicle, acromion, and spine of scapula.	Middle of outer side of shaft of humerus.	Circumflex.	Raises arm and aids in carrying it forward and backward.

Depres'sor a'lae na'si.	Incisive fossa of upper maxilla.	Septum and ala of nose.	Buccal branch of facial.	Contracts nostril and depresses ala.
Depres'sor an'guli o'ris.	Same as *Triangularis*.			
Depres'sor epiglot'tidis.	A portion of thyro-epiglottideus.	Epiglottis	Recurrent laryngeal.	Depresses epiglottis.
Depres'sor la'bii inferio'ris.	Same as *Quadratus labii inferioris*.			
Depres'sor sep'ti.	Septally attached part of depressor alae nasi.			
Depres'sor ure'thrae.	Ramus of ischium near transversus perinei profundus.	Fibers of constrictor vaginae.	.....	Depresses urethra.
Detru'sor uri'nae.	Same as *Pubovesicalis*.			
Diaphragm.	Ensiform and costal cartilages, 6 or 7 lower ribs, ligamenta arcuata and lumbar vertebrae.	Central tendon.	Phrenic.	Respiration and expulsive acts.
Digastric (anterior belly).	Intermediate tendon and hyoid bone.	Inner surface of mandible near symphysis.	Mylohyoid branch of inferior dental.	Elevates and retracts hyoid bone and tongue.
Digastric (posterior belly).	Digastric groove of mastoid process.	Hyoid bone and intermediate tendon.	Facial.	Elevates and retracts hyoid bone and tongue.
Dilata'tor pupil'lae.	Fibers extending radially from the sphincter pupillae to the ciliary margin.			
Epicra'nius.	The muscle of the scalp formed by two bellies, the frontalis and the occipitalis and by an aponeurosis, the galea aponeurotica.			
Epitrochleo-ancone'us.	Occasional: Back of internal condyle of humerus.	Inner side of olecranon process.		
Erec'tor clito'ridis.	Same as *Ischiocavernosus*.			
Erec'tor pe'nis.	Same as *Ischiocavernosus*.			

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Erec'tor pi'li.	See *Arrectores pilorum.*			
Erec'tor spi'nae.	Same as *Sacrospinalis.*			
Exten'sor car'pi radia'lis bre'vis or bre'vior.	External epicondyle of humerus.	Base of third metacarpal bone.	Musculospiral.	Extends and abducts wrist; helps to flex forearm.
Exten'sor car'pi radia'lis lon'gus or lon'gior.	External supracondyloid ridge of humerus.	Base of metacarpal of index finger.	Musculospiral.	Extends and abducts wrist; helps to flex forearm.
Exten'sor car'pi ulna'ris.	External epicondyle of humerus.	Fifth metacarpal.	Radial (dorsal interosseous).	Extends and abducts wrist; helps to flex forearm.
Exten'sor coccy'gis.	Last bone of sacrum or first of coccyx.	Tip of coccyx.	Sacral branches.	Extends coccyx.
Exten'sor dig'iti quin'ti pro'prius.	External epicondyle of humerus.	Dorsum of first phalanx of little finger.	Radial (dorsal interosseous).	Extends little finger.
Exten'sor digito'rum bre'vis.	Os calcis; anterior annular ligament.	First phalanx of great toe and tendons of extensor digitorum longus.	Deep peroneal.	Extends first phalanges of toes.
Exten'sor digito'rum commu'nis.	Outer condyle of humerus; intermuscular septum.	Second and third phalanges of fingers.	Dorsal interosseous.	Extends fingers; helps extend forearm.
Exten'sor digito'rum lon'gus.	Outer tuberosity of tibia, shaft of fibula, etc.	Second and third phalanges of four lesser toes.	Deep peroneal.	Extends toes; flexes foot and turns it out.
Exten'sor hallu'cis bre'vis.	That portion of extensor brevis digitorum that goes to great toe.			
Exten'sor hallu'cis lon'gus.	Front of tibia and interosseous membrane.	Base of terminal phalanx of great toe.	Anterior tibial.	Extends great toe.
Exten'sor in'dicis pro'prius.	Back of ulna; interosseous membrane.	Second and third phalanges of index finger.	Radial.	Extends index finger.
Exten'sor min'imi dig'iti.	Same as *Extensor digiti quinti proprius.*			

Exten'sor os'sis meta-car'pi pol'licis.	Same as *Abductor pollicis longus.*			
Exten'sor pol'licis bre'vis.	Dorsal surface of radius.	Base of first phalanx of thumb.	Radial.	Extends and abducts first phalanx of thumb.
Exten'sor pol'licis lon'gus.	Back of radius, ulna, and interosseous membrane.	Base of metacarpal of thumb, radial side.	Radial.	Extends metacarpal bone of thumb.
Flex'or car'pi radia'lis.	Internal condyle of humerus; intermuscular septum.	Metacarpal bone of index finger at base.	Median.	Flexes and abducts wrist; helps to pronate hand and flex forearm.
Flex or car'pi ulna ris.	2 heads—1. Internal condyle of humerus. 2. Olecranon, ulna, etc.	Fifth metacarpal and pisiform bone.	Ulnar.	Flexes and adducts wrists.
Flex'or dig'iti quin'ti bre'vis.	Base of metacarpal of little toe and sheath of peroneus longus.	Outer side of base of first phalanx of little toe.	External plantar.	Flexes little toe.
Flex'or dig'iti quin'ti bre'vis (of hand).	Hamulus of unciform bone.	Inner side of first phalanx of little finger.	Ulnar.	Flexes first phalanx of little finger.
Flex'or digito'rum bre'vis.	Internal tubercle of calcaneus; plantar fascia.	Second phalanges of four outer toes.	Internal plantar.	Flexes toes.
Flex'or digito'rum lon'gus pe'dis.	Shaft of tibia, posterior surface.	Last phalanges of lesser toes.	Posterior tibial.	Flexes toes and extends foot.
Flex'or digito'rum profun'dus.	Shaft of ulna, coronoid process, etc.	Distal phalanges of fingers.	Ulnar and anterior interosseous.	Flexes distal phalanges.
Flex'or digito'rum sublimis (*3 heads*).	1. Inner condyle of humerus, etc. 2. Coronoid process of ulna. 3. Oblique line of radius.	Second phalanges of fingers.	Median.	Flexes second phalanges; flexes forearm slightly.
Flex'or hallu'cis bre'vis.	Inner surface of cuboid and middle and external cuneiform bone.	Sides of base of first phalanx of great toe.	Plantar, external and internal.	Flexes great toe.
Flex'or hallu'cis lon'gus.	Inner surface of lower two thirds of shaft of fibula.	Base of distal phalanx of great toe.	Posterior tibial.	Flexes great toe and extends foot.
Flex'or pol'licis bre'vis.	Superficial part of annular ligament of wrist; ulnar side of first metacarpal bone.	Base of first phalanx of thumb.	Median, ulnar.	Flexes first phalanx of thumb.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Flex'or pol'licis lon'gus.	Anterior surface of radius and coronoid process of ulna.	Base of distal phalanx of thumb.	Volar interosseous.	Flexes thumb.
Fronta'lis.	The anterior part of epicranius; frontal bone above supra-orbital line.	Galea aponeurotica.	Facial.	Pulls scalp forward.
Gastrocne'mius (*2 heads*).	Condyles of the femur.	Os calcis (calcaneus) by the Achilles tendon.	Tibial.	Extends foot; flexes leg, etc.
Gavard's.	The oblique muscular fibers of the stomach walls.			
Gemel'lus infe'rior.	Tuberosity of ischium; lesser sacrosciatic notch.	Great trochanter.	Sacral plexus.	Rotates extended thigh; abducts it when flexed.
Gemel'lus supe'rior.	Spine of ischium; lesser sacrosciatic notch.	Great trochanter.	Sacral plexus.	Rotates extended thigh; abducts it when flexed.
Geniogloe'sus.	Mental spine of mandible.	Hyoid bone and under surface of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Retracts, depresses, and protrudes tongue; raises hyoid.
Geniohyoglos'sus.	Same as *Genioglossus*.			
Geniohy'oid.	Mental spine of mandible.	Body of hyoid bone.	Hypoglossal.	Lifts and advances hyoid; aids in depressing jaw.
Glossopalati'nus.	Under surface of soft palate.	Side of tongue.	Pharyngeal plexus.	Lifts back of tongue and narrows fauces.
Glossopharyng'eus.	The part of the constrictor pharyngis superior arising from the floor of mouth.			
Glute'us max'imus.	Superior curved line and crest of ilium, sacrum, and coccyx.	Fascia lata; femur below great trochanter.	Inferior gluteal and sacroplexus.	Extends, abducts, and rotates thigh outward.
Glute'us me'dius.	Ilium between superior and middle curved lines.	Great trochanter.	Superior gluteal.	Rotates, abducts, and extends thigh.

Glute'us min'imus.	Ilium between middle and inferior curved lines, etc.	Great trochanter.	Superior gluteal.	Rotates, abducts, and extends thigh.
Gra'cilis.	Ramus of pubes and ischium.	Inner surface of shaft of tibia.	Obturator.	Flexes and adducts leg and adducts thigh.
Guthrie's.	See *Transversus perinei, deep.*			
Hel'icis ma'jor.	Tubercle on helix.	Spine of helix.	Auriculotemporal and posterior auricular.	Renders tense the skin of auditory canal.
Hel'icis mi'nor.	Anterior rim of helix.	Concha.	Auriculotemporal and posterior auricular.	Renders tense the skin of auditory canal.
Henle's.	See *Prerectalis.*			
Hilton's.	See *Compressor sacculi laryngis.*			
Horner's.	See *Ciliary* and *Tensor tarsi.*			
Houston's.	See *Compressor venae dorsalis penis.*			
Hyoglos'sus.	Body and cornua of hyoid bone.	Side of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses side of tongue and retracts tongue.
Ili'acus.	Upper half of iliac fossa and crest, ala of sacrum, etc.	Lesser trochanter.	Lumbar plexus.	Flexes and rotates thigh outward, etc.
Ili'acus mi'nor.	The external fibers of the iliacus.	Capsule of hip joint.		
Iliocapsula'ris.	Same as *Iliacus minor.*			
Iliocosta'lis.	The outer division of the sacrospinalis which has three subdivisions given below.			
Iliocosta'lis cer'vicis.	Angle of middle and upper ribs.	Transverse process of middle cervical vertebra.	Branches of cervical.	Extends cervical spine.
Iliocosta'lis dor'si.	Inner side of angles of twelfth to seventh ribs.	Angles of sixth to first ribs and transverse process of seventh cervical vertebra.	Branches of dorsal.	Keeps dorsal spine erect.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Iliocosta'lis lumbo'rum.	Along with sacrospinalis.	Angles of fifth to twelfth ribs.	Branches of dorsal and lumbar.	Extends lumbar spine.
Iliopso'as.	A compound muscle consisting of iliacus and psoas, major and minor.			
Infracosta'les, 10.	Same as *Subcostales*.			
Infraspina'tus.	Infraspinous fossa.	Great tuberosity of humerus.	Suprascapular.	Rotates humerus outward, etc.
Intercos'tals, external, 11.	Outer lip of inferior border of ribs.	Superior border of rib below.	Intercostal.	Probably depress ribs in expiration.
Intercos'tals, internal.	Inner lip of inferior border of ribs.	Upper border of rib below.	Intercostal.	Probably raise ribs in inspiration.
Interos'sei dorsa'les of foot (4).	Surfaces of adjacent metatarsal bones.	Outer sides of bases of first phalanges.	External plantar.	Flex first and extend second and third phalanges; abduct second, third, and fourth toes.
Interos'sei dorsa'les of hand (4).	Sides of metacarpal bones.	Sides of aponeurosis of extensor tendon; neighboring parts of first phalanges.	Ulnar.	Abduct fingers, flex first and extend second and third phalanges.
Interos'sei planta'res (3).	Inner and under surfaces of 3 outer metatarsal bones.	Inner sides of first phalanges of corresponding toes.	External plantar.	Adduct first phalanges of three outer toes; flex phalanges of first row and extend the rest.
Interos'sei vola'res (palma'res) (3).	Sides of metacarpal bones.	Aponeurosis of extensor tendons, neighboring parts of first phalanges.	Ulnar.	Adduct fingers, flex first and extend second and third phalanges.
Interspina'les.	Under surface of spines of vertebrae near apex.	Posterior part of upper surface of spine below.	Internal posterior branches of spinal nerves.	Supports spinal column.

Intertransversa'rii or intertransversa'les.	Between transverse process of contiguous vertebrae.	.....	Spinal nerves.	Support and flex spinal column.
Ischiocaverno'sus.	Tuberosity of ischium and great sciatic ligament.	Corpus cavernosum of penis or clitoris.	Perineal.	Erects penis or clitoris.
Jar'javay's.	See *Depressor urethrae.*			
Jung's.	Same as *Pyramidalis auriculae.*			
Latis'simus dor'si.	Spinous processes of 6 lower dorsal and lumbar and sacral vertebrae, crest of ilium, and 4 lowest ribs.	Bicipital groove of humerus.	Long subscapular.	Draws arm downward and backward and rotates it.
Leva'tor an'guli o'ris.	Same as *Caninus.*			
Leva'tor a'ni.	Body and ramus of pubes, pelvic fascia, spine of ischium.	Rectum, coccyx, and raphe of perineum.	Sacral and perineal branch of pudic.	Supports rectum and vagina; aids in defecation.
Leva'tor glan'dulae thyroi'deae (*anomalous*).	Isthmus or pyramid of thyroid gland.	Body of hyoid bone.		
Leva'tor la'bii inferio'ris.	Same as *Mentalis.*			
Leva'tor la'bii superio'ris.	Inferior margin of orbit.	Upper lip.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Lifts and protrudes upper lip.
Leva'tor la'bii superio'ris alae que na'si.	Nasal process of maxilla.	Cartilage of ala nasi and upper lip.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Raises upper lip and dilates nostril.
Leva'tor pala'ti.	Same as *Levator veli palatini.*			
Leva'tor pal'pebrae superio'ris.	Lesser wing of sphenoid.	Upper tarsal plate.	Oculomotor.	Raises upper lid.
Leva'tor scap'ulae.	Transverse processes of 4 upper cervical vertebrae.	Posterior edge of scapula.	Third and fourth cervical.	Raises upper angle of scapula; aids in rotating head.
Leva'tor ve'li palati'ni.	Apex of petrous portion of temporal bone and cartilaginous eustachian tube.	Aponeurosis of soft palate.	Pharyngeal plexus.	Raises soft palate.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Levato'res costa'rum (12 pairs).	Transverse processes of seventh cervical and 11 upper dorsal vertebrae.	Each to next two ribs below.	Intercostal.	Lift ribs in inspiration.
Lingua'lis infe'rior (Longitudina'lis inferior [B N A]).	Under surface of tongue at base.	Tip of tongue.	Chorda tympani.	Shortens tongue.
Lingua'lis supe'rior (Longitudina'lis superior [B N A]).	Submucosa and septum of tongue.	Edges of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Shortens] tongue and raises its edges and tip.
Longis'simus cap'itis.	Transverse processes of upper thoracic and transverse and articular processes of lower and middle cervical vertebrae.	Mastoid process.	Branches of cervical.	Keeps head erect and draws it backward and to one side.
Longis'simus cervi'cis.	Transverse processes of upper thoracic vertebrae.	Transverse processes of upper and middle cervical vertebrae.	Lower cervical and upper dorsal.	Extends cervical spine.
Longis'simus dorsi.	Transverse and articular processes of lumbar vertebrae and fascia.	Transverse processes of lumbar and dorsal vertebrae and lowest ribs.	Lumbar and dorsal.	Supports spine and bends trunk backward.
Longitudina'lis.	See *Linguatis*.			
Lon'gus cap'itis.	Anterior tubercles of transverse processes of third and sixth cervical vertebrae.	Basilar process of occipital bone.	Cervical plexus.	Twists or bends neck forward.
Lon'gus col'li:				
1. Upper oblique portion.	Transverse processes of third to fifth cervical vertebrae.	Anterior arch of atlas.		
2. Lower oblique portion.	Bodies of first to third dorsal.	Transverse processes of fifth to sixth cervical vertebrae.	Anterior cervical.	Flexes and supports cervical vertebrae.

3. Vertical portion.	Bodies of 3 dorsal and 3 cervical vertebrae.	Bodies of second to fourth cervical vertebrae.		
Lumbrica'les, 4, of foot.	Tendons of flexor longus.	First phalanges of lesser toes and tendons of extensor longus.	External and internal plantar.	Accessory to flexors and extensors.
Lumbrica'les, 4, of hand.	Tendons of flexor profundus.	Tendons of extensor communis.	Median and ulnar.	Aid in flexion and extension.
Masse'ter.	Zygomatic arch and malar process of upper maxilla.	Angle and ramus of lower jaw.	Mandibular division of trigeminal.	Mastication.
Menta'lis.	Incision fossa of mandible.	Skin of chin.	Facial.	Raises lower lip and wrinkles skin of chin.
Müller's.	See *Ciliary*.			
Multif'idus.	Sacrum, posterior superior iliac spine, articular processes of lumbar and cervical and transverse processes of dorsal vertebræ.	Laminæ and spinous processes of vertebræ.	Posterior divisions of spinal nerves.	Rotates and supports spinal column.
Mylohy'oid.	Mylohyoid ridge of mandible.	Hyoid bone and median raphe.	Mylohyoid branch of trigeminal.	Raises and advances hyoid: forms floor of mouth; aids in depressing jaw.
Mylopharynge'us.	A part of constrictor pharyngeus.	Mylohyoid ridge of mandible.		
Nasal or nasa'lis.	Maxilla, under cover of the quadratus.	A membrane stretching over the nose.	Facial.	Narrows nostrils.
Obli'quus auric'ulæ.	Cranial surface of concha.	Cranial surface of pinna above concha.	Posterior annular and temporal.	
Obli'quus cap'itis infe'rior.	Spinous process of the axis.	Transverse process of atlas.	Suboccipital and occipitalis major.	Rotates atlas and head.
Obli'quus cap'itis supe'rior.	Transverse process of atlas.	Occipital bone below superior curved line.	Suboccipital.	Draws head back and rotates it.
Obli'quus exter'nus abdom'inis.	Eight lowest ribs.	Crest of ilium, Poupart's and Gimbernat's ligaments, linea alba, crest of pubes.	Lower thoracic.	Compresses viscera, flexes thorax, aids in expulsive acts.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Obli'quus infe'rior.	Orbital plate of maxilla.	Sclera.	Oculomotor.	Abducts and raises eyeball, and rotates it upward and outward.
Obli'quus inter'nus abdom'inis.	Crest of ilium, Poupart's ligament, and lumbar fascia.	Six lowest ribs, linea alba, crest of pubes.	Lower thoracic.	Compresses abdomen, flexes thorax, and aids in expiration.
Obli'quus supe'rior.	Lesser wing of sphenoid above optic foramen.	Sclera.	Trochlear.	Abducts and depresses eye, and rotates it downward and inward.
Obtura'tor exter'nus.	Rim of obturator foramen and membrane.	Digital fossa at base of great trochanter.	Obturator.	Rotates thigh outward.
Obtura'tor inter'nus.	Obturator foramen, pubes, ischium, etc.	Inner surface of great trochanter.	Sacral plexus.	Rotates and abducts thigh.
Occipita'lis.	Posterior portion of epicranius: arises from linea nuchae suprema of occipital bone.	Galea aponeurotica.	Facial.	Draws scalp backward.
Occipitofronta'lis.	Same as *Epicranius*.			
Omohy'oid.	Superior border of scapula.	Hyoid bone.	Upper cervical through ansa hypoglossi.	Retracts and depresses hyoid; contracts cervical fascia.
Oppo'nens dig'iti quin'ti.	Unciform (hamate) bone; annular ligament.	Fifth metacarpal bone.	Ulnar.	Flexes fifth metacarpal.
Oppo'nens pol'licis.	Ridge of trapezium; annular ligament.	Metacarpal bone of thumb.	Median.	Flexes and adducts thumb.
Orbicula'ris oc'uli.	The oval sphincter muscle surrounding the eyelids; consists of three portions: 1, *pars orbitalis* from frontal process of maxilla; 2, *pars palpebralis* from in-	1. Near origin after encircling orbit. 2. Outer canthus. 3. Joins palpable portion.	Facial.	Closes eye, wrinkles forehead, compresses lacrimal sac.

	ner canthus; 3, *pars lacrimalis* (Horner's muscle), posterior lacrimal ridge of lacrimal bone.			
Orbicula'ris o'ris.	Nasal septum, canine fossa of mandible.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Closes mouth; wrinkles lips.
Or'bital.	Orbital periosteum.	Fascia of interorbital fissure.	Sympathetic.	Protrudes eye.
Palatoglos'sus.	Same as *Glossopalatinus*.			
Palatopharyn'geus.	Same as *Pharyngopalatinus*.			
Palma'ris bre'vis.	Annular ligament and palmar fascia.	Skin or fascia of palm.	Ulnar.	Corrgutaes skin of hypothenar eminence.
Palma'ris lon'gus.	Inner condyle of humerus.	Palmar fascia.	Median.	Stretches palmar fascia; flexes wrist and forearm.
Papilla'ris.	Any one of a group of columnae carneae ending in the chordae tendinae of heart.			
Pectina'ti.	Muscular columns projecting from the inner walls of the auricles of the heart.			
Pectine'us.	Iliopectineal line; spine of pubes.	Linea aspera below lesser trochanter.	Obturator and femoral.	Flexes, adducts, and rotates outward thigh.
Pectora'lis ma'jor.	Sternum, clavicle, costal cartilages, etc.	Anterior bicipital ridge of humerus.	Anterior thoracic.	Draws arm downward and forward; aids to expand chest.
Pectora'lis min'imus.	Occasional: sternum and cartilage of first rib.	Coracoid process of scapula.	Anterior thoracic.	Depresses point of shoulder.
Pectora'lis mi'nor.	Third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and aponeurosis.	Coracoid process of scapula.	Anterior thoracic.	Depresses point of shoulder; lowers scapula.
Perone'us bre'vis.	Middle of shaft of fibula; intermuscular septum.	Base of fifth metatarsal bone.	Peroneal.	Extends and abducts foot.
Perone'us lon'gus.	Head and shaft of fibula; intermuscular septum.	Metatarsal bone of great toe.	Peroneal.	Extends, abducts, and everts foot.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Perone'us ter'tius.	Lower part of fibula; intermuscular septum.	Fifth metatarsal bone.	Deep peroneal.	Flexes and everts foot.
Pharyngopalati'nus.	Soft palate.	Posterior border of thyroid cartilage and aponeurosis of pharynx.	Pharyngeal plexus.	Narrows fauces and shuts off nasopharynx.
Pirifor'mis.	Margins of anterior sacral foramina and great sacrosciatic notch.	Upper border of great trochanter.	Sciatic plexus.	Rotates thigh outward.
Planta'ris.	Femur at outer bifurcation of linea aspera; posterior ligament of knee.	Os calcis by tendo achillis.	Tibial.	Extends foot; flexes leg.
Platys'ma myoi'des.	Clavicle, acromion, and fascia over deltoid, trapezius, etc.	Lower border of mandible, muscles of cheek, angle of mouth.	Facial and cervical plexus.	Wrinkles skin; depresses mouth and lower lip.
Pleuro-oesophage'us.	Fasciculi of muscle from the mediastinal pleura, reinforcing musculature of esophagus.			
Poplite'us.	External condyle of femur; posterior ligament of knee.	Above oblique line of tibia.	Tibial.	Flexes leg: rotates flexed leg inward.
Proce'rus.	Membrane covering bridge of nose.	Frontalis muscle.	Branch of facial.	Assists frontalis muscle.
Prona'tor quadra'tus.	Lower fourth and anterior border of ulna.	Lower quarter shaft of radius.	Volar interosseous.	Pronates and rotates hand.
Prona'tor te're.	Inner condyle of humerus; coronoid process of ulna.	Outer side of shaft of radius.	Median.	Pronates hand.
Prostat'icus.	The involuntary muscle tissue of the prostate.			
Pso'as ma'jor or mag'nus.	Last dorsal and all lumbar vertebrae.	Lesser trochanter of femur.	Second and third lumbar.	Flexes and rotates thigh outward; flexes trunk on pelvis; abducts and flexes lumbar spine.

Pso'as mi'nor or par'vus.	Last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae.	Iliac fascia.	Lumbar.	Flexes pelvis on abdomen; tightens iliac fascia.
Pter'ygoid (external).	External pterygoid plate; great wing of sphenoid, etc.	Condyle of mandible.	External pterygoid.	Draws lower jaw forward.
Pter'ygoid (internal).	Pterygoid fossa of sphenoid bone, tuberosity of maxilla.	Inner surface of ramus and angle of mandible.	Internal pterygoid.	Raises and draws forward lower jaw.
Pterygopharyng'eus.	A portion of constrictor pharyngis superior arising from the internal pterygoid plate.			
Pubovesica'lis.	The longitudinal muscular fibers of the bladder attached to the back of symphysis pubis.			
Pyramida'lis.	Pubes; anterior pubic ligament.	Linea alba.	Last thoracic.	Tightens linea alba; aids in inspiration.
Pyramida'lis auric'ulae.	An occasional prolongation of the fibers of tragicus to the spina helicis.			
Pyramida'lis na'si.	Same as *Procerus*.			
Pyrifor'mis.	Same as *Piriformis*.			
Quadra'tus fem'oris.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Quadrate line near great trochanter.	Sciatic.	Outward rotator of thigh.
Quadra'tus la'bii inferio'ris.	Anterior portion of lower border of mandible	Orbicularis oris and skin of lower lip.	Facial.	Depresses lower lip.
Quadra'tus la'bii superio'ris.	Composed of three muscles: *caput angulare* (levator labii superioris alique nasi), *caput infra-orbitale* (levator labii superioris), *caput zygomaticum* (zygomaticus minor).			

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Quadra'tus lumbo'rum.	Crest of ilium, transverse processes of third, fourth, and fifth lumbar vertebrae.	Twelfth rib, transverse processes of third, fourth, and lumbar vertebrae.	Lumbar and twelfth thoracic.	Flexes chest laterally and forward; aids in forced expiration.
Quadra'tus plan'tae.	Two heads from outer and inner borders of inferior surface of os calcis (calcaneus).	Tendons of flexor digitorum longus.	External plantar.	Assists flexor digitorum longus.
Quad'riceps fem'oris.	The rectus femoris vastus internus and externus, and crureus muscles together. Their common tendon surrounds patella, and ends on tuberosity of tibia.			
Rectococcyge'us.	A band of fibers from anterior surface of second and third coccygeal segments, passing to posterior surface of rectum.			
Recto-uteri'nus.	A band running between cervix uteri and rectum in the plica retro-uterina.			
Rectovesica'lis.	In male only, connecting longitudinal musculature of rectum with external muscular coat of bladder.			
Rec'tus abdom'inis.	Crest of pubes and ligamentous tissues at symphysis.	Cartilages of fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs.	Branches of lower thoracic.	Compresses abdomen and flexes body.
Rec'tus cap'itis ante'rior (Rec'tus cap'itis anti'cus mi'nor).	Lateral mass of atlas.	Basilar process of occipital bone.	First and second cervical.	Flexes and aids in supporting head.

Rec'tus cap'itis anti'cus ma'jor.	Same as *Longus capitis.*			
Rec'tus cap'itis latera'lis.	Transverse process and lateral mass of atlas.	Jugular process of occipital bone.	First and second cervical.	Flexes head laterally and supports it.
Rec'tus cap'itis poste'rior ma'jor.	Spinous process of axis.	Below inferior curved line of occipital bone.	Suboccipital and occipitalis major.	Rotates head, and draws it back.
Rec'tus cap'itis poste'rior mi'nor.	Tubercle on dorsal arch of atlas.	Under inferior curved line of occipital.	Suboccipital and occipitalis major.	Draws head backward and rotates it.
Rec'tus fem'oris.	Anterior inferior iliac spine; brim of acetabulum.	Proximal border of patella.	Anterior crural.	Extends leg.
Rec'tus infe'rior.	Circumference of optic foramen.	Under side of sclera.	Oculomotor.	Adducts and rotates eye downward and outward.
Rec'tus latera'lis.	Outer margin of optic foramen; margin of sphenoidal fissure.	Outer side of sclera.	Abducens.	Adducts eyeball.
Rec'tus media'lis.	Circumference of optic foramen.	Inner side of sclera.	Oculomotor.	Adducts eye.
Rec'tus supe'rior.	Upper border of optic foramen.	Upper aspect of sclera.	Oculomotor.	Adducts and elevates eye.
Rec'tus thora'cis.	See *Supracostalis.*			
Ret'rahens au'rem.	Same as *Auricularis posterior.*			
Rhomboi'deus ma'jor.	Spinous processes of first five thoracic vertebrae.	Inner border of scapula below spine.	Dorsal scapular.	Retracts and elevates scapula.
Rhomboi'deus mi'nor.	Spines of seventh cervical and first thoracic vertebrae.	Scapula.	Dorsal scapular.	Elevates and retracts scapula.
Riolan's.	The ciliary part of the orbicularis palpebrarum.			
Riso'rius.	Fascia over masseter.	Angle of mouth.	Buccal branch of facial.	Draws angle of mouth out; compresses cheek.
Rotato'res spi'nae.	Transverse processes of second to twelfth dorsal vertebrae.	Lamina of vertebra next above.	Posterior branches of spinal.	Rotate spinal column and head.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Ruysch's.	The muscular tissue of the fundus uteri.			
Sacrococcyg'eus posti'cus.	See *Extensor coccygis.*			
Sacrolumba'lis.	Same as *Iliocostalis lumborum.*			
Sacrospina'lis.	Dorsal surface of sacrum, spines of lumbar vertebrae, crest of ilium.	Divides into iliocostalis and longissimus dorsi.	Posterior branches of spinal.	Extends spinal column.
Salpingopharyn'geus.	Eustachian tube near nasopharynx	Posterior part of palatopharyngeus.	Internal branch of spinal accessory.	Raises nasopharynx.
Santorini's.	See *Risorius.*			
Sarto'rius.	Anterior superior spinous process of ilium and notch below.	Upper part of inner side of shaft of tibia.	Femoral.	Flexes hip and knee; rotates leg in and hip out.
Scale'nus ante'rior (Scale'nus anti'cus).	Upper surface and inner edge of first rib.	Transverse processes of third to sixth cervical vertebrae.	Lower cervical brachial plexus.	Flexes neck sidewise; supports head, etc.
Scale'nus me'dius.	Upper surface of first rib.	Transverse processes of second to sixth cervical vertebrae.	Cervical and brachial plexus.	Flexes neck laterally.
Scale'nus min'imus (*anomalous*).	Transverse processes of lower cervical vertebrae.	First rib, behind subclavian artery.		
Scale'nus poste'rior (Scale'nus posti'cus).	Outer surface of second rib.	Transverse processes of two or three lower cervical vertebrae.	Lower cervical, brachial plexus.	Bends neck laterally.
Scanso'rius.	See *Accessorius gluteus minimus.*			

Semimembrano'sus.	Tuberosity of ischium; intermuscular septum.	Inner tuberosity of tibia; short internal ligament of knee; external condyle of femur.	Tibial.	Flexes leg and rotates it inward.
Semispina'lis cap'itis.	Transverse processes of five or six upper thoracic and four lower cervical vertebrae.	Occipital bone, between superior and inferior curved lines.	Suboccipital, great occipital and branches of cervical.	Rotates head and draws it backward.
Semispina'lis cervi'cis (Semispina'lis col'li).	Transverse processes of four upper dorsal and articular processes of four lower cervical vertebrae.	Spinous processes of second to fifth cervical vertebrae.	Branches of cervical nerves.	Supports spinal column.
Semispina'lis dor'si.	Transverse processes of fifth to eleventh dorsal vertebrae.	Spinous processes of last two cervical and first four thoracic vertebrae.	Branches of cervical.	Erects spinal column.
Semitendino'sus.	Tuberosity of ischium; intermuscular septum.	Upper and inner surface of tibia; fascia of leg.	Tibial.	Flexes leg on thigh; extends hip, etc.
Serra'tus ante'rior (Serra'tus mag'nus).	Eight upper ribs; intercostal fascia.	Angles and dorsal border of scapula.	Posterior thoracic.	Raises ribs in inspiration; rotates scapula, etc.
Serra'tus poste'rior infe'rior.	Spines of two thoracic and three lumbar vertebrae.	Lower border of four lower ribs.	Tenth and eleventh intercostal nerves.	Lowers ribs in expiration.
Serra'tus poste'rior supe'rior.	Spines of seventh cervical and two or three dorsal vertebrae.	Upper borders of second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs.	Second and third intercostals.	Lifts ribs in inspiration.
Soleus.	Shaft of fibula, oblique line and inner border of tibia.	Calcaneum by tendo achillis.	Tibial.	Extends foot; rotates it in, etc.
Sphinc'ter a'ni, external.	Tip of coccyx and fascia near it.	Tendinous center of perineum.	Perineal, pudic, and fourth sacral.	Closes anus.
Sphinc'ter a'ni, internal.	Circular unstriated fibers of intestine one inch above anus.	.....	Hemorrhoidal nerves.	Closes anus; not voluntary.
Sphinc'ter pupillae (or ir'idis).	Surrounds pupillary margin of iris.	.....	Oculomotor.	Contracts pupil.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Sphinc'ter pylo'ri.	A thickening of the middle layer of the stomach musculature surrounding the pylorus.			
Sphinc'ter ure'thrae membrana'ceae.	Ramus of pubis.	Median raphe behind and in front of urethra.	Pudic.	Constricts the membranous urethra.
Sphinc'ter vagi'nae.	Same as *Bulbocavernosus*.			
Sphinc'ter vesi'cae.	Near urethral orifice of bladder.	.....	Vesical nerves.	Closes internal orifice of urethra.
Spina'lis cap'itis.	Inconstant: from spines of upper thoracic and lower cervical vertebrae.	Blends with semispinalis capitis.		
Spina'lis cervi'cis (Spina'lis col'li).	Spinous processes of fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical and first two dorsal vertebrae.	Spinous processes of axis, and sometimes of third and fourth cervical vertebrae.	Branches of cervical nerves.	Steadies and erects neck.
Spina'lis dor'si.	Spinous processes of first two lumbar and last two thoracic.	Remaining dorsal spinous processes.	Branches of dorsal nerves.	Supports spinal column.
Sple'nius cap'itis.	Lower half of ligamentum nuchae, spines of seventh cervical and first three dorsal vertebrae.	Mastoid process and outer third of middle oblique line of occiput.	External posterior branch of second cervical.	Rotates and extends head and neck and flexes sidewise.
Sple'nius cervi'cis (Sple'nius col'li).	Spinous processes of third or sixth dorsal vertebrae.	Transverse processes of upper three or four cervical vertebrae.	Posterior branches of lower cervical.	Extends, flexes sidewise, and rotates neck and head.
Stape'dius.	Interior of pyramid of tympanum.	Neck of stapes.	Tympanic branch of facial.	Retracts stapes.
Sterna'lis.	An occasional muscle, parallel to the sternum upon the sternocostal origin of pectoralis major.			

Sternoclavicula'ris.	An occasional slip from the subclavius, from upper part of sternum.	Clavicle beneath pectoralis minor.		
Sternocleidomas'toid.	Two heads, sternum and clavicle.	Mastoid process and outer portion of superior oblique line of occipital bone.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Depresses and rotates head; flexes head and neck, etc.
Sternohy'oid.	Manubrium sterni and clavicle.	Body of hyoid bone.	Upper cervical.	Depresses the hyoid and larynx.
Sternothy'roid.	Sternum and cartilage of first rib.	Ala of thyroid cartilage.	Upper cervical.	Depresses the larynx.
Styloglos'sus.	Styloid process and stylomaxillary ligament.	Side of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Raises and retracts tongue.
Stylohy'oid.	Styloid process of temporal bone.	Body of hyoid bone.	Facial.	Draws hyoid and tongue upward and backward.
Stylopharyn'geus.	Styloid process of temporal bone.	Side of pharynx.	Pharyngeal plexus; glossopharyngeal.	Raises and dilates pharynx.
Subanconae'us.	Triceps muscle and humerus above olecranon fossa.	Posterior ligament of elbow.	Musculospiral.	Tensor of posterior ligament of elbow.
Subcla'vius.	First rib and its cartilage.	Lower surface of clavicle.	Fifth and sixth cervical.	Draws clavicle down and forward.
Subcos'tals.	Inconstant; inner surface of ribs.	Inner surface of first, second, or third rib below.	Intercostal.	Inspiration by raising ribs.
Subscapula'ris.	Subscapular fossa of scapula.	Lesser tuberosity and neck of humerus.	Subscapular.	Rotates head of humerus inward; lowers the humerus.
Supina'tor.	Outer condyle of humerus, ligaments of elbow, oblique line of ulna.	Neck of radius, space outside bicipital tuberosity, and oblique line of radius.	Posterior interosseous.	Supinates hand.
Supina'tor lon'gus.	Same as *Brachioradialis*.			
Supracos'talis.	First rib.	Fourth rib.		
Supraspina'les.	Summits of spinous processes in cervical region.	To other like summits.	Branches of cervicals.	Aid in supporting neck and head.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Supraspina'tus.	Supraspinous fossa and fascia.	Greater tuberosity of humerus.	Suprascapular.	Supports shoulder joint, raises and adducts arm.
Suspenso'rius duode'ni.	A flat band of unstriped muscle from left crus of diaphragm and continuous with muscular coat of duodenum at its junction with jejunum.			
Tarsa'lis.	Slips from orbicularis oculi.	Tarsal borders of eyelids.		
Tem'poral.	Temporal fossa and fascia on side of head.	Coronoid process of mandible.	Mandibular of trigeminal.	Shuts mouth; retracts jaw.
Ten'sor fas'ciae la'tae.	Anterior superior spine and adjacent area of dorsum of ilium.	Iliotibial band of fascia lata.	Superior gluteal.	Makes tense the fascia lata.
Ten'sor pala'ti.	See *Tensor veli palatini*.			
Ten'sor tar'si.	Crest of lacrimal bone.	Tarsal plates.	Infra-orbital branch of facial.	Compresses puncta lacrimalia and lacrimal sac.
Ten'sor tym'pani.	Petrous portion of temporal bone, eustachian tube and canal.	Handle of malleus.	Otic ganglion.	Makes tense the membrana tympani.
Ten'sor ve'li palati'ni.	Scaphoid fossa, spine of sphenoid, vaginal process of temporal.	About hamular process into palatine aponeurosis and palate bone.	Otic ganglion.	Renders soft palate tense.
Te'res ma'jor.	Dorsum of inferior angle of scapula; intermuscular septa.	Posterior bicipital ridge of humerus.	Subscapular.	Draws arm down and backward; rotates it inward.
Te'res mi'nor.	Axillary border of scapula; intermuscular septa.	Greater tuberosity of humerus and below it.	Circumflex.	Rotates humerus outward and abducts it.
Thyro-arytaenoi'deus.	Thyroid cartilage and cricothyroid membrane.	Arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Relaxes and shortens vocal cords.

Thyro-epiglot'ticus.	Thyroid cartilage.	Sacculus laryngis and aryteno-epiglottidean folds.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Depresses epiglottis; compresses sacculus.
Thyrohy'oid.	Oblique line on side of thyroid cartilage.	Greater horn and body of hyoid bone.	Upper cervical.	Raises and changes form of larynx.
Tibia'lis ante'rior (anti'cus).	Outer tuberosity and upper part of shaft of tibia, interosseous membrane, fascia and intermuscular septum.	Internal cuneiform and metatarsal bone of great toe.	Anterior tibial.	Flexes tarsus and elevates inner border of foot.
Tibia'lis poste'rior (posti'cus).	Shaft of tibia and fibula, interosseous membrane, intermuscular septum.	Tuberosity of scaphoid, internal cuneiform, and bases of second to fourth metatarsal.	Posterior tibial.	Extends tarsus and turns in the foot.
Tra'gicus.	Outer surface of tragus.	Outer surface of tragus.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	
Transversa'lis col'li.	Same as *Longissimus capitis*.			
Transver'sus (transversa'lis) abdom'inis.	Poupart's ligament, crest of ilium, six lower ribs, lumbar vertebrae.	Linea alba, crest of pubes, pectineal line.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilio-inguinal.	Compresses the viscera and flexes the thorax.
Transver'sus auricu'lae.	Cranial surface of concha.	Circumference of pinna.	Auricularis magnus and posterior auricular.	Retracts helix.
Transver'sus lin'guae.	An intrinsic muscle of tongue, arising from the septum and radiating to sides and dorsum.			
Transver'sus men'ti.	Superficial fibers of triangularis which turn back and cross to the opposite side.			
Transver'sus nu'chae.	An occasional muscle between the tendons of trapezius and sternocleidomastoid.			
Transver'sus perine'i profun'dus (deep).	Inferior ramus of ischium.	Median raphe of perineum.	Pudic.	Draws back central part of perineum.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (*continued*).

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Transver'sus perine'i superficia'lis.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Central tendon or sphincter vaginae.	Perineal branch of pudic.	Tensor of central tendon.
Transver'sus thora'cis.	Back of xiphoid cartilage and lower portion of sternum.	Costal cartilages of second to sixth ribs.	Intercostal.	Narrows the chest.
Trape'zius.	Superior curved line of occipital bone, ligamentum nuchae, spinous processes of last cervical, and all thoracic vertebrae.	Clavicle, spine of scapula, and acromion.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Draws head backward or sidewise, rotates scapula, etc.
Triangula'ris.	Lower border of mandible.	Lower lip near angle of mouth.	Facial.	Pulls down corners of mouth.
Triangula'ris ster'ni.	Same as *Transversus thoracis.*			
Tri'ceps brach'ii (*3 heads*).	*External* head above and *internal* head below musculospiral groove, shaft of humerus; *middle* or *long* head, lower margin of glenoid cavity.	Tuberosity of olecranon process of ulna.	Musculospiral.	Extends arm and forearm.
Tri'ceps su'rae.	The gastrocnemius and soleus considered as one muscle.			
Triticeoglos'sus (*anomalous*).	Cartilago triticea in thyrohyoid ligament.	Side of tongue.		
U'vulae.	Posterior nasal spine.	Forms greater part of uvula.	Pharyngeal plexus.	Raises uvula.
Vas'tus exter'nus.	Same as *Vastus lateralis.*			
Vas'tus interme'dius.	Upper three fourths of anterior shaft of femur.	Common tendon of quadriceps femoris.		
Vas'tus inter'nus.	Same as *Vastus medialis.*			

Vas'tus latera'lis.	Tubercle of femur, great trochanter, and linea aspera.	Common tendon of quadriceps.	Anterior crural.	Extends knee.
Vas'tus media'lis.	Spiral line and inner lip of linea aspera of femur.	Common tendon of quadriceps.	Anterior crural.	Extends leg, draws patella inward.
Ventricula'ris.	Fibers of thyro-arytenoid running into false vocal cords.			
Vertica'lis lin'guæ.	An intrinsic muscle of tongue attached to dorsal fascia and passing to sides.			
Voca'lis.	The depression between the two alæ of thyroid cartilage.	Vocal process of arytenoid.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Shortens and relaxes vocal cords.
Wilson's.	A part of sphincter urethræ membranaceæ.			
Zygomati'cus (or zygomati'cus ma'jor).	Malar bone before zygomatic suture.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Draws upper lip upward and outward.
Zygomati'cus mi'nor.	Malar bone behind maxillary suture.	Orbicularis oris and levator labii superioris.	Facial.	Draws upper lip backward, upward, and outward.

Mycolo'gy. The study of fungi.

Mycol'ysin. A preparation of plant cells, alcohol, milk ferments, and non-pathogenic bacteria: used in treating cancer and tuberculosis.

Mycomyringi'tis. Fungous inflammation of drum-membrane.

Mycophylax'in. Any phylaxin that destroys microbes.

Mycopro'tein. A proteid, $C_{25}H_{42}N_6O_9$, from bacteria of putrefaction.

Myco'sis. Any disease caused by microbes. **M. favo'sa.** Same as *Favus*. **M. fungoi'des,** a very fatal disease, with fungous tumors, cachexia, and much pain.

Mycoso'zin. Any sozin that destroys microbes.

Myda'lein. A poisonous ptomain from putrefied viscera.

Mydatox'in. Deadly ptomain, $C_8H_{13}NO_2$, from decaying flesh.

My'din. A ptomain, $C_9H_{11}NO_2$, from dead bodies: not poisonous.

Mydri'asis (mid-ri'as-is). Great dilatation of the pupil.

Mydriat'ic. 1. Dilating the pupil. 2. A drug that dilates the pupil.

Myd'rin. Mydriatic compound of ephedrin and homatropin.

My'drol. A non-toxic, mydriatic phenol compound.

Myecto'pia. Displacement of a muscle.

Myelal'gia (mi-el-al'je-ah). Pain in the spinal cord.

Myelanalo'sis. Tabes dorsalis.

Myelap'oplexy. Hemorrhage in the spinal cord.

Myelasthe'nia. Neurasthenia from spinal causes.

Myelate'lia. Imperfect development of spinal cord.

Myelat'rophy (mi-el-at'rof-e). Atrophy of the myelon.

Myelaux'e. Increase of the spinal marrow.

Myele'mia. Presence of marrow-cells in blood.

Myelenceph'alon. Same as *Metencephalon*, 2d def.

My'elin. 1. Same as *Medullary sheath*. 2. A lipoid substance found in the body, especially in certain degenerations.

Myelina'tion. Same as *Myelinization*.

Myelin'ico Of, or pertaining to, myelin.

Myeliniza'tion. The furnishing with, or taking on, of myelin.

Myelinogen'ic. Producing myelin; producing myelinization.

Myelino'sis. A kind of fatty degeneration with the formation of myelin.

Myelit'ic. Pertaining to myelitis.

Myeli'tis. Inflammation of spinal cord or of bone-marrow. **Acute m.,** simple m. due to exposure, disease, or injury. See *Poliomyelitis*, *Leukomyelitis*, *Osteomyelitis*. **Ascending m.,** that which moves cephalad along the cord. **Bulbar m.,** that which involves the oblongata. **Cavitary m.** is accompanied by formation of cavities. **Central m.** affects chiefly the gray substance of the cord. **Chronic m.,** a slowly progressing form. **Compression m.,** a form due to pressure on the cord, as of a tumor. **Concussion m.** is caused by spinal concussion. **Cornual m.,** that which chiefly affects the cornua. **Descending m.,** a form which progresses caudad along the cord. **Diffuse m.** involves large and variously placed sections of the cord. **Disseminated m.,** that which has several distinct foci. **Focal m.,** one which affects a small area. **Hemorrhagic m.,** that which is associated with hemorrhage. **Parenchymatous m.** attacks mainly the proper nerve-substance. **Sclerotic m.,** that which is marked by hardening of the cord and overgrowth of interstitial tissue. **Systemic m.,** a variety which affects distinct tracts or systems in the cord. **Transverse m.,** that which extends across the cord. **Traumatic m.,** that which follows direct injury of the cord.

My'eloblast. One of the large mononuclear, non-granular cells of bone-marrow, which develop into myelocytes.

Myeloblaste'mia. The presence of myeloblasts in the blood.
Myeloblasto'ma. Acute myelocytic leukemia.
My'elocele (mi'el-o-sēl). 1. The central portion of the spinal canal. 2. Spina bifida with protrusion of the spinal cord.
My'elocyst (mi'el-o-sist). Cyst developed from rudimentary medullary canals.
Myelocys'tocele. Cystic tumor of the myelon.
Myelocystomenin'gocele. Myelocystocele blended with meningocele.
My'elocyte. 1. Any marrow-cell. 2. Any cell of the gray matter of nervous system.
Myelocythe'mia, Myelocyto'sis, Excess of myelocytes in the blood.
Myelocyto'ma. Chronic myelocytic leukemia.
Myelocyto'sis. Presence of myelocytes in the blood.
Myelodiasta'sis. Disintegration of spinal marrow.
Myelodysplas'ia. Defective development of the spinal cord.
Myelo-encephal'ic. Pertaining to the spinal cord and the brain.
Myelo-encephali'tis. Inflammation of the spinal cord and brain.
Myelogangli'tis. A disease with choleraic symptoms attributed to ganglitis of the solar and hepatic plexus.
Myelogen'esis. The development of the central nervous system.
Myelogen'ic, Myelogen'ous. Produced in bone-marrow.
Myelog'eny (mi-el-oj'en-e). The development and maturation of the myelin sheaths of nerve-fibers.
My'elogone (mi'el-o-gōn). A leukocyte of the myeloid series, having a reticulate nucleus, a well-stained nucleolus, and a deep blue rim of cytoplasm.
Myelogo'nic. Characterized by the presence of myelogones.
Myelogo'nium. Same as *Myeloblast.*
Myelog'raphy. Roentgenographic examination of the spinal cord.
My'eloid. Resembling marrow. **M. cell.** Same as *Myeloplax.*
Myeloido'sis. The formation of myeloid tissue.
Myelolym'phocyte. A small abnormal lymphocyte.
Myelo'ma. 1. Any medullary tumor. 2. Giant-celled sarcoma.
Myelomala'cia. Morbid softening of spinal cord.
Myelomato'sis. A new growth of bone-marrow of several bones.
Myelome'nia. Menstrual discharge to the spinal cord.
Myelomeningi'tis. Inflammation of spinal cord and meninges.
Myelomenin'gocele. Same as *Spina bifida.*
Myelomy'ces. Same as *Encephaloma.*
My'elon (mi'el-on). The spinal cord.
Myeloneuri'tis. Combined multiple neuritis with myelitis.
Myelon'ic. Pertaining to the myelon.
Myeloparal'ysis. Spinal paralysis.
Myelop'athy (mi-el-op'ath-e). Any disease of the spinal cord.
Myelophthi'sis. Wasting of the spinal cord.
My'eloplast. Any leukocyte of the bone-marrow.
My'eloplax. Any multinuclear giant-cell of bone-marrow.
Myeloplaxo'ma. Tumor containing myeloplaxes.
Myelople'gia (mi-el-o-ple'je-ah). Spinal paralysis.
Myelopoie'sis. The formation of marrow or myelocytes.
Myelorrha'gia (mi''el-o-ra'je-ah). Spinal hemorrhage.
Myelorrha'phy. Suture of the spinal cord.
Myelosarco'ma. Sarcoma of bone-marrow.
Myelosclero'sis. Sclerosis of the myelon.
Myelo'sis. Formation of a tumor of the medulla.

Myelospon'gium. A network developing into the neuroglia.
Myelother'apy. Therapeutic use of marrow.
Myel'otome (mi-el'o-tōm). Instrument for cutting the spinal cord.
Myelotox'ic (mi-el-o-toks'ik). Destructive to bone-marrow.
Myelotox'in. A toxin which causes destruction of marrow-cells.
Myenter'ic (mi-en-ter'ik). Pertaining to the myenteron.
Myen'teron. The muscular coat of the intestine.
Myesthe'sia. Muscle sensibility.
Myi'asis (mi-i'as-is). Any disease due to maggots of flies.
Myiodesop'sia. The seeing of muscæ volitantes.
Myi'tis (mi-i'tis). Inflammation of muscle.
Myko-. For words thus beginning, see under *Myco-*.
Mylohy'oid. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to molar teeth.
M. muscle, M. mylohyoideus. See *Muscles, Table of*.
Myoalbu'min. An albumin in muscle tissue.
Myoal'bumose. A protein from muscle-juice.
Myoarchitecton'ic. Pertaining to structural arrangement of muscle-fibers.
Myoat'rophy (mi-o-at'ro-fe). Muscular atrophy.
My'oblast. An embryonic cell which becomes a cell of muscle-fiber.
Myobra'dia. Slow reaction of muscle to stimulation.
Myocar'diac, Myocar'dial. Pertaining to the muscular tissue of the heart.
Myocar'diograph. Instrument for making tracings of heart movements.
Myocar'dism. A tendency toward myocardial disease.
Myocardi'tis. Inflammation of the myocardium.
Myocard'ium. The muscular substance of the heart.
My'ocele (mi'o-sēl). Hernia of muscle through its sheath.
Myocelluli'tis. Myositis conjoined with cellulitis.
Myocero'sis. Waxy degeneration of muscle.
Myochordi'tis. Inflammation of the muscles of the vocal cords.
My'ochrome (mi'ok-rōm). Same as *Myohematin*.
Myochron'oscope. Device for measuring time required for a motor impulse to become effective.
Myoc'lonus. Same as *Paramyoclonus*.
My'ocœle (mi'o-sēl). The cavity of a myotome.
Myocolpi'tis. Inflammation of the muscular layer of the vaginal wall.
Myocom'ma. The septum which separates the myotomes.
Myoeris'mus. A sound heard in auscultation over a contracting muscle.
Myoc'tonin. A poisonous principle from aconite.
My'ocyte (mi'o-sīt). A cell of muscular tissue.
Myocyto'ma. A tumor composed of myocytes.
Myode'mia. Fatty degeneration of muscle.
Myodesop'sia (mi-o-des-op'se-ah). See *Myiodesopsia*.
Myodias'tasis. Rupture of a muscle.
Myodynamom'eter. Device for testing power of muscles.
Myodyn'ia. Pains in a muscle; myalgia.
Myo-ede'ma. 1. Same as *Mounding*. 2. Edema of a muscle.
Myo-elec'tric. Pertaining to the electric properties of muscle.
Myo-encardi'tis. Combined myocarditis and endocarditis.
Myo-epithe'lial. Composed of muscle and epithelium.
Myo-epithe'lium. Muscle epithelium.
Myofasci'tis. Inflammation of a muscle and its fascia.
Myofi'bril, Myofibril'la. A muscular fibril.
Myofibro'ma. Myoma combined with fibroma.
Myofibro'sis. The degeneration of muscular fiber into fibroid tissue.
Myogelo'sis (mi-o-jel-o'sis). An area of hardening in a muscle.

Myogen'ic, Myo'genous. Originating in muscular tissue.
Myog'lia. A fibrillar substance formed by muscle-cells.
Myoglob'ulin. A globulin from muscle-juice.
My'ogram (mi'o-gram). The record made by a myograph.
My'ograph. Apparatus for recording effects of muscular contraction.
Myograph'ic tracing. A myogram.
Myog'raphy. 1. The use of a myograph. 2. Description of muscles.
Myohem'atin (mi-o-hem'at-in). Same as *Histohematin*.
My'oid (mi'oid). Resembling, or like, a muscle.
Myoide'ma (mi-oi-de'mah). Same as *Mounding*.
Myoische'mia. Local deficiency of blood-supply in muscle.
Myokero'sis. Waxy degeneration of muscle.
Myokin'esis. 1. Muscular movement. 2. Operative displacement of muscle-fibers.
Myokinet'ic. Pertaining to the motion element of muscle.
Myoky'mia. Persistent quivering of the muscles.
Myoky'nin. A base, $C_{11}H_{28}N_2O_3$, found in muscle.
Myolem'ma (mi-o-lem'ah). The sarcolemma.
My'olin. The supposed material of muscular fibrils.
Myolipo'ma. Myoma with fatty elements.
Myol'ogy. Sum of knowledge regarding muscles.
Myol'ysis. Degeneration of muscular tissue.
Myo'ma. Any tumor formed of muscular tissue. **M. telangiectod'es,** tumor made up of a coil of blood-vessels in a network of muscular fibers.
Myomala'cia. Morbid softening of a muscle.
Myomato'sis. The formation of myomas throughout the body.
Myom'atous. Of, or pertaining to, myoma.
Myomec'tomy. Surgical removal of a myoma.
Myomelano'sis. Melanosis of muscle.
My'omere (mi'om-ēr). A protovertebra, or embryonic muscular segment.
Myom'eter. Apparatus for measuring muscle-contraction.
Myometri'tis. Inflammation of the myometrium.
Myome'trium. The muscular substance of the uterus.
Myomohysterec'tomy. Hysterectomy for myoma of uterus.
Myomot'omy (mi-o-mot'o-me). Same as *Myomectomy*.
Myoneph'ropexy. Fixation of a movable kidney by suturing it to a strip of muscle tissue.
Myoneural'gia. Neuralgic pain in a muscle.
Myoneurasthe'nia. Relaxed muscular system in neurasthenia.
My'oneure (mi'on-ūr). A nerve-cell which supplies a muscle.
Myoneuro'ma. A neuroma containing muscular tissue.
Myoneuro'sis. Any neurosis of muscle.
Myopachyn'sis. Hypertrophy of muscle.
Myoparal'ysis. Paralysis of a muscle.
Myopath'ic (mi-op-ath'ik). Of the nature of a myopathy.
Myop'athy (mi-op'ath-e). Any disease of a muscle.
My'ope (mi'ōp). A near-sighted person; one affected with myopia.
Myopericardi'tis. Myocarditis blended with pericarditis.
Myoperitoni'tis. Inflammation of muscle of the peritoneum.
My'ophage (mi'o-fāj). A phagocyte which consumes muscle-tissue.
My'ophone. A device which renders audible the sound of muscular contraction.
Myo'pia (mi-o'pe-ah). Near-sightedness; short-sight. **Chronic m.,** color-blindness for objects at a distance. **Curvature m.,** a form due to changes in the curvature of the refracting surfaces of the eye. **Index-m.,** a form due to abnormal refractivity of the media of the eye. **Malignant m., Pernicious m.,** pro-

gressive myopia, with disease of the choroid and leading to retinal detachment and blindness. **Prodromal m.**, a condition in which the patient is able to read with glasses; sometimes seen in incipient cataract. **Progressive m.**, myopia that continues to increase in adult life.

Myop'ic (mi-op'ik). Affected with myopia. **M. crescent**, posterior staphyloma with myopia.

My'oplasm. The contractile part of a muscle cell.

Myoplas'tic. Performed by the plastic use of muscle.

Myoplas'ty. Plastic surgery on muscle.

Myopro'tein. A protein contained in muscle tissue.

Myop'sin. An enzyme occurring along with trypsin in pancreatic juice.

Myopsycho'sis. Any neuromuscular affection associated with mental disorder.

Myor'rhaphy. Suture of muscle-tissue or of a muscle.

Myorrhex'is (mi-o-reks'is). Rupture of a muscle.

Myosal'gia. Pain in the muscles.

Myosalpingi'tis. Inflammation of muscular tissue of oviduct.

Myosarco'ma. Myoma blended with sarcoma.

Myosclero'sis. Hardening of muscle.

My'oseism (mi'o-sizm). Jerky, irregular muscular contractions.

My'osin. A protein from muscle-juice, etc.

Myosin'ogen. A muscle-protein from which myosin is formed.

Myos'inose (mi-os'in-ōs). An albumose produced by the digestion of myosin.

Myosinu'ria. Presence of myosin in urine.

Myo'sis (mi-o'sis). Same as *Miosis*.

Myosi'tis. Inflammation of a muscle. **Interstitial m.**, inflammation of connective and septal muscular tissue. **M. ossif'icans**, that which is marked by bony deposits. **Parenchymatous m.**, that which affects the essential substance of a muscle. **M. purulen'ta**, a suppurative form due to bacterial infection. **M. purulen'ta trop'ica**, a disease of Samoa and the African tropics, marked by fever, pain in the limbs, and abscesses in the muscles. **Specific m.**, **Syphilitic m.**, that which is due to syphilis. **Trichinous m.**, that which is caused by presence of trichina.

My'ospasm (mi'o-spazm). Spasm of a muscle.

Myosteo'ma. A bony tumor in muscle.

Myostro'ma. The stroma or framework of muscle tissue.

Myostro'min. A protein occurring in muscle stroma.

Myosu'ria. Myosin in the urine.

My'osuture (mi'o-su-cher). The suturation of a muscle.

Myosynize'sis. Adhesion of muscles.

Myotac'tic. Pertaining to the muscular sense of touch.

Myot'asis (mi-ot'as-is). Stretching of muscle.

Myotat'ic. Performed by stretching a muscle.

Myotenon'toplasty. Plastic operation upon a muscle and tendon.

Myotenosi'tis. Inflammation of a muscle and its tendon.

Myotenot'omy. Surgical division of muscles and tendons.

Myother'apy. Treatment by administration of muscle tissue.

Myother'mic. Pertaining to temperature changes in muscle.

Myot'ic (mi-ot'ik). See under *Miotic*.

Myotil'ity. Muscular contractility.

My'otome (mi'ot-ōm). 1. Instrument for dividing muscles. 2. Same as *Myomere*.

Myot'omy (mi-ot'o-me). The cutting or dissection of muscle.

Myoto'nia (mi-ot-o'ne-ah). Tension of spasm of a muscle. **M. congen'ita.** Same as *Thomsen's disease*.

Myoton'ic. Pertaining to, or characterized by, myotonia.

Myotonom'eter. Instrument for measuring muscular tonus.
Myot'onus. Tonic spasm of a muscle.
Myot'rophy. Nutrition of muscle.
Myovas'cular. Pertaining to the heart muscle and the blood-vessels.
Myr'cia ac'ris. Shrub producing oil of bay and bay rum.
Myri'achit. A form of palmus occurring in Siberia.
Myriap'oda. A class of arthropods, including the millipedes and centipedes.
Myriapodi'asis. Infestation by one of the myriapoda.
Myr'icin. 1. A crystalline principle from beeswax. 2. A medicinal precipitate derived from *Myri'ca cerif'era* or wax myrtle.
Myringi'tis (mir-in-ji'tis). Inflammation of the membrana tympani.
Myringodec'tomy. Removal of the membrana tympani.
Myringodermati'tis. Inflammation of outer layer of drum-membrane with formation of blebs.
Myringomyco'sis. Disease of membrana tympani caused by growth of fungi.
Myrin'goplasty. Surgical restoration of membrana tympani.
Myrin'goscope. An instrument for examining the ear.
Myrin'gotome. Knife for performing myringotomy.
Myringot'omy. Incision of the membrana tympani.
Myrist'ic acid. Crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$, from nutmeg butter, spermaceti, etc.
Myris'tica fra'grans. The tree that produces nutmeg.
Myris'tin. Glyceryl myristate, $C_3H_5(C_{14}H_{27}O_2)_3$.
Myro'sin. A proteid ferment from mustard seed.
Myrrh (mur). A gum-resin from *Commiph'ora myr'rha;* astringent and stimulant.
Myr'rholin. Preparation of castor oil and myrrh.
Myr'tiform. Myrtle-shaped. **M. caruncles.** See *Caruncul*æ *myrtiformes.*
Myr'tol. An antiseptic oil from myrtle; stimulant.
Myr'tomel. Extract of blueberry leaves: used in mild diabetes.
Mysopho'bia. Insane dread of contamination and filth.
My'tacism (mi'tas-izm). Too free use of *m*-sound in speaking.
Mythoma'nia. Morbid tendency to lie or exaggerate.
Mythopho'bia (mith-o-fo'be-ah). Morbid fear of stating an untruth.
Mytilotox'in. A poisonous lenkomain, $C_6H_{15}NO_2$, from mussels.
Myxadeni'tis (miks''ad-en-i'tis). Inflammation of a mucous gland.
Myxadeno'ma. An epithelial tumor with the structure of a mucous gland.
Myxangoi'tis (miks''an-go-i'tis). The mucous inflammation of vessels.
Myxasthe'nia (miks-as-the-ne'ah). Deficiency in the secretion of mucus.
Myxede'ma, Myxœde'ma. A disease marked by general swelling, especially of the face and hands, from presence of a mucous fluid in subcutaneous tissues.
Myxe'mia. Same as *Mucinemia.*
Myxid'iotie. Myxedema in which the mental defect is marked though the physical symptoms may be slight.
Myxoblasto'ma. A tumor of mucous connective-tissue cells, including myxoma and myxosarcoma.
Myxochondro'ma. Myxoma blended with chondroma.
Myxocysto'ma. A cystic tumor with mucoid contents.
Myx'ocyte (miks'o-sit). One of the cells of mucous tissue.
Myxoder'mia. A disease marked by ecchymoses, softening of skin, and contraction of muscles.

Myxo-enchondro'ma. A condroma part of which has undergone mucous degeneration.

Myxofibro'ma. Myxoma blended with fibroma.

Myxoglio'ma. Glioma with myxomatous degeneration.

Myx'oid. Resembling mucus.

Myxoidede'ma. Influenza of a severe type.

Myxo-ino'ma. Myxoma blended with inoma.

Myxolipo'ma. Myxoma blended with lipoma.

Myxo'ma (mik-so'mah). A mucous tumor.

Myxomato'sis. 1. The development of multiple myxomas. 2. Myxomatous degeneration.

Myxomyce'tes. A group of fungoid organisms.

Myxomyo'ma. Myxoma that has undergone mucous degeneration.

Myxoneuro'ma. Myxoma blended with neuroma.

Myxoneuro'sis intestina'lis. An intestinal neurosis marked by the passage of mucous, but without inflammation of the intestine.

Myxopapillo'ma. Combined myxoma with papilloma.

Myx'opod (miks'o-pod). The youngest form of malarial parasite.

Myxopoie'sis. The formation of mucus.

Myxorrhe'a. Same as *Blennorrhea.*

Myxosarco'ma (miks''o-sar-ko'mah). Sarcoma blended with mucous tissue.

Myx'ospore. A spore embedded in a jelly-like mass.

Myxosporid'ia (miks''o-spo-rid'e-ah). An order of parasitic sporozoans.

Myze'sis (mi-ze'sis). Sucking.

Myzomy'ia. A genus of mosquitos, several species of which act as malaria carriers.

Myzorhyn'chus. A genus of mosquitos, several species of which act as carriers of malarial parasites.

N.

N. Symbol for *Nitrogen.*

n. 1. The symbol for the index of refraction. 2. Chemical symbol for normal.

N. A. Abbreviation for *Numerical aperture.*

Na. Symbol for *Sodium.*

Nabo'thian follicles, N. glands. Distended mucous glands within the cervix and about the os uteri.

NaBr. Sodium bromid.

NaCl. Sodium chlorid.

NaClO. Sodium hypochlorite.

Na_2CO_3. Sodium carbonate.

Naegele's pelvis. Distorted pelvis from arrest of development and fusion of sacrum with ilium.

Næ'void, Næ'vus, etc. See *Nevoid, Nevus,* etc.

Naf'talan (naf'tal-an). An antiseptic petrolatum from Russian petroleum.

Naga'na. A trypanosome disease of horses and cattle in Central Africa.

$NaHCO_3$. Sodium bicarbonate.

NaH_2PO_4. Acid sodium phosphate.

Na_2HPO_4. Sodium phosphate.

Nail. Horny dorsal plate on the last phalanx of a finger or toe. **N.-bed,** the surface covered by a nail. **N.-culture,** a form of bacterial culture in which the growing colony becomes nail-shaped. **N.-fold,** a fold of connective tissue which embraces the base and sides of a nail. **Hang-n.,** *at.* agnail; shred of epidermis at side

of nail. **Ingrowing n.**, an overlapping of a nail by the flesh. **N.-matrix**, proximal end of n.-bed. **Parrot-beak n.**, curvation of finger-nail like that of a parrot's beak. **Reedy n.**, nail marked by longitudinal furrows. **Turtle-back n.**, a nail greatly distorted.

Na'nism (na'nizm). Dwarfishness; marked undersize.

Nanoceph'alous. Having a very small head.

Nanocor'mia (na-no-kor'me-ah). Dwarfishness of body.

Na'noid (na'noid). Dwarfish; like a dwarf.

Nanom'elus. A fetus with stunted limbs.

Nanoso'mia (na-no-so'me-ah). Dwarfish habit of body.

Na'nous (na'nus). Dwarfed

Nanukaya'mi. Seven-day fever; a fever resembling Weil's disease occurring in Japan, and caused by *Spirochæ'ta hebdom'adis.*

Na'nus. 1. A dwarf. 2. Stunted; dwarfish.

Nape. The back or scruff of the neck; nucha.

Napel'lin. Analgesic alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{39}NO_{11}$, from aconite.

Naph'talin (naf'tal-in). Same as *Naphthalene.*

Naph'tha. Crude petroleum; also, a light petroleum distillate.

Naph'thalene (naf'thal-ēn). A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_8$, from coal-tar oil; antiseptic.

Naph'thalol (naf'thal-ol). Same as *Betol.*

Naphthion'ic. An agent, $C_{10}H_6(NH_2)SO_3H$, used in iodism and bladder disease

Naph'thol (naf'thol). Same as *Naphtol.*

Naphthopy'rin. A compound of naphtol and antipyrin.

Naphthosal'ol (nat-tho-sal'ol). Same as *Betol.*

Naph'tol. A crystalline antiseptic medicine from coal-tar, $C_{10}H_7OH$. See also *Alpha-naphtol.*

Naprap'athy. A system of medicine which attributes all disease to disorder in the ligaments and connective tissue.

Nar'cein. A hypnotic alkaloid from opium.

Nar'cism, Nar'cissism. Sexual love for one's self.

Narco-anesthe'sia. Anesthesia by the injection of scopolamin and morphin.

Narcohyp'nia. Numbness felt on waking from sleep.

Nar'colepsy (nar'ko-lep-se). Disease marked by recurrent states of an uncontrollable desire for sleep.

Narcoma'nia. An insane desire for narcotics.

Nar'cose. 1. Somewhat narcotic. 2. Drowsy.

Narco'sis (nar-ko'sis). Same as *Narcotism.* **Medullary n.**, spinal cocainization.

Narcosoma'nia. Same as *Narcomania.*

Narcot'ic. Producing narcotism or stupor.

Nar'cotile. Methylethylene bichlorid: used as a general anesthetic.

Nar'cotin. Antiperiodic and tonic alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$, from opium.

Nar'cotism. Unconsciousness or stupor produced by a drug.

Nar'cotize. To put under the influence of a narcotic.

Nar'cyl (nar'sil). Ethylnarcein hydrochlorate; a general anesthetic.

Nar'cylen. A general anesthetic mixture of purified acetylene, oxygen, and oil of pine.

Nar'gol. A preparation of nucleinic acid and silver: a non-irritating antiseptic.

Na'ris, ante'rior. A nostril. **N., poste'rior,** either one of the posterior openings of the nasal fossæ.

Na'sal. Pertaining to the nose. **N. bones,** the two bones that form the arch of the nose. **N. fossæ,** cavities beyond nose and nasopharynx. **N. line,** one of Jadelot's furrows.

Nas'cent state. Condition of a substance or element just escaping from a chemical combination.

Na'sion. The middle point of the frontonasal suture.

Nasi'tis. Inflammation of the nose.

Nas'myth's membrane. See under *Membrane.*

Naso-antri'tis. Inflammation of the nose and antrum of Highmore.

Nasolabia'lis (na-zo-la-be-a'lis). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Nasopal'atine. Of, or pertaining to, nose and palate.

Nasopharyn'geal. Pertaining to the nasopharynx.

Nasopharyngi'tis. Inflammation of the nasopharynx.

Nasophar'ynx. Part of pharynx above the soft palate.

Nasosepti'tis. Inflammation of the nasal septum.

Nasosinui'tis, Nasosinusi'tis. Inflammation of the accessory sinuses of the nose.

Nas'rol. Same as *Symphorol.*

Nas'tin. A fatty substance from streptothrix of leprosy; said to produce immunity against leprosy.

Natal' boil, Natal' sore. An ulcerative disease endemic in South Africa.

Natal'oin. Aloin derived from Natal aloes.

Na'tes (na'tēz). The buttocks; also, anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.

Na'tive albumin. See *Albumin.*

Na'trium (na'tre-um). Same as *Sodium.*

Na'tron. Native sodium carbonate; also, soda or sodium oxid.

Na'tuary. A ward for women during childbirth.

Nat'ural. Neither artificial nor pathologic. **N. philosophy,** physics; also, philosophy of nature.

Naupathi'a. Seasickness; nausea navalis.

Nau'sea. Tendency to vomit. **G. nava'lis,** seasickness.

Nau'seant. Inducing nausea; also, an agent so acting.

Nau'seous (naw'shus). Producing nausea or disgust.

Na'vel. The umbilicus. **N. string,** umbilical cord.

Navic'ular. Boat-shaped. **N. bone,** scaphoid bone of the tarsus. **N. fossa.** 1. Cavity behind vaginal aperture. 2. Expansion of urethra in glans penis. 3. Fossa between the helix and antihelix. 4. Depression on internal pterygoid process of sphenoid bone.

Naviculararthri'tis. Inflammation of the navicular joint of a horse's forefoot.

Nb. Chemical symbol for *Niobium.*

Neal'ogy. The study of the early infant stages of animals.

Neapol'itan fever. Same as *Mediterranean fever.*

Near-point. Nearest point of clear vision; *absolute,* for either eye alone; *relative,* for both eyes together.

Near-sight. Same as *Myopia.*

Near-sighted. Same as *Myopic.*

Nearthro'sis. A false or artificial joint.

Neb'ula (neb'u-lah). 1. Slight corneal opacity. 2. Cloudiness in urine.

Neb'ulizer. An atomizer; device for throwing a spray.

Neca'tor america'nus. Same as *Ankylostoma americanum.*

Neck. 1. Part between head and thorax. 2. The narrow part near the extremity of an organ or bone. **Anatomic n.,** constriction of the humerus just below its proximal articular surface. **Derbyshire n.** See *Goiter.* **Madelung's n.,** a neck affected with diffuse lipoma. **Nithsdale n.,** goiter. **Surgical n.,** constricted part of humerus just below the tuberosities. **N. of a tooth,** the narrowed part of a tooth between the crown and the root. **N. of womb,** the cervix uteri. **Wry-n.** Same as *Torticollis.*

Necrec'tomy. Excision of necrosed tissue.

Necre'mia. Loss of vitality of the blood.

Necrobacillo'sis. Any disease of animals caused by *Bacillus necrophorus.*

Necrobio'sis. The progressive atrophy and decay of an organ.

Necrobiot'ic. Necrotic.

Necrocyto'sis. Death and decay of cells.

Necrogen'ic, Necrog'enous. Originating in dead matter.

Necrol'ogy. Statistics or records of death.

Necroma'nia. Insane pleasure in death or dead persons.

Necrom'eter. Device for measuring organs of a dead body.

Necronec'tomy. Excision of necrotic matter.

Necropar'asite. An organism which lives in dead tissue.

Necroph'agous. Feeding upon carrion.

Necroph'ilism. Insane sexual love for the dead.

Necroph'ilous. Living on dead tissue.

Necropho'bia. Morbid dread of death or of dead bodies.

Necropneumo'nia. Gangrene of lung.

Nec'ropsy, Necros'copy. Postmortem examination.

Necropy'oculture. A pyoculture in which the leukocytes of the pus have been killed.

Necrose' (nek-rōs'). To become affected with necrosis.

Necro'sis. Molar or non-molecular death of a tissue, especially of a bone. **Balser's fatty n.,** necrosis of pancreas, spleen, and omentum. **Central n.** affects the central portion of an affected bone. **Cheesy n.,** tuberculous necrosis, as of the lung, with formation of a cheesy deposit. **Coagulation-n., Coagulative n.,** variety characterized by formation of fibrous infarcts: often associated with thrombosis. **Colliquative n., Liquefactive n.,** necrosis in an organ marked by the collection of a fluid exudate. **Dry n.,** that in which the dead bone becomes dry. **Fat-n.,** necrosis of fatty tissue in small white areas. **Mercurial n.,** that which is due to mercurial poisoning. **Moist n.,** that in which the dead bone is wet and soft. **N. ustilagin'ea,** dry gangrene from ergot-poisoning. **Phosphorus n.,** in the upper jaw, from exposure to fumes of phosphorus. **Superficial n.** affects the surface of a bone. **Syphilitic n.** is caused by syphilis. **Total n.** affects an entire bone.

Necrot'ic. Pertaining to necrosis.

Necrot'omy. Dissection of a dead body; also, excision of a sequestrum.

Nectan'dra. See *Bebeeru.*

Nee'dle. Sharp instrument for sewing or puncturing. **Aneurysm-n.,** one used in ligating blood-vessels. **Cataract-n.,** one designed for operating upon the cataractous lens. **Discission-n.,** a special form of cataract n. **Exploring n.,** one used in determining the presence of a fluid. **Hagedorn's n.,** a form of flat suture needle. **Hypodermic n.,** needle-pointed tube attached to the barrel of a hypodermic syringe. **N.-holder,** an instrument for drawing or guiding a needle. **N.-knife,** a cutting-edged needle used in operation.

Need'ling. Discission or puncturing with a needle.

Neëncepha'lon (ne-en-sef'al-on). The new-brain; the cerebral cortex and its dependencies.

Neg'ative electricity. Static electricity like that produced by friction of rosin or sealing-wax. **N. electrode, N. pole.** Same as *Cathode.*

Neg'ativism. Morbid propensity in a patient to do the opposite of what he is directed to do.

Neg'atoscope. An apparatus for showing radiographic negatives.

Ne'gri bodies. See under *Body.*

Ne'gro lethargy. Same as *African lethargy.*

Neisse'ria. A genus of schizomycetes made up of biscuit-shaped diplococci. **N. gonorrhœ'æ.** Same as *Gonococcus.*

Nélaton's cath'eter. A soft-rubber catheter. **N.'s line,** line from tuberosity of ischium to anterior superior spinous process of ilium. **N.'s probe,** a bullet probe with porcelain tip. See *Probe.*

Nel'avan. The African lethargy or sleeping sickness.

Nem. A unit of nutrition, being the nutritive value of 1 gm. of breast milk.

Nem'atoblast (nem'at-o-blast). Same as *Spermatoblast.*

Nem'atocide (nem'at-o-sid). Destroying nematode worms.

Nem'atode or **Nem'atoid.** 1. Like a thread. 2. A thread-like parasitic worm.

Nematodi'asis. Infestation by a nematode worm.

Neo-arsphen'amin. Neosalvarsan made in America.

Neo-arthro'sis (ne-o-ar-thro'sis). Same as *Neurthrosis.*

Neoblas'tic. Originating in, or of the nature of, new tissue.

Neocerebel'lum. The more recently developed part of the cerebellum, comprising the lateral lobes.

Ne'ocyte (ne'o-sīt). An immature form of leukocyte.

Neocyto'sis. Presence of neocytes in the blood.

Neoder'min. A proprietary ointment for burns, wounds, and ulcers.

Neodiar'senol. A Canadian make of salvarsan.

Neo-enceph'alon. Same as *Neencephalon.*

Ne'oform. A bismuth preparation : used as a dusting-powder.

Neoforma'tion. A new growth ; neoplasm.

Neog'ala. The first milk developed after childbirth.

Neogen'esis (ne-o-jen'es-is). New formation.

Neogenet'ic (ne''o-jen-et'ik). Newly formed.

Neohy'men (ne-o-hī'men). A false membrane.

Neokinet'ic. A term applied to the nervous motor mechanism regulating voluntary muscular control.

Neol'ogism (ne-ol'o-jizm). A new word ; also a meaningless word uttered by an insane person.

Neomem'brane (ne-o-mem'brān). A false membrane.

Ne'omorph. A recently acquired part or organ.

Ne'on. A gaseous element existing in the air.

Ne'onal. A proprietary brand of butyletholbarbituric acid.

Neona'tal. Of, or pertaining to, the newborn.

Neopal'lium. The non-olfactory part of the cerebral cortex.

Neop'athy. A new disease, or a new complication in a disease.

Neoph'ilism. Morbid or abnormal love of novelty.

Neopho'bia. Insane dread of new things.

Neophre'nia. Mental disorder in early youth.

Neopla'sia. The formation of neoplasms.

Ne'oplasm. Any new and abnormal formation.

Neoplas'tic. Pertaining to, or like, a neoplasm.

Ne'oplasty (ne'op-las-te). Plastic replacement of lost parts.

Neosal'varsan. A product of salvarsan and formaldehyd sulphonyl-acid sodium, used like salvarsan in syphilis.

Neos'tomy. The operation of forming an opening into an organ or between two organs.

Neothal'amus. The more lateral, cortical part of the thalamus

Nephelom'eter. Apparatus for measuring the turbidity of bacteria-containing fluids.

Nephelom'etry. The use of the nephelometer.

Nephelo'pia. Defective vision from cloudiness of the cornea.

Nephradeno'ma. Adenoma of the kidney

Nephral'gia (nef-ral'je-ah). Pain in a kidney

Nephral'gic crises. Paroxysmal pain of kidney-region in tabes.

Nephrapos'tasis. Abscess or suppuration of the kidney.

Nephrat'ony (nef-rat'o-ne). Atony of the kidney.

Nephraux'e. Enlargement of kidney.

Nephrec'tomy (nef-rek'to-me). Removal of a kidney.

Nephrelco'sis. Ulceration of the kidney.
Nephremphrax'is. Obstruction of the vessels of the kidney.
Neph'ric (nef'rik) Pertaining to the kidney.
Nephrid'ium. Embryonic tube whence the kidney is developed.
Neph'rin (nef'rin). Same as *Cystin*.
Neph'rism (nef'rism). Cachexia due to kidney-disease.
Nephrit'ic (nef-rit'ik). Pertaining to nephritis.
Nephri'tis (nef-ri'tis). Inflammation of the kidney. **Acute n.,** suppurative n of short and severe course **Albuminous n.,** that in which albuminuria occurs. **Bacterial n.,** that which is caused by micro-organisms. **Capsular n.** affects specially Bowman's capsules. **Catarrhal n.** Same as *Parenchymatous n.* **Cheesy n.,** a chronic suppurative form with caseous deposits. **Chronic n.,** any variety of relatively slow course. **Croupous n.** Same as *Acute n.* **Desquamative n.,** acute catarrhal n. **Diffuse n.,** one which affects both parenchyma and stroma. **Fibrous n.,** that which specially affects the stroma. **Glomerular n.** affects specially the glomeruli. **Glomerulocapsular n.** affects primarily the glomeruli and Bowman's capsules. **Hypogenetic n.,** that due to an unsual strain on a congenitally defective kidney. **Interstitial n.** Same as *Fibrous n.* **Parenchymatous n.** affects specially the parenchyma of kidney. **Saturnine n.,** that due to chronic lead-poisoning. **Scarlatinal n.,** an acute n. due to scarlet fever. **Suppurative n.,** a form accompanied by abscess of kidney. **Tubal,** or **Tubular n.** affects especially the tubules. **Tuberculous n.,** a kind due to the bacillus of tubercle.
Nephrocapsec'tomy. Decapsulation of the kidney.
Neph'rocele (nef'ro-sēl). Hernia of a kidney.
Nephrocol'opexy. Operation of suspending the kidney and colon by means of the nephrocolic ligament.
Nephrocolopto'sis. Downward displacement of the kidney and colon.
Nephrocystit'tis. Inflammation of kidneys and bladder.
Nephrocysto'sis. Development of cysts in the kidneys.
Nephrogen'ic, Nephrog'enous. Arising in or from a kidney.
Nephrohe'mia. Congestion of kidneys.
Nephrohyper'trophy. Hypertrophy of kidneys.
Neph'rolith (nef'ro-lith). A renal calculus; gravel in a kidney.
Nephrolithi'asis. Condition marked by presence of renal calculi.
Nephrolithot'omy. Removal of renal calculus by cutting.
Nephrol'ogy (nef-rol'o-je). Scientific study of the kidney.
Nephrol'ysin. Sams as *Nephrotoxin*.
Nephromala'cia. Softening of kidneys.
Nephromeg'aly. Enlargement of kidneys.
Neph'romere (nef'ro-mēr). A metamere of the embryo having relation with the kidney.
Nephroparal'ysis. Paralysis of the kidney.
Nephrop'athy. Disease of the kidneys.
Neph'ropexy. Surgical fixation of a floating kidney.
Nephropto'sis. Prolapse of a kidney.
Nephropyeli'tis. Nephritis complicated with pyelitis.
Nephropy'eloplasty. Plastic operation on the pelvis of the kidney.
Nephropyo'sis (nef-ro-pi-o'sis). Suppuration of a kidney.
Nephrorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from the kidney.
Nephror'rhaphy. Same as *Nephropexy*.
Nephrosclero'sis. Hardening of the kidney
Nephro'sis (nef-ro'sis), pl. *Nephro'ses.* Any disease of the kidney, especially any disease of the kidneys characterized by degenerative lesions of the renal parenchyma. **Amyloid n.,** chronic

nephrosis with amyloid degeneration of the renal epithelium; amyloid kidney. **Chronic n.**, renal disease characterized by chronic degeneration of the renal epithelium. **Epstein's n.**, a type of chronic tubular nephritis resulting from systemic metabolic disorder, occurring usually in young persons and in women, and frequently associated with hyperthyroidism or other endocrine disturbance. **Larval n.**, a condition in which the renal lesions are slight and manifested clinically by albuminuria. **Lipoid n.**, a nephrosis marked by changes in the protein and lipoids of the blood and the deposit of lipoids in the kidney. **Necrotizing n.**, renal disease characterized by necrosis of the tubular epithelium of the kidney.

Neph'rostome (nef'ros-tōm). The internal orifice of the nephridium.

Nephros'tomy. Formation of a fistula into the kidney.

Nephrot'ic. Pertaining to, or caused by, nephrosis.

Nephrot'omy (nef-rot'om-e). Surgical incision of a kidney.

Nephrotox'in. A toxin destructive to kidney tissue.

Nephrotre'sis. Operation of forming an opening into the kidney through the loin.

Nephrotrie'sis (nef-ro-tri-ē'sis). Formation of a fistula into the kidney by stitching the kidney incision to the muscles.

Nephroty'phus (nef-ro-tī'fus). Typhus with renal hemorrhage.

Nephro-ureterec'tomy. Excision of kidney and whole ureter.

Nephrozy'mase. A ferment-like diastase found in urine.

Nephrozymo'sis. Fermentative disease of the kidney.

Nephydro'sis. Accumulation of water in the renal pelvis.

Nepiol'ogy. The study of young infants.

Ner'oli (ner'ol-e). Oil of orange-flowers.

Nerve. A cord-like organ which conveys impulses. [See *Table of the Nerves*, pp. 496 511.] **Afferent n.**, any n. which transmits impulses from the periphery inward. **Calorific n.**, any n. whose stimulation increases heat. **Centrifugal n.**, any n. which carries impulse to the periphery. **Centripetal n.**, any afferent n. **Cranial n.**, any nerve arising from the brain direct. **Depressor n.**, any afferent n. whose stimulation depresses a motor-center. **Efferent n.** Same as *Centrifugal n.* **Exodic n.** Same as *Afferent n.* **Frigorific n.**, any sympathetic n stimulation of which lowers temperature. **Inhibitory n.**, one whose stimulation inhibits or reduces the activity of an organ. **Mixed n.**, one which is both sensory and motor. **Motor n.**, one which contains wholly or chiefly motor fibers. **N.-cell**, any cell of a nerve, nerve-center, or ganglion. **N.-center**, any group of cells of gray matter having a common function. **N.-corpuscles**, nucleated corpuscles lying between the neurilemma and medullary sheath. **N.-ending**, any terminus of a nerve, especially if peripheral. **N.-fiber**, any one of the fibers which make up a funiculus of n. substance. **N.-grafting**, replacement of a piece of defective nerve by a segment from a sound one. **N.-head**, papilla or optic disk. **N.-plexus.** See *Plexus*. **N.-storm**, sudden outburst of nervous disorder. **N.-stretching**, the stretching of a nerve, chiefly to relieve pain. **N.-tire.** See *Neurasthenia*. **N.-tumor.** See *Neuroma*. **Pressor n.**, any afferent n. whose irritation stimulates a vasomotor center. **Secretory n.**, any efferent n. whose stimulation increases glandular activity. **Sensory n.** Same as *Afferent n.* **Spinal n.**, any nerve which makes its exit from the vertebral column. **Sympathetic n.**, any nerve of the sympathetic system. See *Sympathetic*. **Thermic n.** Same as *Calorific n.* **Trisplanchnic n.**, a general name for the system of sympathetic nerves. **Trophic n.**, one which regulates nutrition. **Vasoconstrictor n.**, one whose stimulation contracts blood-vessels. **Vasodilator n.**, one

whose stimulation dilates blood-vessels. **Vasomotor n.**, any nerve concerned in controlling the caliber of vessels.

Ner'vi nervo'rum. Nerve-filaments going to nerves and nerve-sheaths.

Nervimo'tor. Pertaining to a motor nerve.

Nervimus'cular. Pertaining to the nerve supply of muscles.

Ner'vine (ner'vin). 1. Allaying nervous excitement. 2. A remedy for nervous disorders.

Nervocel'din. An alkaloid from an Indian plant, gasu-basu: used as a dental anesthetic.

Ner'vol. A proprietary sedative used in hysteria.

Ner'vous. 1. Pertaining to a nerve or nerves. 2. Unduly excitable. **N. debility.** Same as *Neurasthenia*. **N. system**, the brain, cord, nerves, and ganglia collectively.

Ner'vousness (ner'vus-nes). Morbid or undue excitability.

Ner'vus. L. for *Nerve*.

Ness'ler's reagent. Mercuric chlorid, potassium iodid, and potash dissolved in water: a chemical test.

Nesteos'tomy. Operative formation of a permanent opening into the jejunum through the abdominal wall.

Nestother'apy. The hunger-cure.

Net-knot. A kind of cell-nucleoli which seem to be thickenings of the chromatic net-work.

Nettle-rash. Same as *Urticaria*.

Neu (nu). Same as *Neurilemma*.

Neu'mann's disease (noi'mahnz). Pemphigus characterized by vegetation.

Neu'rad. Toward the neural axis or aspect.

Neuradyna'mia. Same as *Neurasthenia*.

Neurag'mia. The tearing of a nerve-trunk from its ganglion.

Neu'ral. Of, or pertaining to, nerves. **N. groove.** See *Medullary groove*. **N. plate.** See *Medullary plate*. **N. spine**, the spinous process of a vertebra.

Neural'gia (nu-ral'je-ah). Pain in a nerve.

Neural'gic (nu-ral'jik). Of, or pertaining to, neuralgia.

Neural'gin. An antipyretic and anodyne remedy.

Neuramebim'eter. Device used in measuring the reaction-time of nerves.

Neuranagen'esis (nu''ran-ah-jen'es-is). Regeneration of nerve-tissue.

Neurangio'sis. A neurosis of the blood-vessels.

Neurapoph'ysis. Structure forming either side of the neural arch.

Neurar'chy. The control exercised over the body of the nervous system.

Neurarthrop'athy. Combined diseases of the joints and of the nerves.

Neurasthe'nia. Depression due to exhausted nerve-energy. **Cerebral n.**, variety characterized by mental and visual disturbances and other head symptoms. **Gastric n.**, a form marked by functional stomach complications. **Sexual n.**, a variety associated with disorders of the sexual function.

Neuratax'ia, Neu'rataxy. Neurasthenia.

Neuratro'phia. Impaired nutrition of nervous system.

Neurax'ial. Pertaining to the neuraxis.

Neurax'is. An axis-cylinder; also the cerebrospinal axis.

Neuraxi'tis. Encephalitis. **Epidemic n.**, epidemic encephalitis.

Neurax'on. Any axis-cylinder process.

Neure (nûr). A neuron.

Neurec'tasis (nu-rek'tas-is). Same as *Nerve-stretching*.

Neurec'tomy (nu-rek'to-me). Excision of part of a nerve.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES.

The nerves are described under the B N A terms anglicised; the names of the old nomenclature are given also, but they are referred to the B N A terms.

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Abducens (sixth cranial).	Motion.	Fasciculus teres.	External rectus of the eye.	
Access'rius or accessory (eleventh cranial).	Motion.	Medulla and spinal cord.	Sternocleidomastoid, trapezius; larynx and pharynx.	
Acoustic or acus'ticus (eighth cranial).	Hearing and equilibration.	Two roots, vestibular and cochlear.	Cochlea, vestibule body canals.	Cochlear, vestibular.
Alveolar, inferior.	Sensation.	One of the terminal branches of mandibular.	Teeth of lower jaw.	
Alveolar, superior.	Sensation.	A branch of maxillary.	Gums and molar teeth of upper jaw.	
Ampullar.	Hearing.	Acoustic.	Superior, lateral, and inferior semicircular canals.	
Anococcygeal.	Motion.	Lower part of pudendal plexus.	Levator ani muscle and skin over coccyx.	
Arnold's.	The auricular branch of the vagus.			
Auditory.	Same as *Acoustic*.			
Auricular, posterior.	Motion.	Facial.	Retrahens aurem, occipitofrontalis.	Auricular, occipital.
Auricula'ris mag'nus.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus, second and third cervical.	Face, ear, neck, parotid.	Facial, mastoid, and auricular.
Auriculotemporal.	Sensation.	Mandibular.	Temple and pinna.	Articular, branches to meatus auditorius, parotid, posterior auricular.
Axillary.	Sensation and motion.	Brachial plexus.	Deltoid and teres minor muscles.	

Bell's.	The long thoracic nerve.			
Bock's.	See *Pharyngeal*.			
Buccal.	Same as *Buccinator*.			
Buccinator.	Sensation.	Masticator.	Cheek, buccinator, etc.	Superior and inferior buccinator and external pterygoid.
Cana'lis pterygoid'ei (pterygoid canal) (O.T. vidian nerve).	Motor and sympathetic.	Union of superficial and deep petrosal.	Meckel's ganglion.	
Cardiac, great or middle.	.....	Middle cervical ganglion.	Heart and deep cardiac plexus.	
Cardiac, inferior or minor.	.....	Inferior cervical or first thoracic ganglion.	Heart and deep cardiac plexus.	
Cardiac, right and left superior.	Vasomotor and inhibitory.	Superior cervical ganglion.	Heart, arteries of thorax, and superficial cardiac plexus.	
Caroticotympanic.	.....	Internal carotid plexus.	Tympanic plexus.	
Carotid, external.	Sympathetic fibers.	Superior cervical ganglion.	Forms external carotid plexus.	
Carotid, internal.	Sympathetic cord.	Superior cervical ganglion.	Forms internal carotid plexus.	
Casser's.	See *Perforating* and *Musculocutaneous*.			
Cavernous.	Sensation, vasomotion.	Cavernous plexus.	Erectile structures of penis in male, and clitoris in female.	
Cerebral (O. T. cranial).	Any one of the twelve nerves given off from the brain. They are: 1. olfactory, 2. optic, 3. oculomotor, 4. trochlear, 5. trigeminus, 6. abducens, 7. facial, 8. acoustic, 9. glossopharyngeal, 10. vagus, 11. accessory, 12. hypoglossal.			

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (*continued*).

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Cervical, eighth.	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Thorax, neck, and upper extremities.	Dorsal and ventral divisions.
Cervical, first (dorsal division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Obliqui, recti, complexus, etc.	Cutaneous and communicating filaments.
Cervical, first (ventral division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Rectus capitis lateralis and anterior recti.	Filaments to vagus, hypoglossal, etc.
Cervical, fourth (ventral division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Shoulder.	Muscular and communicating filaments, etc.
Cervical, second (dorsal division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Obliquus inferior, complexus, splenius, trachelomastoid, scalp, ear.	Occipitalis major and external.
Cervical, second (ventral division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Sternomastoid, etc.	Ascending, descending, communicating, small occipital, etc.
Cervical, superficial.	Same as *Cutaneus colli*.			
Cervical, third (dorsal division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Complexus, splenius, occiput, trachelomastoid.	External, internal, third occipital, etc.
Cervical, third (ventral division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	.....	Ascending, descending, communicating, and muscular filaments.
Cervicals (fifth to eighth ventral divisions).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Brachial plexus.	Communicating.
Cervicals (fourth to eighth dorsal divisions).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Skin and muscles of neck.	External and internal branches.
Cervicofacial.	Motion.	Facial.	Muscles of lower face and neck.	Supramaxillary, inframaxillary, buccal.
Chor'da tym'pani.	Taste, secretion, vasodilation, sensation.	Facial.	Tympanum, submaxillary gland, inferior lingualis, tongue.	

Ciliary, long (two or three).	Motion, sensation, etc.	Nasal nerve.	Ciliary body, iris, cornea.	
Ciliary, short (six to ten).	Motion, sensation, nutrition.	Ciliary ganglion.	Ciliary body, iris, cornea.	
Circumflex.	See *Axillary*.			
Clunical, middle.	.....	Terminal branches of sacral nerves.	Skin of middle gluteal region.	
Clunical, superior.	.....	Terminal branches of lumbar nerves.	Skin of upper gluteal region.	
Coccygeal.	Motion and sensation.	Spinal cord.	Coccygeus and skin.	Filaments.
Cochlear.	Audition.	Acoustic.	Cochlea.	Filaments.
Colli, superficialis.	Sensation.	Second and third cervical.	Platysma and side of neck, throat, and chin.	Descending and ascending branches.
Commu'nicans hypoglos'si (communicans noni).	Sensation and motion.	Second and third cervical.	Descendens hypoglossi, depressor muscles of hyoid bone.	Ansa hypoglossi, omohyoid, etc.
Commu'nicans perone'i.	See *Ramus anastomoticus peronaeus*.			
Commu'nicans poplite'i.	Same as *Cutaneus surae medialis*.			
Cotunnius's.	See *Nasopalatine nerve*.			
Crural, anterior.	Same as *Femoral*.			
Cutaneous, external.	Same as *Cutaneus femoris lateralis*.			
Cutaneous, internal.	Same as *Cutaneus antibrachii medialis*.			
Cutaneous, lesser internal (*of Wrisberg*).	Same as *Cutaneus brachii medialis*.			
Cuta'neus antibra'chii dorsa'lis.	.....	Radial.	Skin of dorsal surface of forearm.	
Cuta'neus antibra'chii latera'lis.	Sensory.	Musculocutaneous.	Radial side of forearm.	
Cuta'neus antibra'chii media'lis.	.....	Brachial plexus.	Skin of flexor and ulnar surface of forearm.	

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (*continued*).

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Cuta'neus bra'chii latera'lis.	Sensory.	Axillary.	Skin over lower portion of deltoid.	
Cuta'neus bra'chii media'lis.	.....	Brachial plexus.	Skin on inner side of arm.	
Cuta'neus bra'chii poste'rior.	.....	Radial.	Skin of posterior surface of arm.	
Cuta'neus col'li.	.....	Second and third cervical.	Skin over anterior triangle of neck.	
Cuta'neus dorsa'lis interme'dius.	.....	Superficial peroneal.	Supplies dorsal nerves to the toes.	
Cuta'neus dorsa'lis media'lis.	.....	Superficial peroneal.		
Cuta'neus fem'oris latera'lis.	.....	Second and third lumbar.	Skin of front of thigh and outer side of buttock.	
Cuta'neus fem'oris poste'rior (small sciatic nerve).	Sensation.	First three sacral.	Skin of posterior surface of thigh and of popliteal region.	
Cuta'neus su'rae latera'lis.	.....	Peroneal.	Skin of calf.	
Cuta'neus su'rae media'lis.	Sensation.	Tibial.	To saphenous nerve and skin of foot.	
Cyon's.	Lowering of the blood pressure.	Vagus (rabbit).	Heart.	Filaments.
Dental, inferior.	Same as *Alveolar, inferior.*			
Dental, posterior.	Same as *Alveolar, superior.*			
Depressor.	The cardiac branch of the vagus.			
Descen'dens hypoglos'si.	Motor.	Hypoglossal.	Sternohyoid, omohyoid, etc.	Muscular.
Descen'dens no'ni.	See *Descendens hypoglossi.*			

Digastric.	Motion.	Facial.	Posterior belly of digastric, glossopharyngeal nerve, etc.	
Dorsal, 12 (anterior and posterior divisions).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Skin and muscles of chest, trunk, and limbs.	External, internal, cutaneous.
Dorsal (of clitoris)	Sensation, etc.	Pudic.	Clitoris.	
Dorsal (of penis).	Sensation, etc.	Pudic.	Corpus cavernosum, dorsum of penis, etc.	
Dorsa'lis scapulae.	Motion.	Fifth to seventh cervical.	Levator anguli scapulae and rhomboidei muscles.	
Esophageal.	Motion, etc.	Pneumogastric.	Muscular and mucous coats of esophagus, esophageal plexus, etc.	
Ethmoidal, anterior and posterior.	.....	Branches of nasociliary.		
Facial (seventh cranial).	Motion, secretion, vasomotion, etc.	Floor of fourth ventricle, fasciculus teres.	Face, ear, palate, tongue.	Tympanic, chorda tympani, posterior auricular, digastric, stylohyoid, temporal, malar, infra-orbital, buccal, supramaxillary, inframaxillary.
Femoral (femora'lis).	.....	Second, third, and fourth lumbar.	Muscles of skin and thigh.	Terminal branches.
Frontal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Forehead, eyelids, pericranium, skin of temples, etc.	Supratrochlear, supraorbital.
Furcal.	The fourth lumbar nerve.	Lumbar portion or cord.	Forked to enter into formation of lumbar and sacral plexuses.	
Genital.	Same as *Spermatic, external.*			
Genitocrural.	Same as *Genitofemoral.*			
Genitofemoral.	Sensation and motion.	First and second lumbar.	Cremaster, skin of thigh, etc.	Femoral, external spermatic, etc.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (*continued*).

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Glossopharyngeal (ninth cranial).	Taste and sensation, vasomotion, motor, the pharynx, etc.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Middle ear, pharynx, meninges, tonsils tongue.	Tympanic, carotid, pharyngeal, muscular, tonsillar, lingual, etc.
Gluteal, inferior.	Motion.	Fifth lumbar, second and third sacral.	Gluteus maximus.	Articular, cutaneous.
Gluteal, superior.	Motion.	Sacral plexus.	Glutei, tensor vaginae femoris.	Inferior and superior branches.
Gustatory.	See *Lingual*.			
Hemorrhoidal, inferior and superior.	Sensation and motion.	Pudendal plexus.	External sphincter ani and skin of perineum.	
Hepatic.	Influences glycogenic function.	Pneumogastric.	Liver.	Hepatic plexus.
Hirschfeld's.	Motion.	Facial.	Palatoglossus and styloglossus.	
Hypogastric.	Sensation.	Iliohypogastric.	Skin of hypogastrium.	
Hypoglossal (twelfth cranial).	Motion, vasomotion.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Hypoglossus and subhyoid muscles.	Descendens noni or hypoglossi, muscular, thyrohyoid, geniohyoid, and meningeal.
Iliac.	Sensation.	Iliohypogastric.	Skin of gluteal region.	
Iliohypogastric.	Sensation and motion.	First lumbar.	Skin of hypogastrium and gluteal region.	Iliac, hypogastric, communicating.
Ilio-inguinal.	Sensation and motion.	First lumbar.	Internal oblique muscle and skin of upper thigh, labium, and scrotum.	Muscular, cutaneous, and communicating.
Incisive.	Sensation.	Inferior alveolar.	Incisor and canine teeth of lower jaw.	Communicating.
Inframandibular.	Same as *Mandibular*.			
Inframaxillary.	Same as *Mandibular*.			
Infra-orbital.	Sensation and motion.	Facial.	Cheek muscles, nose, and lip.	Nasal, labial, palpebral.

Infratrochlear.	Sensation.	Nasociliary.	Conjunctiva of part of eye, lacrimal sac, side of nose, eyelid, etc.	
Intercostal.	Sensation and motion.	Thoracic nerves.	Muscles and skin of thorax and abdomen.	Muscular, anterior, and lateral cutaneous.
Intercostobrachial.	.....	Branches of the intercostal nerves.		
Intercostohumeral.	Sensation.	Second intercostal.	Skin of upper half of inner and back part of arm.	
Interme'dius.	Sensation.	The sensory portion of facial.	Lies between facial and acoustic.	
Interosseous, anterior or volar.	Motion.	Median.	Deep muscles on palmar side of forearm.	
Interosseous, posterior or dorsal.	Sensation and motion.	Radial.	Back of forearm and wrist.	
Ischiadic.	Same as *Sciatic, great.*			
Jacobson's.	See *Tympanic.*			
Jugular.	.....	A communicating branch between superior cervical ganglion and ganglion nodosum and petrosal ganglion.		
Labial.	Motion and sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Mucous membrane and muscles of lips and mouth.	
Lacrimal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Lacrimal gland, conjunctiva, upper lid.	
Lancisi's.	Longitudinal striations on upper surface of callosum.			
Laryngeal, inferior or recurrent.	See *Recurrent.*			
Laryngeal, superior.	Sensation, motion.	Pneumogastric.	Muscles and mucous membrane of larynx.	External, internal.
Lingual.	Taste, sensation.	Mandibular.	Tongue, mouth.	Sublingual.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (*continued*).

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Lumbar (5).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Lumbar and genital structures.	Anterior and posterior divisions, lumbar plexus.
Lumbo-inguinal.	Sensation and motion.	Genitofemoral.	Skin of anterior aspect of upper half of thigh.	
Malar.	Motion.	Facial.	Corrugator supercilii, orbicularis palpebrarum, and eyelids.	
Malar.	The zygomaticofacial branch of maxillary.			
Mandibular.	Motion, taste, sensation.	Trigeminus.	Muscles of lower jaw, cheek, tongue, teeth.	Inferior alveolar and lingual.
Masseteric.	Motion.	Masticator.	Masseter.	
Masticator.	Motion.	Mandibular.	.....	Masseteric, temporal, buccinator, pterygoid.
Mastoid.	Sensation.	Auricularis magnus.	Skin behind ear.	Filaments.
Maxillary.	Sensation.	Trigeminus.	Face, teeth.	Orbital, infra-orbital, sphenopalatine, dentals.
Maxillary, inferior.	Same as *Mandibular*.			
Maxillary, superior.	Same as *Maxillary*.			
Mea'tus audito'rii externi.	Sensation.	Auriculotemporal.	Lining of external auditory meatus.	
Median.	Sensation and motion.	Brachial plexus.	Pronator radii teres, fingers, flexors, palms, two lumbricales.	Muscular, palmar cutaneous, anterior interosseous.
Membra'nae tym'pani.	Sensation.	Auriculotemporal.	Drumhead.	
Meningeal, middle or recurrent.	Vasomotion.	Maxillary.	Dura and mastoid cells.	
Mental.	Motion and sensation.	Inferior alveolar.	Skin and mucous membrane of lower lip and chin.	

Mo'tor oc'uli (third cranial).	Same as *Oculomotor*.			
Musculocutaneous.	Sensation, motion.	Outer cord of brachial plexus.	Coracobrachialis, biceps, brachialis anticus, skin of forearm.	Anterior, posterior, muscular, articular.
Musculocutaneous of leg.	See *Peroneal, superficial*.			
Musculospiral.	Same as *Radial*.			
Mylohyoid.	Motion.	Inferior alveolar.		
Nasal.	Same as *Nasociliary*.			
Nasociliary.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Ciliary ganglion, iris, conjunctiva.	Ganglionic, ciliary, infratrochlear.
Nasopalatine (of Cotunnius).	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Mucosa of nose and mouth.	
Obturator.	Motion, sensation.	Second, third, and fourth lumbar nerves.	Obturator externus, adductors, joint, and skin.	Anterior, posterior, articular.
Occipital, third.	Sensation.	Third cervical.	Skin of occiput.	
Occipita'lis ma'jor or mag'nus.	Sensation, motion.	Second cervical.	Semispinalis capitis and multifidus cervicis.	
Occipita'lis mi'nor.	Sensation.	Second cervical.	Skin behind ear, etc.	Communicating, articular.
Oculomo'tor (third cranial).	Motion.	Floor of aquaeductus cerebri.	All muscles of eye except external rectus and superior oblique.	
Olfactory (first cranial).	Smell.	Olfactory bulb.	Nasal mucous membrane.	Twenty branches.
Ophthalmic.	Sensation.	Trigeminus.	Eyes, forehead, nose.	Lacrimal, frontal, nasociliary, etc.
Optic (second cranial).	Sight.	Cortical center in occipital lobe.	Retina.	None.
Orbital.	Same as *Zygomatic*.			
Orbitotemporal.	Same as *Zygomatic*.			
Palatine, anterior.	Sensation.	Sphenopalatine ganglion.	Hard palate, upper gum, etc.	Two inferior nasal.
Palatine, external.	Sensation.	Sphenopalatine ganglion.	Tonsil and soft palate.	

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (*continued*).

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Palatine, posterior.	Motion.	Sphenopalatine ganglion.	Levator palati and azygos uvulae.	
Palpebral.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Lower lid.	
Parotid.	Sensation, vasodilation.	Auriculotemporal.	Parotid gland.	
Patellar cutaneous.	Sensation.	Long saphenous.	Skin over patella and plexus patellae.	
Patheticus (fourth cranial).	Same as *Trochlear*.			
Perforating (of Casser).	See *Musculocutaneous*.			
Perineal.	Sensation and motion.	Pudendal.	Perineum, genitalia, muscles, and skin of perineum.	Muscular and cutaneous.
Peroneal, common.	Motion and sensation.	Sciatic.	Knee joint, extensors of foot, fascia, skin.	Superficial and deep peroneal.
Peroneal, deep.	Motion and sensation.	Common peroneal.	Anterior tibial, extensor proprius hallucis, extensor longus digitorum, peronaeus tertius, skin of toes.	Articular, muscular, cutaneous, recurrent.
Peroneal, superficial.	Motion and sensation.	Common peroneal.	Peroneal muscles, skin of dorsum of foot and toes.	
Petrosal, large, superficial.	.....	Facial.	To Meckel's ganglion and vidian nerve.	
Petrosal, small, deep.	.....	Tympanic branch of eighth.	Carotid plexus.	
Petrosal, small, superficial.	.....	Facial.	Otic ganglion.	
Petrosal, superficial.	Sensation and motion.	Common peroneal.	Peroneal muscles, skin of foot and toes.	
Pharyngeal (three or four).	Sensation and motion.	Glossopharyngeal.	Mucosa and muscles of pharynx.	To pharyngeal plexus.

Pharyngeal.	Motion and sensation.	Vagus.	Pharynx and soft palate.	Pharyngeal plexus, muscles, and mucosa.
Pharyngeal.	Vasomotion.	Sympathetic.	Pharynx.	To pharyngeal plexus.
Phrenic.	Sensation and motion.	Third, fourth, and fifth cervical.	Pericardium, pleura, diaphragm.	
Plantar, external or lateral.	Sensation and motion.	Tibial.	Deep muscle of foot; little toe.	Deep and superficial.
Plantar, internal or medial.	Sensation and motion.	Tibial.	Adductor pollicis, flexor brevis digitorum, toes, sole.	Cutaneous, articular, muscular, digital.
Pneumogastric (tenth cranial, "par vagum").	See *Vagus*.			
Popliteal, external.	Same as *Peroneal, common*.			
Popliteal, internal.	Same as *Tibial*.			
Pterygoid, external.	Motion.	Buccinator.	External pterygoid muscle.	
Pterygoid, internal.	Motion.	Buccinator.	Internal pterygoid muscle.	
Pudendal, long (nerve of Soemmering).	Sensation.	Small sciatic.	Skin of genitalia.	
Pudendal or pudic.	Sensation and motion.	Sacral plexus.	Perineum, sphincter of anus, genitalia.	Inferior hemorrhoidal, perineal, cutaneous, dorsalis penis.
Pulmonary (anterior and posterior).	Sensation.	Vagus.	Lungs.	To pulmonary plexuses.
Radial.	Sensation and motion.	Posterior cord of brachial plexus.	Back of arm and forearm, skin of back of hand.	
Radial (superficial).	Sensation.	Radial.	Thumb, three fingers.	External, internal.
Recurrent.	Motion.	Vagus.	Muscles of larynx, etc.	Esophageal, tracheal, cardiac.
Saccular.	Audition.	Cochlear.	Macula acustica.	
Sacral (five).	Motion and sensation.	Spinal cord.	Multifidus spinae, skin, gluteal region, leg, foot.	Filaments and sacral plexus.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (*continued*).

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Saphenous, external or short.	Same as *Sural*.			
Saphenous, long or internal.	Sensation.	Femoral.	Knee, ankle, foot, leg.	Cutaneous, patellar, communicating, etc.
Scapular, poste'rior.	Same as *Dorsalis scapulae*.			
Scarpa's.	See *Nasopalatine*.			
Sciatic (great).	Sensation and motion.	Sacral plexus.	Skin of leg, muscles of thigh, leg, and foot.	Articular, muscular, external, and popliteal, etc.
Sciatic (small).	Same as *Cutaneus femoris posterior*.			
Scrotal, anterior.	Sensation.	Ilio-inguinal.	Skin of root of penis and anterior surface of scrotum.	
Scrotal, posterior.	.....	Perineal.	Skin of posterior portion of scrotum.	
Soemmering's.	See *Pudendal, long*.			
Spermatic, external.	Sensation and motion.	Genitofemoral.	Cremaster muscle in male and round ligament in female.	
Sphenopalatine.	Sensation.	Maxillary.	Meckel's ganglion.	
Spinal.	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Trunk, neck, arms, leg.	
Spinal accessory (eleventh cranial).	Same as *Accessory*.			
Spinous.	.....	Mandibular.	Dura mater.	
Splanchnic (great sympathetic).	Vasomotor.	Thoracic ganglia.	Semilunar ganglion, renal and suprarenal plexuses, abdominal organs.	Communicating and distributing.
Splanchnic (lesser sympathetic).	Vasomotor.	Tenth and eleventh thoracic ganglia, great splanchnic.	Celiac plexus and great splanchnic.	Communicating and filaments.

Splanchnic (lowest, renal or smallest, sympathetic).	Vasomotor.	Last thoracic ganglion.	Renal and celiac plexus.	Communicating and filaments.
Stapedial.	Motion.	Facial (tympanic).	Stapedius muscle.	
Stylohyoid.	Motion.	Facial.	Stylohyoid muscle.	
Subclavian.	Motion.	One of the anterior thoracic nerves.	Subclavius muscle.	
Sublingual.	.....	Lingual.	Sublingual gland and mucous membrane of floor of mouth.	
Suboccipital.	Motion and sensation.	First cervical, posterior division.	Recti and oblique muscles, complexus, etc.	
Subscapular (upper, middle, lower).	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Subscapular muscle.	
Superficia'lis col'li.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Skin of neck and chest.	
Supra-acromial.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Skin over deltoid.	
Supraclavicular.	Sensation.	Third and fourth cervical.	Skin of neck and chest.	Sternal, clavicular, acromial.
Supramandibular.	See *Maxillary*.			
Supramaxillary.	See *Maxillary*.			
Supra-orbital.	Sensation.	Frontal.	Upper lid, forehead; pericranium.	Muscular, cutaneous, and the pericranial branches.
Suprascapular.	Sensation and motion.	Fifth and sixth cervical.	Scapular muscles, etc.	
Supratrochlear.	Sensation.	Frontal.	Upper eyelid, forehead.	Muscular, cutaneous.
Sural.	Sensation.	Common peroneal and tibial.	Dorsum of foot.	
Sympathetic.	See *System, sympathetic*.			
Temporal.	Sensation.	Orbital.	Skin over temporal muscle.	
Temporal, deep.	Motion.	Mandibular.	Temporal muscle.	
Temporal, superficial.	Sensation.	Auriculotemporal.	Skin over temporal fascia.	
Temporomalar.	See *Zygomatic*.			
Tensoris tympani.	Motion.	Otic ganglion.	Tensor tympani muscle.	

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (*continued*).

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Tensoris veli palati.	Motion.	Otic ganglion.	Tensor palati muscle.	
Thoracic, posterior or long.	Motion.	Brachial plexus; fifth and sixth cervical.	Serratus magnus.	
Thoracic, spinal.	Sensation and motion.	Cord.	Muscles and skin of chest.	
Thoracics, anterior and exterior.	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Pectoralis major and minor.	
Tibial.	Sensation and motion.	Sciatic.	Knee, muscles of calf, and skin of leg.	
Tibial, anterior.	Same as *Peroneal, deep.*			
Tiedeman's.	A plexus of nerve fibers around the central artery of the retina, derived from the ciliary nerves.			
Tonsillar.	Sensation.	Glossopharyngeal.	Fauces, tonsil, soft palate.	
Trigeminus or trifacial (fifth cranial).	Motion, sensation, taste.	Oblongata and floor of fourth ventricle.	Skin of face, tongue, and teeth.	Ophthalmic, maxillary and mandibular divisions.
Trochlear (fourth nerve).	.....	Floor of aquaeductus cerebri.	Superior oblique muscle of lip.	Recurrent terminal.
Tympanic (*Jacobson's nerve*).	Sensation.	Glossopharyngeal.	Tympanum; fenestra rotunda and ovalis; eustachian tube.	Communicating, tympanic, and petrosal.
Ulnar.	Sensation and motion.	Inner cord of brachial plexus.	Muscles, shoulder joint, wrist joint, and skin of wrist, palm, and little finger.	Two articular, muscular, palmar, cutaneous, dorsal, superior palmar, deep palmar.
Utricular.	Hearing.	Vestibular.	Macula acustica of utricle.	
Vaginal.	.....	Pudendal plexus.	Vagina.	

Vagus (tenth cranial).	Sensation and motion.	By small cords from side of medulla oblongata.	Larynx, lungs, heart, esophagus, stomach, and most of abdominal viscera.	
Vesical.	.....	Pudendal plexus.	Bladder.	
Vestibular.	Sensation.	Acoustic.	Utricle and ampullae of semicircular canals.	Superior, middle, inferior.
Vidian.	Same as *Canalis pterygoidei*.			
Willis's.	See *Spinal accessory*.			
Wrisberg's.	Same as *Cutaneus brachii medialis*.			
Zygomatic.	Sensation.	Maxillary.	Skin of temporal and over malar bone.	

Neurecto'pia, Neurec'topy. Displacement of a nerve.

Neuren'ergen. A substance supposed to furnish the energy of the neurosis.

Neurenter'ic canal. Canal of the embryo from the archenteron to the medullary tube.

Neurepithe'lium. Same as *Neuro-epithelium*.

Neurer'gic nu-rer'jik. Pertaining to nerve-action.

Neurexaire'sis. Operation of extracting nerves.

Neuri'atry. Treatment of nervous diseases.

Neu'ridin. A ptomain, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, from decaying animal matter.

Neurilem'ma. The sheath of a nerve-fiber; also, the epineurium.

Neurilemmi'tis nu-ril-em-mi'tis. Inflammation of neurilemma.

Neuril'ity nu-ril'i-te. Functional attributes of nerve-tissue.

Neuril'la. A proprietary nerve tonic.

Neurimotil'ity. Ability to move on nervous stimulation.

Neurimo'tor. Pertaining to a motor nerve.

Neu'rin. 1. An albuminous substance from nerve-tissue. 2. A deadly ptomain, $CH_2{:}C_5H_4N{-}CH_3$, from decayed nerve-tissue, etc.

Neurino'ma. Multiple nodules on the stems of peripheral nerves.

Neurinomato'sis. Same as *Neurinoma*.

Neu'rit, Neu'rite. Any axis-cylinder process from a nerve-cell.

Neurit'ic. Of or pertaining to, neuritis.

Neuri'tis. Inflammation of a nerve. **Alcoholic n.**, that due to alcoholism. **Ascending n.**, that which progresses centrad, or centripetally. **Axial n.**, inflammation of central part of a nerve. **Degenerative n.** is marked by degeneration of the parenchyma. **Descending n.**, that which progresses centrifugally. **Diabetic n.**, that which follows diabetes. **Diphtheritic n.**, one of the sequels of diphtheria. **Epidemic n.** See *Beriberi*. **Facial n.**, Bell's palsy. **Interstitial n.**, inflammation of the connective tissue of a nerve-trunk. **Leprous n.** is associated with true leprosy. **Lipomatous n.**, that in which the nerve-fibers are destroyed and a fatty connective tissue takes their place. **Lymphatic n.** See *Mesmerism*. **Malarial n.**, a form due to malarial poisoning. **N. migrans**, a form which ascends one nerve to a center and then descends another nerve. **Multiple n.** affects several nerves at once. See *Polyneuritis, Peripheral*. **N. nodosa** is marked by the formation of nodes on the nerves. **Optic n.**, that of the optic nerve. **Parenchymatous n.** affects primarily the medullary substance and axis-cylinders. **Peripheral n.**, neuritis of the terminal nerves. **Post-febrile n.** mostly follows an attack of severe exanthematous disease. **Pressure-n.**, that due to compression. **Retrobulbar n.**, same as *Optic n.* **Rheumatic n.**, a form associated with rheumatic symptoms. **Sciatic n.**, Same as *Sciatica*. **Segmentary n.** attacks segments of a nerve. **Senile n.** attacks the legs and feet of aged people. **Sympathetic n.** is that which involves an opposite nerve without invading the nerve-center. **Tabetic n.**, that associated with locomotor ataxia. **Toxic n.**, that due to some poison. **Traumatic n.**, that which is caused by an injury.

Neuro-amebi'asis. Neurosis due to amebic dysentery.

Neuro-anat'omy. The anatomy of the nervous system.

Neuro-ar'thritism. Predisposition to nervous and gouty disorders.

Neuro-arthrop'athy. Any joint disease associated with disease of the central nervous system.

Neurobiotax'is. Migration of nerve-cells from the place where they originally developed.

Neu'roblast nu'ro-blast. An embryonic or repair cell from which nervous tissue is formed.

Neurohimato ma. A tumor made up of neuromata. **N. sympath'icum.** [illegible]

Neurora'in. [illegible]

Neuraxo'nal. The central axis of the spinal axis.

Neurocar'diac. Pertaining to the nerves of the heart.

Neu'rocele. Neurocele. Ventricles of brain and central canal of the cord taken together.

Neurocen'tral [illegible]. Pertaining to a neurocentrum.

Neurocen'trum [illegible]. The body of a vertebra.

Neurocep'tor. Any one of the terminal endbrush of a sensitive filament receives the stimulus from the neuraxitor of the adjoining neuron.

Neurochorioretini'tis. Inflammation of the optic nerve, choroid and retina.

Neurochoroidi'tis. Inflammation of the choroid coat and optic nerves.

Neurocir culatory asthe'nia. See under *asthenia*.

Neurocir'cus. Weakness of nervous system.

Neurocra'nium. That part of the skeleton which encloses the brain.

Neu'rocyte [illegible]. A nerve-cell of any kind.

Neurocyten drite. Neurocyten drum. Process of a nerve-cell [illegible] and a dendrite.

Neurodermati'tis. A neurosis with inflammation and nerves [illegible].

Neurodiagno'sis. Diagnosis of nervous diseases.

Neu'rodin [illegible]. A peripheral acting on the nerves.

Neurodoci'tis. Inflammation of nerve-fibers [illegible].

Neurodynam'ic. Pertaining to nerve-energy.

Neurodyn'ia [illegible]. Pain in a nerve or in nerves.

Neuro-epider'mal layer. Same as *Ectoderm*.

Neuro-epithe'lium. 1. A specialized [illegible] of eye and ear. 2. [illegible] of the epidermis whence the [illegible] is developed.

Neuro-equilib'rium. A state of even tension in the nervous system.

Neurofi'bril. A fibril passing from the process of a nerve-cell to a muscle or sense-cell.

Neurofi'bro ma. Neuroma, with [illegible].

Neurofibromato'sis. The development of a large number of [illegible] in the body.

Neurofibrosi'tis. Inflammation of nerve-filaments and inflammation of [illegible].

Neu'rofil [illegible]. A [illegible] of [illegible] from the [illegible] and surrounding the cell.

Neurofix'ation. The [illegible] of the nervous system [illegible] the treatment of a syphilitic [illegible] of the [illegible].

Neuroganglii'tis. Inflammation of a neuroganglion.

Neuroganglion. A ganglion, or mass, of nervous matter.

Neu'rogen. A substance which liberates nervous energy.

Neurogen'esis. Neurog'eny. Formation of nerves and nervous tissue.

Neurog'enous [illegible]. Arising from some tissue of the nervous system.

Neurog'lia [illegible]. The supporting structure of the nervous system.

Neurog'lial. Neurog'lic. Of or pertaining to neuroglia.

Neuroglio'ma. Glioma in which there are nerve-cells. **N. ganglion're.** glioma in which ganglion-cells are embedded.

Neurog'raphy. Treatise on, or description of, nerves.
Neurohypoph'ysis. The pars nervosa or main part of the posterior lobe of the pituitary body.
Neu'roid (nu'roid). Resembling a nerve.
Neuro-induc'tion. Mental suggestion.
Neuroinid'ia. Deficient nerve-cell nutrition.
Neuro-ino'ma. Same as *Neurofibroma.*
Neuro-inomato'sis. Neurofibromatosis.
Neuroker'atin. Substance of which the neuroglia is composed.
Neurokin'et. An apparatus for stimulating a nerve by percussion.
Neu'rokym, Neu'rokyme (nu'ro-kim). Nervous energy.
Neurolabyrinthi'tis. Inflammation of the nervous structures of the labyrinth.
Neurol'ogist (nu-rol'o-jist). An expert in neurology.
Neurol'ogy (nu-rol'o-je). Scientific study of the nerves.
Neurol'ysis (nu-rol'is-is). 1. Liberation of a nerve from adhesions. 2. Relief of tension upon a nerve obtained by stretching. 3. Exhaustion of nervous energy.
Neurolyt'ic (nu-ro-lit'ik). Destroying nerve-tissue.
Neuro'ma. Tumor made up largely of nerve-substance. **Amputation-n.,** n. of a stump after amputation. **Amyelinic n.,** one containing only non-medullated nerve-fibers. **N. cu'tis,** neuroma seated in the skin. **Cystic n.,** a false n. which has become cystic. **False n.,** one which does not contain genuine nerve-fiber. **Ganglionated n., Ganglionic n.** is composed of true nerve-cells. **Myelinic n.** contains medullated nerve-fibers. **Plexiform n.** is marked by multiple nodulous enlargements along the course of the cutaneous nerves. **N. telangiecto'des** contains an excess of blood-vessels.
Neuromala'cia (nu-ro-mal-a'se-ah). Softening of the nerves.
Neu'romast. A mass of neuro-epithelium forming a sense-organ.
Neurom'atous (nu-rom'at-us). Of the nature of, or pertaining to, neuroma.
Neu'romere (nu'ro-mēr). A segment or section of the cerebrospinal axis.
Neuromime'sis. Hysteric stimulation of organic disease.
Neuromit'tor. Any one of the terminal elements at the peripheral end of a neuron which transfers a stimulus to the neuroceptor of an adjoining nerve.
Neuromus'cular. Pertaining to nerves and muscles.
Neuromyeli'tis. Inflammation of nervous and medullary substance.
Neuromy'on. The neural elements in a muscle.
Neuromyosi'tis. Neuritis blended with myositis.
Neu'ron. A nerve-cell with all its processes.
Neu'ronal. Bromodiethylacetemid; a gray crystalline compound used as a hypnotic.
Neuronat'rophy. Any nervous disease due to sclerosis of neurons.
Neuroneph'ric. Pertaining to the nervous and renal systems.
Neuron'ic. Pertaining to a neuron.
Neuroni'tis (nu-ro-ni'tis). Inflammation or degeneration of neurons.
Neuro'nophage. A phagocyte which is supposed to cause atrophy of nerve ganglion-cells.
Neuronoph'agy. Phagocytic destruction of nerve-cells.
Neuronyx'is. Surgical puncture of a nerve.
Neuroparal'ysis (nu''ro-pa-ral'is-is). Paralysis due to disease of a nerve or nerves.
Neuropath'ic. Pertaining to a nervous disorder.
Neuropathol'ogy. Pathology of nerves and nerve-centers.

Neurop'athy (nu-rop'ath-e). Any nervous disorder.
Neu'rophage (nu'ro-fāj). Same as *Neuronophage.*
Neuropho'nia. A nervous disorder marked by peculiar outcries.
Neuroph'thisis. Wasting of nerve tissue.
Neurophysiol'ogy. Physiology of nervous system.
Neu'ropil. A nerve substance of invertebrate animals.
Neuropi'lem. A complex of minute nerve-fibrils.
Neu'roplasm. The protoplasm of a nerve-cell.
Neuroplas'mic. Pertaining to neuroplasm.
Neuro'plasty. Plastic surgery of a nerve or nerves.
Neuropo'dia. The delicate fibrils forming the termination of axis-cylinder processes.
Neu'ropore. A pore at the anterior end of the anterior cerebral vesicle.
Neuropsy'chiatry. That branch of medicine which deals with cases that are both neurological and mental.
Neuropsychop'athy. A combined nervous and mental disease.
Neuropsycho'sis (nu-ro-si-ko'sis). Nervous disease complicated with mental disorder.
Neuropy'ra. Nervous fever.
Neuropyret'ic. Pertaining to nervous fever.
Neurorecidive' (nu''ro-ra-se-dēv'). Same as *Neurorelapse.*
Neu'rorecurrence (nu''ro-re-ker'ans). Same as *Neurorelapse.*
Neu'rorelapse. Nervous disturbance following the injection of salvarsan for syphilis.
Neuroretini'tis. Inflammation of optic nerve and retina.
Neuror'rhaphy. The stitching together of a cut nerve.
Neurorrhyc'tes hydropho'biæ. Same as *Negri bodies;* see under *Body.*
Neurosarcoklei'sis. Operation for neuralgia by transplanting the nerve from its bony canal to the soft tissues.
Neurosar'coma. A sarcoma with neuromatous elements.
Neurosclero'sis. Hardening of nervous matter.
Neuro'sin. A hypnotic and anodyne preparation of calcium glycerophosphate.
Neuro'sis (nu-ro'sis). A nervous disease, especially a functional disease. **Accident n.,** a neurosis with hysteric symptoms caused by accident or injury. **Anxiety n.,** a form of neurosis characterized by anxious apprehensions. **Association n.,** a condition in which an abnormal mental experience tends to be reproduced, with all its original mental and physical phenomena, when an idea related to the original experience is brought into the mind. **Cyclists' n.,** a sensitive condition of the skin of the thighs, perineum, and scrotum from excessive riding of the bicycle. **Expectation n.,** a neurotic condition in which the expectation of an occurrence induces mental tension, etc. **Fatigue n.,** a neurosis due to nerve tire, as neurasthenia or psychasthenia. **Occupation n., Professional n.,** a nerve disease due to the patient's employment. **Sexual n.,** a neurosis of the sexual function. **Torsion n.,** dysbasia lordotica progressiva. **Traumatic n.,** one which results from an injury. **War n.,** any nervous condition brought on by war conditions. **Westphal's n.,** hysteria with symptoms that simulate multiple sclerosis.
Neuroskel'eton (nu-ro-skel'et-on). Same as *Endoskeleton.*
Neu'rosome (nu'ro-sōm). Any one of the small particles in the ground substance of the protoplasm of neurons.
Neu'rospasm. Nervous twitching of a muscle.
Neurospon'gium. A mesh-work of nerve-fibrils.
Neurostear'ic acid. A fatty acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, from brain : isomeric with stearic acid.
Neurosthe'nia. Excessive nervous power.
Neu'rosuture (nu'ro-sūt-yur). Same as *Neurorrhaphy.*

Neurosyph'ilis. Syphilis of the nervous system.

Neurota'bes (nu-ro-ta'bēz). Tabes due to peripheral neuritis.

Neurotag'ma. Linear arrangement of the structural elements of a nerve-cell.

Neuroten'sion. Nerve-stretching; neurectasis.

Neurotheci'tis. Inflammation of a nerve-sheath.

Neurother'apy. Same as *Psychotherapy.*

Neurothlip'sis. Pressure on a nerve.

Neurot'ic (nu-rot'ik). Pertaining to, or affected by, neurosis.

Neurot'icism. Perverted or excessive nervous action.

Neurotiza'tion. Restoration of a divided nerve.

Neurotol'ogy. The study of the labyrinthine phenomena of brain lesions.

Neu'rotome (nu'ro-tōm). Needle-like knife for nerve-dissection.

Neurot'omy (nu-rot'om-e). Dissection or cutting of nerves.

Neurot'ony. Nerve-stretching.

Neurotrau'ma. Wounding of a nerve.

Neu'rotripsy (nu'ro-trip-se). The crushing or bruising of a nerve.

Neurotrophasthe'nia. Defective nutrition of the nervous system.

Neurot'rophy. Nutrition of nerve tissue.

Neurotrop'ic. Having an affinity for nervous tissue.

Neurot'ropism. The attractive influence which nervous tissue exerts.

Neurotro'sis. Wounding of a nerve.

Neurovarico'sis. Varicose state of the fibers of a nerve.

Neu'tral. Neither basic nor acid.

Neu'tralize (nu'tral-iz). To deprive of acid or alkaline qualities.

Neutrope'nia. Deficiency in the neutrophil cells of blood.

Neu'trophil (nu'tro-fil). Stainable by neutral dyes.

Neutrophil'ia. Increase in the neutrophil leukocytes of the blood.

Neutrophil'ic, Neutroph'ilous. Neutrophil.

Neutrotax'is. The attractive or repellent influence of neutrophil leukocytes.

Ne'void. Resembling a nevus. **N. elephantiasis.** Same as *Lymph-scrotum.*

Nevolipo'ma. Venous nevus associated with lipoma.

Ne'vus, Næ'vus. Pigmented spot on the skin. **N. ara'neus.** Same as *Acne rosacea.* **Capillary n.,** one that involves the skin capillaries. **Cutaneous n.,** a skin nevus. **N. lipomato'des,** one which contains a mass of fat. **N. mater'nus,** congenital angioma, mother's mark, or birthmark. **N. pigmento'sus,** a pigmented mole. **N. vascula'ris,** an angiomatous n. or birthmark. **Venous n.,** one composed mainly of veins.

New growth. A neoplasm or neoformation.

New'ton's rings. See under *Ring.*

NH_3. Ammonia.

NH_4Cl. Ammonium chlorid.

NH_4NO_3. Ammonium nitrate.

Ni. Symbol of *Nickel.*

Nick'el. A white metal with medicinal salts.

Ni'col prism. Two slabs of Iceland spar for polarizing light.

Nicol'lia. A genus of protozoa parasitic in the blood.

Nicotian'in. A fragrant principle from tobacco.

Nic'otin (nik'ot-in). Poisonous fluid base, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, from tobacco.

Nicotin'ic acid. An acid, $C_6H_5NO_2$, from nicotin, bone oil, etc.

Nic'otinism (nik'ot-in-izm). Poisoning by tobacco or by nicotin.

Nic'oulin. An antitetanic drug, $C_3H_4O_5$.

Nic'tating, Nic'titating. Winking; winking rapidly.

Nicta'tion, Nictita'tion. The act of winking.

Ni'dus (ni'dus). A nest; point of origin or focus of a morbid process. **N. hirun'dinis,** the swallow's nest; a depression in the cerebellum, between the posterior velum and uvula.

Nie'meyer's pill (ne'mi-erz). A pill of quinin, digitalis, and opium.

Night'-blindness. Defect or failure of vision in the night. **N.-soil,** the ordure of a privy. **N.-sweat,** copious sweating in bed at night, as in tuberculosis. **N.-terrors,** a kind of nightmare in children; pavor nocturnus.

Night'mare. Oppressive dreams attended with fright and sense of suffocation.

Nigro'sin. Anilin black, $C_{36}H_{27}N_3$; a microscopic stain.

Nikal'gin (ni-kal'in). A local anesthetic preparation of quinin, h drochloric acid, and urea.

Ninhy'drin. Triketohydrindenhydrate: used in testing for albumin, peptone, amino-acids, etc.

Ninth nerve. See *Glossopharyngeal* in *Nerves, Table of.*

Niphablep'sia (nif-ah-blep'se-ah). Same as *Snow-blindness.*

N'p'ple. The conical organ which gives outlet to the milk; mammilla or teat. **N.-line,** vertical line through the nipple

Nirvan'in. A local anesthetic, $C_{14}H_{20}N_2O_4.HCl$, one-tenth as powerful as cocain.

Nl'sus (nl'sus). An effort, tendency, or molimen.

Nit. The egg of a louse.

Ni'ter. Potassium nitrate; saltpeter.

Ni'ton. Same as *Radium-emanation.*

Nl'trate. Any salt of nitric acid.

Ni'trated. Combined with nitric acid or niter.

Nl'tre (nl'ter). Same as *Niter.*

Nitre'mia, Nitræ'mia. Excess of nitrogen in the blood.

Ni'tric acid (nl'trik). See *Acid.*

Nitrifica'tion. Conversion of the nitrogen contained in ammonia into nitrous and nitric acid.

Ni'trifying. Forming nitrous and nitric acid; said of bacteria.

Ni'tril. Any combination of nitrogen with a trivalent radical.

Nl'trite (nl'trit). Any salt of nitrous acid.

Nl'tritoid crisis. See under *Crisis.*

Nitritu'ria. The presence of nitrites in the urine.

Nitrobacte'ria. Bacteria changing ammonia into nitrogen acids.

Nitroben'zol. A poisonous benzol derivative, $C_6H_5NO_2$, used in perfuming soap.

Nitrocel'lulose. Pyroxylin or gun-cotton.

Nl'troform. Trinitrobenzene; an inflammable substance, $CH(NO_2)_3$.

Ni'trogen. A colorless gas found free in the air: symbol N. **Alloxuric n.,** nitrogen in the form of alloxur bases. See *Purine bases,* under *Purine.* **Amide n., Amino n.,** that portion of the nitrogen in protein that exists in the form of acid amides. **Authentic n.** Same as *Legitimate n.* **Filtrate n.** See *Nonprotein n.* **Illegitimate n.,** that part of administered nitrogen which is not found in the excreta and the retention of which in the organism is not justifiable. **Justifiable n.** Same as *Legitimate n.* **Legitimate n.,** that part of administered nitrogen which is used by the organism in building up its own tissues or else is excreted. **N. monoxide,** a colorless gas, N_2O, or nitrous oxide, having a sweetish taste and a pleasant odor. It causes a condition of temporary asphyxiation and unconsciousness when inhaled, and is administered to produce this condition for the performance of minor operations. Called also *Laughing gas* and *Nitrous oxid.* **Nomadic n.,** free nitrogen from the air which enters into plant and animal growth. **Nonprotein n.,** the nitrogenous constituents of the blood exclusive of the protein

bodies. It consists of the nitrogen of urea, uric acid, creatine, creatinine, amino-acids, polypeptides, and an undetermined part known as *Rest n.* **N. pentoxide,** a crystalline compound, N_2O_5, or nitric anhydride, which combines with water to form nitric acid. **N. peroxide, N. tetroxide,** a poisonous volatile liquid, N_2O_4, giving off brownish irritant fumes. **Rest n.** See under *Non-protein n.*

Ni'trogen lag. The time elapsing after the administration of a protein before there appears in the urine nitrogen equal in amount to that contained in the protein.

Ni'trogen partition. The percentage of total nitrogen in the urine represented by each of the nitrogenous constituents.

Nitrogeniza'tion. The act of impregnating with nitrogen.

Nitrog'enous (ni-troj'en-us). Containing nitrogen.

Nitroglyc'erin (ni-tro-glis'er-in). An explosive liquid, glyceryl trinitrate, $C_3H_5N_3O_9$: a vasodilator.

Nitrohydrochlo'ric acid. See *Acid.*

Nitrosac'charose (ni-tro-sak'ka-rōs). A resinous explosive and a vasodilator like nitroglycerin.

Nitrosal'ol (ni-tro-sal'ol). Yellow crystalline powder used in making salophen.

Ni'trous acid. See *Acid.* **N. oxid,** laughing-gas, N_2O; an anesthetic.

Niveau diagno'sis (ne-vo'). Localization of the exact level of a lesion.

N. N. R. An abbreviation for *New and Non-official Remedies,* a book containing a description (action, uses, standards) of proprietary articles which have been accepted as conforming to the rules of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association; of such simple non-proprietary and non-official substances as seem of sufficient importance to warrant their inclusion, and of simple pharmaceutical preparations the inclusion of which is believed to give useful information to physicians.

No. An abbreviation of L. *nu'mero,* "to the number of."

No. 102. Luargol.

No. 132. Eparseno.

No. 190. Stovarsol.

No. 205. See *Bayer 205.*

No. 309. Forneau. See *Forneau 309.*

No. 592. Dioxydiamido-arsenobenzol.

No. 606. Arsphenamine.

No. 914. Neo-arsphenamine.

No. 1116. Galyl.

No. 1151. Ludyl.

No. 1495. A proprietary preparation suggested for use in syphilis.

N_2O. Nitrous oxid.

N_2O_3. Nitrogen trioxid.

N_2O_5. Nitrogen pentoxid.

Nocar'dia. A genus of trichomycetes, formerly called *Streptothrix.*

Nocardio'sis. Infection with Nocardia.

Noci-association. Unconscious discharge of nervous energy under the stimulus of injury.

Nocicep'tor. The mechanism for the reception of stimuli of injury.

Noci-in'fluence. Injurious or traumatic influence.

Nocipercep'tion. The perception by the system of traumatic stimuli.

Noctambula'tion. Sleep-walking; somnambulism.

Noctur'nal. Pertaining to the night. **N. emission,** involuntary escape of semen in sleep.

No'dal points. Same as *Cardinal points.* **N. rhythm.** See *Rhythm.*

Nod'ding spasm. Chronic spasm of the sternomastoid muscles: salaam convulsion.

Node. A swelling, knot, or protuberance. **N. of Aschoff and Tawara.** Same as *Auriculoventricular n.* **Atrioventricular n., Auriculoventricular n.,** fibers at the base of the interauricular septum, and, forming the beginning of the auriculoventricular bundle or bundle of His. Called also *Auriculoventricular n.* and *Node of Tawara.* **Bouchard's n's.,** nodules on the second joints of the fingers, believed to be symptomatic of gastrectasis. **Fereol's n's.,** subcutaneous nodes occurring in acute rheumatism. **Gouty n.,** one due to gouty inflammation. **Haygarth's n's.,** joint swellings in arthritis deformans. **Heberden's n's.,** nodes on the fingers in advanced life. **Hensen's n.,** an area of cell-proliferation in the impregnated ovum in which the primitive streak begins. **N. of Keith and Flack.** See *Sino-auricular n.* **Legendre's n's.,** Bouchard's nodosities. **Lymph-n's., Lymphatic n's.,** the gland-like structures arranged in groups interposed throughout the lymphatic circulation. Called also *Lymph-glands* or *Lymphatic glands.* **Meynét's n's.,** nodules in the capsules of joints and in tendons in rheumatic conditions, especially of children. **Parrot's n.,** a syphilitic node on the outer table of the skull. **Piedric n's.,** the nodes seen on the hair in piedra. **N's. of Ranvier,** nodes produced by constrictions on medullated nerve-fibers at an interval of about one millimeter. **Schmidt's n.,** the medullated interannular segment of a nerve-fiber. **Singers' n.,** hypertrophy of the edge of the vocal cords from continued irritation, as in singers. **Sino-auricular n.,** a remnant of primitive fibers found in all mammalian hearts at the junction of the superior vena cava with the terminal band of the right auricle. Called also *Node of Keith and Flack.* **Syphilitic n.,** a swelling upon a bone due to syphilitic periostitis. **N. of Tawara.** See *Auriculoventricular n.*

No'dose (no'dōs). Having nodes or projections.

Nodos'ity. 1. A node. 2. The quality of being nodose.

Nod'ular. Marked with, or resembling, nodules.

Nod'ule. 1. A small node or boss. 2. Anterior segment of the inferior vermis of the cerebellum in fourth ventricle. **Albini's n's.,** gray nodules of the size of sago grains, sometimes seen on the free edges of the auriculoventricular valves of infants. They are remains of fetal structures. **Apple jelly n's.,** light reddish elevations on the surfaces of leprous ulcers. **N. of Arantius.** Same as *Corpus arantii.* **Aschoff's n's.,** nodules in the myocardium in rheumatism. **Bianchi's n's.,** corpora arantii. **Bouchard's n's.,** nodes sometimes seen on the joints of the fingers and toes in cases of gastrectasia. **Epicardial n's.,** nodules over the vessels of the epicardium, probably due to high pressure. **Gamna n's.,** brown or yellow pigmented nodules seen in the spleen in certain cases of enlargement and called by Gamna *Nodules tabac.* **Jeanselme's n's.,** nodules on the limbs near the joints due to nocardia infection; called also *Juxta-articular n's.* and *Steiner's tumors.* **Juxta-articular n's.,** Jeanselme's nodules. **Kerkring's n., Köster's n.,** a tubercle composed of one giant-cell enclosed by a double layer of cells. **Leishmann's n's.,** the pinkish nodules seen in the non-ulcerative keloid-like type of oriental sore. **Lymph n.** See *Lymph-nodes,* under *Node.* **Morgagni's n's.,** the corpora arantii. **Pearly n.,** one of the nodules of bovine tuberculosis. **Pulp n.,** a mass of dentin found in the pulp cavity of a tooth. Called also *Pulp stone.* **N. tabac.** See *Gamna n's.* **Triticeous n.** See *Corpus triticeum.*

Noematach'ograph. Device for registering time required in mental operations.

Noematachom'eter. Instrument for measuring the time required in mental operation.

Nogu'chi's test (no-goo'tshe). A serum reaction test for syphilis.

No'li-me-tan'gere. Rodent ulcer: malignant ulceration.

No'ma (no'mah). Gangrenous sore mouth. **N. puden'di, N. vul'væ,** ulceration of the pudenda of young children.

No'menclature (no'men-kla-chur). System of technical terms; terminology.

Nom'ogram. The graphic representation produced in nomography.

Nomog'raphy. A graphic method by which the relation between any number of variables is represented graphically.

Nomotop'ic. Occurring in a normal place.

No'nan. Recurring every ninth (eighth) day.

Non com'pos men'tis [L.]. Not of sound mind.

Non-conduc'tor. Any substance that does not readily transmit electricity, light, or heat.

Nonip'ara. A woman pregnant for the ninth time.

Non-med'ullated nerve-fiber. Gray nerve-fiber of the sympathetic nerves and ganglia.

Non-met'al. Any element which is not a metal.

Non-pro'tein ni'trogen. See under *Nitrogen.*

No'nus. L. for *ninth;* the hypoglossal nerve.

Non-vi'able. Not capable of living.

No'opsyche (no'o-si-ke). Intellectual processes.

Noothymopsy'chic. Pertaining to the intellectual and the affective processes of the mind.

N. O. P. H. N. Abbreviation for *National Organization for Public Health Nursing.*

Nor'dau's disease. Degeneracy.

No'ri. A Japanese culture-gelatin.

Norm. A fixed or ideal standard.

Nor'ma. A line established to define the aspects of the cranium.

Norma'col. A proprietary laxative.

Nor'mal. Agreeing with the regular and established type.

Nor'moblast, Nor'mocyte. A nucleated red blood-corpuscle of the ordinary size.

Normochroma'sia. Normal staining reaction in a cell or tissue.

Nor'mocyte (nor'mo-sīt). A normal non-nucleated erythrocyte.

Normocyto'sis. A normal state of the leukocytes.

Normo-orthocyto'sis. Increase in the total number of leukocytes in the blood, but with a normal proportion among the different varieties.

Normopla'sia. A normal variation in the character of a cell.

Normoskeocyto'sis. Normality in the white cells of the blood with the presence of immature forms.

Norris's corpuscles. Decolorized blood-corpuscles.

Norwe'gian itch. Scabies characterized by pustules and crusts.

Nose. The special organ of the sense of smell. **N.-piece,** device for attaching several objectives to a microscope.

Nose'ma (no-se'mah). Illness or disease.

Nosenceph'alus. A fetus with defective cranium and brain.

Nosochthonag'raphy. Geography of endemic diseases.

Nosoco'mium. A hospital or infirmary.

Nos'ode (nos'ōd). Any disease product used as a remedy.

Nosog'eny (no-soj'en-e). Same as *Pathogenesis.*

Nosog'raphy (no-sog'raf-e). A description of diseases.

Nosohe'mia. Blood disease.

Noso-intoxica'tion. Intoxication by the harmful products of disease.

Nosol'ogy (no-sol'o-je). The scientific classification of disease.

Nosoma'nia. Insane belief that one is diseased.

Nosomyco'sis. A disease caused by a parasitic fungus.

Noson'omy. The classification of diseases.

Nosopar'asite. An organism found in conjunction with a disease which it is able to modify but not to produce.

Nos'ophen (nos'o-fen). A yellow antiseptic powder.

Nosopho'bia (nos-o-fo'be-ah). Morbid dread of sickness.

Nosopoiet'ic. Causing or producing disease.

Nosotoxico'sis. Poisoning by retained bodily waste.

Nosotox'in. A toxin resulting from some disease process.

Nosot'rophy. The care and nursing of the sick.

Nostal'gia, Nos'talgy. Homesickness or longing for one's native land.

Nostoma'nia. Intense or insane nostalgia.

Nos'trils (nos'trilz). The anterior nares.

Nos'trum. A quack, patent, or secret remedy.

No'tal. Of, or pertaining to, the back; dorsal.

Notal'gia (no-tal'je-ah). Pain in the back.

Notancepha'lia (no-tan-se-fa'le-ah). Absence of back of skull.

Notch. An indentation on the edge of a bone or other organ. **Intervertebral n.,** depression of intervertebral pedicles on upper or lower surface. **Ischiatic n.** See *Sacrosciatic n.* **Jugular n.,** notch forming posterior boundary of jugular foramen. **Nasal n.,** interval between internal angular processes of frontal bone. **Popliteal n.,** depression of posterior surface of head of tibia between two tuberosities. **N. of Rivinus,** defect in osseous tympanic ring filled with Shrapnell's membrane. **Sacrosciatic n.,** one of two notches on posterior border of innominate bone. **Sigmoid n.,** deep impression separating coronoid and condyloid processes. **Supraternal n.,** depression at top of manubrium. **Suprascapular n.,** notch in superior border of scapula.

Note-blindness. Inability to read musical notes, due to a central lesion.

Notencephal'ocele. Hernial protrusion of brain at the back of the head.

Notenceph'alus. Fetus affected with notencephalocele.

No'tifiable. Said of diseases that are required to be made known to the board of health.

No'tochord (no'to-kord). Rod-shaped body below the primitive groove of the embryo, defining the primitive axis.

Notom'elus. A fetus with accessory limbs attached to the back.

Notomyeli'tis. Inflammation of the spinal cord.

Nou'menal. Pertaining to rational intuition independent of sensual perception.

Nou'menon. An object of intuition independent of sensual perception.

No'vain (no'va-in). A poisonous principle from Liebig's extract of meat.

Novar'gan. A protein preparation of silver: used in gonorrhea.

Novarsenoben'zol. Same as *Neosalvarsan.*

Novas'pirin. A white powder, used like aspirin. Dose, 10–15 gr. (0.66–1 gm.).

Novas'urol. See *Merbaphen.*

Novat'ophan. The ethyl ester of atophan: used like atophan.

Novo'cain. A local anesthetic compound, $C_{13}H_{21}O_2N_2Cl$, used like cocain.

No'vocol. A proprietary preparation for tuberculosis, bronchitis, etc.

Novoi'odin. A proprietary disinfectant preparation.

Nox'ious (nok'shus). Hurtful; not wholesome.

N. P. N. Abbreviation for *Non-protein nitrogen.*

N-rays. See under *Ray.*

Nubec'ula. Slight cloudiness, as of the cornea or the urine.

Nubil'ity. Marriageableness; fitness to marry: used of the female.

Nu'cha (nu'kah). The nape, back, or scruff of the neck.

Nuck's canal or **diverticulum** (nooks). See *Canal.*

Nu'clear. Of, or pertaining to, a nucleus. **N.-cell,** a nerve-cell made up of a nucleus surrounded by branching protoplasm.

Nu'clease. A ferment produced by bacteria which has bacteriolytic power on the organism in which it was formed.

Nu'cleated (nu'kle-a-ted). Having a nucleus or nuclei.

Nucle'ic acid. An acid, $C_{30}H_{52}N_9P_3O_{17}$, derivable from nuclein.

Nu'clein. A protein, $C_{29}H_{49}N_9P_3O_{22}$, found in cell-nuclei.

Nuclein'ic acid (nu-kle-in'ik). Same as *Nucleic acid.*

Nucleo-al'bumin. A nuclein from cell-protoplasm.

Nucleo-albuminu'ria. Presence of nucleo-albumin in urine.

Nucleo-al'bumose. Partly hydrated nucleo-albumin.

Nucleo-anal'ysis. Analysis of the nucleated leukocytes of the blood.

Nucleochyle'ma. The ground-substance of the nucleus of a cell.

Nucleof'ugal. Moving away from the nucleus.

Nucleohis'ton. A substance from leukocytes, made up of nuclein and histon.

Nucle'olar. Of, or pertaining to, a nucleolus.

Nucle'oliform. Resembling a nucleolus.

Nucle'olin. The substance of the nucleolus.

Nucle'olus. A nucleus-like body within the nucleus of a cell.

Nucleomi'crosome. Any one of the minute segments of a chromatin fiber.

Nucleop'etal movement. The movement of a male pronucleus toward the female.

Nu'cleoplasm. The achromatin, or unstainable part of a nucleus.

Nucleopro'tein. A nuclein with a relatively large amount of albumin.

Nu'cleose (nu'kle-ōs). Any albumose of the class to which the vegetable nucleo-albumins belong.

Nucleother'apy. Nuclein-therapy. See *Therapy.*

Nucleotox'in. A toxin from cell-nuclei; also, any toxin which affects cell-nuclei.

Nu'cleus. 1. A spheroid body within a cell; the core or center of a cell. 2. A mass of gray matter in the central nervous system. **N. abducen'tis,** nucleus of origin of the abducens nerve, a gray mass in the lower part of the pons, near floor of fourth ventricle. **N. ambig'uus,** n. of glossopharyngeal in oblongata. **N. amyg'dalæ,** mass at lateral end of descending horn of lateral ventricle of brain. **N. angula'ris, Bechterew's n.,** group of cells placed dorsad to *Deiters's n.* **Burdach's n.** See *N. funiculi cuneati.* **Caudal n.,** the oculomotor n. **N. caudа'tus,** part of striated n. seen in lateral ventricle. **Cinereous n.,** gray matter of restiform bodies. **Deiters's n.,** in the oblongata, near entry of auditory nerve-roots. **Dentate n.,** gray lamina in central trunk of either hemisphere of cerebellum. **N. embolifor'mis,** small mass near dentate n. and N. fastigii. **N. fasti'gii,** flat mass of gray matter in cerebellum, over roof of fourth ventricle. **Germinal n.,** result of union of male and female pronuclei. **N. gra'cilis,** column of gray substance in the dorsal pyramid of oblongata. **Gray n.,** gray substance of spinal cord. **Hypoglossal n.,** nucleus in the oblongata forming origin of hypoglossal nerve. **Intraventricular n.** Same as *N. caudatus.* **Kölliker's n.,** gray mass around canal of cord. **Laryngeal n.,** n. of origin of nerve-fibers to larynx. **Lenticular n.,** part of corpus striatum external to the third ventricle. **Motor n.,** any collection of cells in central nervous system giving origin to a motor nerve. **Oculomotor n.,** n. of oculomotor

nerve under aqueduct of Sylvius. **Olivary n.,** mass of gray matter in oblongata producing a swelling on the surface; olivary body. **Polypous n.,** pulpy mass in center of intervertebral disks. **Pyramidal n.,** inner accessory olivary n. **N. quintus,** nucleus of trigeminal nerve. **Red n.,** reddish mass in tegmentum of crus cerebri. **Vesicular n.,** cell-n., the membrane of which stains deeply, while central part is rather pale. **N. vestibula'ris.** Same as *Bechterew's n.* **Vitelline n.,** nucleus produced by fusion of male and female pronuclei in vitellus. **Westphal's n.,** origin of part of trochlear fibers; situated posterior to trochlear n. **White n.,** white part of dentate body.

Nu'el's space. See *Space.*

Nuhn's gland (noonz). Mucous gland on either side of frenum of tongue.

Nullip'ara. A woman who has never borne a child.

Nullipar'ity. Condition of being nulliparous.

Nullip'arous (nul-lip'ar-us). Having never borne a child.

Numer'ical at'rophy. Atrophy from loss in size and in number of anatomic elements.

Num'miform, Num'mular. Resembling a pile of coins.

Nummula'tion. The assumption of a nummular form.

Nunna'tion. The nasalizing of sounds or words.

Nup'tiality. The proportion of marriages to the population.

Nurse (ners). A person who takes care of the sick, wounded, or enfeebled, especially one who makes a profession of it. **District n.,** the name given in Great Britain to a visiting nurse, from the fact that such a nurse was placed in charge of each one of the districts into which the city or community was divided. **Graduate n.,** a nurse who is a graduate of a training-school. **Public health n.,** a graduate nurse employed in a community to safeguard the health of its people. She gives care to the sick or their homes, promotes health by teaching families how to keep well, and assists in the prevention of disease. **Queen's n.,** in Great Britain, a district nurse who has been trained at or in accordance with the regulations of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses. **Registered n.,** a graduate nurse who has been registered and licensed to practice by a State Board of Nurse Examiners or other state authority. Such a nurse is legally entitled to place the letters R. N. after her name. **School n.,** a trained nurse whose duties are to visit the elementary public schools and supplement the work of the physician in medical inspection of schools. **Trained n.,** a nurse who has been trained in and graduated from a training-school. **Visiting n.,** a trained nurse, employed by an association, whose duties consist in visiting and caring for the sick poor in their homes. **Wet n.,** a woman who furnishes breast feeding for the infants of others.

Nur'ses' contracture. Tetany of nursing women.

Nuta'tion (nu-ta'shun). The act of nodding; to-and-fro movement.

Nut'gall. See *Galla.*

Nut'meg. See *Myristica.* **N. liver,** liver passively congested, often from cardiac disease.

Nu'tramin, Nu'tramine. Same as *Vitamine.*

Nutres'cin. A substance thought to be essential for the nutrition of the cell.

Nu'triant. A drug which affects the nutritive or metabolic processes of the body.

Nutricep'tor. A receptor which combines with nutritive matter.

Nu'trient (nu'tre-ent). Nourishing; aiding nutrition.

Nu'triment (nu'trim-ent). Nourishment; nutritious material.

Nu'trin. A nutritive albuminous substance.

Nutri'tion. The process of assimilating food.

Nutrit'ious (nu-trish'us). Affording nourishment.
Nu'tritive. Pertaining to, or affording, nutrition.
Nutrito'rium. The apparatus of nutrition.
Nu'trose. A proprietary sodium salt of casein.
Nuttall'ia. A genus of protozoan blood parasites causing a disease of horses.
Nuttallio'sis. Infection with Nuttallia.
Nux vom'ica. Poisonous seed of *Strychnos nux vomica:* it yields strychnin and brucin.
Nyctalo'pia. Night-blindness (less correctly, day-blindness; hemeralopia).
Nyctopho'bia (nik-to-fo'be-ah). Morbid dread of darkness.
Nyctu'ria (nik-tu're-ah). Nocturnal incontinence of urine; habitual urination in bed.
Nym'pha (nim'fah). A labium minus.
Nymphi'tis. Inflammation of a nympha.
Nympho'lepsy. 1. Ecstatic frenzy; morbid exaltation. 2. Surgical removal of the nymphæ.
Nymphoma'nia. Insane sexual desire in a female.
Nymphoma'niac. One who is affected with nymphomania.
Nymphon'cus. Swelling or enlargement of the nymphæ.
Nymphot'omy (nim-fot'om-e). Excision of nymphæ or clitoris.
Nys'sa. Genus of trees. See *Tupelo.*
Nystag'mograph. Instrument for recording the movements of nystagmus.
Nystag'mus. Continuous rolling movement of eyeball. **Aural n.,** a form due to labyrinthine disturbance. **Cheyne's n.,** a peculiar rhythmical eye-movement. **Lateral n.,** a rolling of the eyes horizontally, or to right and left. **Miners' n.,** a variety of n. peculiar to miners. **Palatal n.,** spasm of the levator palati muscle. **Rotatory n.,** rotation of eyes about the visual axis. **Vertical n.,** up-and-down movement of eyes. **Vestibular n.,** nystagmus due to ear disease.
Nyxis (niks'is). Puncture or pricking.

O.

O. Symbol of *oxygen;* abbreviation for *oculus,* eye; *octarius,* pint; *opening.*
Oak. See *Quercus.*
Oak'um (o'kum). Prepared fiber from old ropes.
Oa'rium (o-a're-um). Same as *Ovary.*
Ob-. Prefix, signifying *against;* in *front* of, etc.
Obdormi'tion (ob-dor-mi'shun). Local numbness from nerve-pressure.
Obduc'tion (ob-duk'shun). A medicolegal autopsy.
Obe'lion. A point on the sagittal suture where it is crossed by line between the parietal foramina.
Obes'ity (o-bes'it-e). Fatness; corpulence.
O'bex. A thickening of ependyma over the calamus scriptorius.
Obfusca'tion. The act of rendering or becoming obscure; a darkening.
Object-blind'ness. Condition in which objects seen make no impression on the mind.
Ob'ject-glass. The lens of a microscope nearest the object.
Objec'tive. 1. Perceptible to the senses. 2. Same as *Object-glass.*
Ob'ligate. Necessary; compulsory **O. aerobion,** a microbe that cannot live without free oxygen. **O. parasite,** a parasite that is always and necessarily a parasite.
Oblique (ob-leek'). Slanting; inclined.

Obli'quus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Oblitera'tion. Complete removal, surgical or other.

Oblonga'ta (ob-long-ga'tah). Same as *Medulla oblongata.*

Obses'sion (ob-sesh'un). Demoniacal possession.

Obstet'ric, Obstet'rical. Pertaining to obstetrics.

Obstetric'ian (ob-stet-rish'un). One who practises obstetrics.

Obstet'rics (ob-stet'riks). The art of managing childbirth cases.

Obstipa'tion (ob-stip-a'shur). Intractable constipation.

Obstruc'tion. The act of blocking or clogging; state of being clogged. **Intestinal o.,** any hindrance to the passage of the feces.

Ob'struent. 1. Causing obstruction. 2. An astringent remedy.

Obtund'. To dull or blunt.

Obtun'dent, Obtun'der. A soothing or demulcent agent.

Ob'turator. A disk or plate that closes an opening.

Obtu'sion. A deadening or blunting of sensitiveness.

Occip'ital. Of, or pertaining to, the occiput. **O. lobe,** the posterior portion of the cerebellum, somewhat more extensive than the occipital area.

Occipita'lis. The posterior part of the occipitofrontalis.

Oc'ciput (ok'sip-ut). The back part of the head.

Occlu'sal. Pertaining to closure: applied to the grinding surfaces of teeth.

Occlu'sion. 1. The act of closure or state of being closed. 2. A state of molecular adhesion between a precipitate and a soluble substance or between a gas and metal. 3. The contact of the teeth of both jaws when closed or during those excursive movments of the mandible which are essential to the function of mastication (A. D. A.). **Abnormal o.,** occlusion when any of the teeth are not in a position to meet normally. **Afunction o.,** dental malocclusion which prevents mastication. **Anatomic o.,** occlusion in which all the teeth are present and occlude normally according to the anatomic standard. **Buccal o.,** Angle's term for the position of a buccal tooth when it is outside the line of occlusion. **Capsular o.,** operative closure of the perinephric capsule for the relief of floating kidney. **Central o., Centric o.,** occlusion of the teeth when the jaws are closed in the normal position. **Distal o.,** Angle's term for the position of a tooth when it is posterior to the line of occlusion. **Eccentric o.,** the occlusion of the teeth when the lower jaw has moved from the position of rest. **Functional o.,** such contact of the teeth of both jaws as will provide the highest efficiency during all the excursive movements of the jaws which are essential to the function of mastication without producing trauma (A. D. A.). **Hyperfunctional o.,** traumatic occlusion. **Labial o.,** Angle's term for the position of a labial tooth when it is anterior to the line of occlusion. **Lateral o.,** the occlusion of the teeth when the lower jaw is moved to the right or left of central occlusion. **Line of o.** See under *Line.* **Linguai o.,** Angle's term for the position of a tooth when it is inside or behind the line of occlusion. **Mesial o.,** the position of a tooth when it is too mesial to be normal. **Normal o.,** the meeting of the teeth when they are in the normal position and relationship. **Protrusive o.,** occlusion of the teeth when the mandible is anterior to central occlusion. **O. of pupil,** closure of the pupil by an opaque membrane. **Retrusive o.,** occlusion of the teeth when the mandible is posterior to central occlusion. **Supra o.,** occlusion in which one of the teeth is longer than normal. **Traumatic o.,** the occlusal condition that exists when normal occlusion is absent, resulting in abnormal and injurious distribution of stress.

Occult. Obscure or hidden from view.

Occupa'tion neuro'sis or **disease.** Any affection of nerves due to employment. **O. neuralgia,** pain associated with certain occupation neuroses.

Ocel'lus (o-sel'lus). A simple eye; one of the constituents of a compound eye.

Ochle'sis (ok-le'sis). Disease caused by overcrowding of houses or ships.

Ochlopho'bia (ok-lo-fo'be-ah). Insane fear of crowds.

Ochroder'mia. Yellowness of the skin.

Ochrom'eter. An instrument for measuring the capillary blood-pressure.

Ochron'osus (o-kron'o-sus). Any disease marked by yellowness.

Oc'tad. Any octavalent element or radical.

Oc'tan. Recurring on the eighth (seventh) day.

Octa'rius (ok-ta're-us). L. for *Pint.*

Octav'alent. Having the quantivalence of eight.

Octip'ara. A woman who has borne eight children.

Oc'ular. 1. Pertaining to the eye. 2. Same as *Eye-piece.*

Oc'ulist. One who is expert in eye diseases.

Oculocar'diac reflex. See under *Reflex.*

Oculofa'cial. Pertaining to the eyes and face.

Oculogyra'tion (ok''u-lo-ji-ra'shun). The movement of the eyeball.

Oculogy'ric (ok''u-lo-ji'rik). Causing movements of the eye.

Oculomet'roscope. A new instrument for performing retinoscopy.

Oculomo'tor. Pertaining to eye-movements. **O. nerve,** the third cranial nerve.

Oculomoto'rius. The oculomotor nerve.

Oculomyco'sis. Any eye disease caused by a fungus.

Oculona'sal. Pertaining to the eye and the nose.

Oculopu'pillary. Pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

Oculoreac'tion. The ophthalmic reaction.

Oculozygomat'ic line. One of Jadelot's lines, said to indicate spinal disease in children.

Oc'ulus (ok'u-lus). L. for *Eye.*

O. D. Abbreviation for *oc'ulus dex'ter,* "right eye."

O'dol. A proprietary salol mouth-wash.

Odontag'ra. Toothache originating from gout.

Odontal'gia. Toothache; pain in a tooth or teeth.

Odontatro'phia. Atrophy of teeth.

Odontex'esis. The cleaning, scraping, and polishing of the teeth.

Odonti'asis. Dentition; also, disorder caused by dentition.

Odon'tinoid. A tumor composed of tooth-substance.

Odonti'tis (o-don-ti'tis). Inflammation of a tooth.

Odon'toblast. One of the connective-tissue cells by which dentin is developed.

Odontoblasto'ma. A tumor of dentin.

Odontoboth'rion. A tooth socket.

Odontobothri'tis. Inflammation of alveoli of teeth.

Odon'tocele. An alveolodental cyst.

Odontoceram'ic. Pertaining to porcelain teeth.

Odontoceram'otechny. The art of making porcelain teeth.

Odontocla'sis. The condition in which an erupted tooth is covered with a hood of gingival tissue.

Odontocla'sis. Breaking of a tooth.

Odon'toclast. A cell that helps to absorb the roots of a milk-tooth.

Odontodyn'ia. Toothache.

Odon'togen. The substance which develops into dentin.

Odontog'eny (o-don-toj'en-e). The development of teeth.

Odon'toglyph. Instrument for scraping the teeth.

Odon'togram. A tracing made by the odontograph.
Odon'tograph. An instrument for recording the unevenness of surface of tooth enamel.
Odontog'raphy (o-don-tog'raf-e). A description of the teeth.
Odon'toid (o-don'toid). Like a tooth.
Odon'tol. A proprietary toothache cure.
Odon'tolith. Tartar of the teeth.
Odontol'ogy (o-don-tol'o-je). Scientific study of the teeth.
Odontolox'ia. Irregularity of the teeth.
Odonto'ma (o-don-to'mah). An exostosis on a tooth. **Coronary o.,** one attacking the crown of a tooth. **Radicular o.,** one attacking the root of a tooth.
Odon'tome (o-don'tōm). Same as *Odontoma.*
Odontonecro'sis. Necrosis, or massive decay of a tooth.
Odontoneural'gia. Neuralgic pain in the teeth.
Odontonosol'ogy. Dentistry.
Odontoparallax'is. Irregularity of the teeth.
Odontop'athy (o-don-top'ath-e). Any disease of the teeth.
Odontoperios'teum. Same as *Peridontium.*
Odontopho'bia. Morbid dread of teeth.
Odontoplero'sis. The operation of filling teeth.
Odontop'risis. Grinding of the teeth.
Odontora'diograph. A radiograph of a tooth or of the teeth.
Odontorrha'gia (o-don-to-ra'je-ah). Hemorrhage following extraction of a tooth.
Odontortho'sis. The straightening of dental irregularities.
Odon'toscope. A dental mirror for examining the teeth.
Odonto'sis (o-don-to'sis). Dentition; odontogeny.
Odon'totechny. Dentistry.
Odontother'apy. Treatment of diseased teeth.
Odontot'omy. The operation of cutting into a tooth.
Odontot'rypy. The boring or drilling of a tooth.
Odorif'erous. Fragrant; emitting an odor.
Odynopha'gia (o-din-o-fa'je-ah). Painful swallowing of food.
Œcoid, Œdema, and other words in **Œ-.** See *Ecoid, Edema,* etc.
Œcology. See *Ecology.*
Oehl's layer. The stratum lucidum of the epidermis.
Œnanthotox'in. Poisonous resin, $C_{17}H_{22}O_5$, from *Œnanthe crocata.*
Œsophagos'toma. A genus of worm parasitic in the intestines of various animals.
Œsophagostomi'asis. Presence of œsophagostoma in the intestine.
Offic'ial (of-fish'al). Authorized by pharmacopeias and recognized formularies.
Offic'inal. Regularly kept in stock in druggists' shops.
Ohm (ōm). Electric resistance of a column of mercury one square millimeter in diameter and 106 centimeters long. **O.'s law.** See *Law.*
Oidiomyco'sis. Diseased state due to the presence of an oidium.
Oid'ium al'bicans (o-id'e-um). The fungus that causes thrush. **O. coccidroi'des,** a fungus which invades the body, producing a pathologic condition similar to tuberculosis.
Ol'koid. Same as *Ecoid.*
Oil. An inflammable liquid not miscible with water. **Almonds, o. of.** 1. Fixed oil from sweet almonds. 2. Volatile o. from bitter almonds. **Amber, o. of,** antispasmodic and rubefacient. **Animal o.** 1. Any oil of animal origin. 2. Empyreumatic oil from bones. **Anise o.,** volatile o. from anise and star anise. **Bay, o. of,** volatile oil of *Myrcia acris;* also, of *Laurus nobilis.* **Ben, o. of,** fixed o. from nuts of *Moringa.* **Ben'ne, o. of,** fixed o. of sesamum seed. **Bergamot o.,** fragrant volatile o. of *Citrus*

medica. **Birch, o. of.** 1. Tarry oil of white birch. 2. Volatile oil of black birch. **British o.,** a mixture of petroleum and of various oils. **Cade, o. of,** tarry oil of *Juniperus communis*. **Cajuput o.,** volatile o. of *Melaleuca cajuput*. **Camphorated o.,** liniment of olive oil and camphor. **Caraway, o. of,** volatile o. from *Carum carui*. **Carron o.,** linseed oil mixed with lime-water: for burns. **Castor-o.,** purgative o. from seeds of *Ricinus communis*. **Citronella, o. of.** volatile oil of grasses. *Andropogon nardus*. etc. **Cloves, o. of,** stimulant volatile oil from cloves. **Cocoa-nut o.,** fixed oil of the cocoa-nut. **Cod-liver o.,** fixed oil of livers of cod-fish. **Cotton-o.,** fixed oil of seed of cotton-plant. **Croton o.,** vesicant purgative oil of seeds of *C. tiglium*. **Cubeb o.,** oil of cubebs. **Dead o.,** a petroleum derivative: antiseptic. **Essential o.** Same as *Volatile o.* **Eucalyptus-o.,** volatile oil of eucalyptus-leaves. **Eulachon, o. of,** fixed oil of candle-fish. **Fatty o.,** any solid or semisolid oil; a fat. **Fir, o. of,** volatile oil of pine leaves. **Fusel o.,** amylic alcohol. **Haarlem o.,** a proprietary diuretic and stimulant oil. **Heavy o.,** oily product of action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. **Hemlock-o.,** volatile oil from leaves of hemlock-tree. **Herring-o.,** fixed o. of herrings. **Juniper-o.,** volatile oil of juniper-berries. **Lard-o.,** olein from hogs' lard. **Lavender-o.,** oil of various species of lavender. **Lemon-o.,** volatile oil from rind of lemons. **Linseed-o.,** fixed drying oil of flaxseed. **Male fern, o. of,** fixed oil from root of male fern. **Marjoram, o. of,** volatile o. of *Origanum majorana*. **Menhaden, o. of,** fixed oil from menhaden-fish. **Mirbane, o. of.** See *Nitrobenzene*. **Mustard, o. of,** volatile o. of mustard-seed. **Neat's-foot o.,** oil from feet of neat-cattle. **Neroli, o. of,** volatile oil of orange-flowers. **Olive-o.,** fixed oil from fruit of olive-tree. **Orange-o., Orange-berry o., Orange-flower o., Orange-leaf o., Orange-peel o.,** volatile oils derived from the orange. **Palm o.,** fixed oil from fruit of *Elæis guineensis*. **Paraffin-o.,** from coal, shale, or petroleum. **Patchouli, o. of,** volatile o. from patchouli-leaves. **Peanut-o.,** fixed o. from seeds of common peanut. **Pennyroyal, o. of,** volatile o. of pennyroyal. **Peppermint o., of,** volatile o. of peppermint-leaves. **Petit-grain, o. of,** volatile o. of orange-leaves and shoots. **Poppy-seed, o. of,** fixed oil of poppy-seed. **Porpoise-o.,** fixed o. from blubber of porpoises. **Rape, o. of,** fixed oil from rape-seed. **Rhodium, o. of,** volatile oil from species of convolvulus; also, from *Amyris balsamifera*; also, a factitious mixture resembling the above. **Rock o.,** petroleum. **Rose-o.** See *Attar of roses*. **Rosemary o.,** volatile o. of common rosemary. **Rosin-o.,** volatile o. distilled from rosin. **Sandal-wood o.,** volatile o. of white sandal-wood. **Sassafras o.,** volatile o. of sassafras-root. **Savin o.,** volatile o. of savin-leaves. **Seal-o.,** fat of different species of seal. **Sesame o.,** fixed oil of sesamum-seeds. **Shale o.,** oil distilled from bituminous shales. **Shark o.,** fixed oil from sharks' livers. **Shore-o.,** variety of cod-liver o. **Sperm-o..** fixed oil of sperm whale's blubber. **Spike, o. of,** o. of *Lavandula spica*. **Spruce-o.,** volatile o. from leaves and twigs of spruce-tree. **Straits o.,** a variety of cod-liver o. **O.-sugar.** Same as *Elæosaccharum*. **Sunflower-o.,** fixed drying o. from seeds of sunflower. **Sweet o.** See *Olive-o*. **Templin o.,** turpentine from pine-cones. **Turpentine, o. of,** from resinous juice of pine-trees. **Vitriol, o. of,** sulphuric acid. **Volatile o.,** any evaporable oil. **Walnut-o.,** fixed o. from walnut-kernels. **Walrus-o.,** from blubber of walruses. **Whale-o.,** from blubber of various kinds of whales. **Wintergreen, o. of,** from leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*. **Wood-o.** Same as *Gurjun balsam*. **Ylang-Ylang, o. of.** volatile o. of flowers of *Cananga odorata*.

Oinoma'nia (oi-no-ma'ne-ah). Same as *Enomania*.

Oint'ment. A fatty medicated preparation for external use. **Arlt's o.**, ointment of mercury with belladonna. **Cooper's o.**, 1 part each of arsenic and sulphur in 8 parts of spermaceti ointment. **Crede's o.**, one containing 15 per cent. of collargol, 5 per cent. of water, 10 per cent. of white wax, and 70 per cent. of benzoinated lard. **Diachylon o.**, a mixture of olive oil and lead plaster **Dupuytren's o.**, a cantharides ointment, 1:80. **Hebra's o.**, diachylon ointment. **Jarisch's o.**, an ointment for psoriasis, consisting of 1 part of pyrogallic acid and 8 parts of lard. **Kentish o.**, turpentine liniment. **Lister's o.**, an ointment containing white wax, Paraffin, boric acid, and oil of almond. **Maury's o.**, one containing 1 dr. of mercury nitrate and ½ dr. each of powdered opium and rhubarb mixed with 1 oz. of simple ointment: used for ulcers. **Mercurial o.** See *unguentum hydrargyri*. **Metchnikoff's o.**, calomel, 35 to 50 per cent., made into an ointment with lanolin, petroleum, or a mixture of them. **Moro's o.**, a mixture of lanolin and tuberculin: used in performing Moro's reaction. **Pagenstecher's o.**, ointment of yellow oxid of mercury: used in eye diseases. **Wertheim's o.**, an ointment for chloasma, containing ammoniated mercury, 2 dr.; bismuth, 2 dr.; and glycerin ointment, 1 oz. **Wilkinson's o.**, compound sulphur ointment.

Old sight. Same as *Presbyopia*.

O'lea. 1. L. for *Olive*. 2. Pl. of *Oleum*.

Oleag'inous (o-le-aj'in-us). Oily; greasy.

O'leate. 1. Any salt of oleic acid. 2. A solution of a substance in oleic acid.

Olec'ranon. Curved process from the ulna at the elbow.

Olef'iant gas (o-lef'e-ant). Ethylen, C_2H_4.

Ole'ic acid. A yellow oily liquid from fats: its salts are oleates.

Ol'ein. Oleate of glyceryl; an oily constituent of oils and fats.

Oleobalsam'ic mixture. Alcoholic solution of balsam of Peru with volatile oils.

Oleocre'osote. A solution of creosote in oleic acid: used in phthisis.

Oleo-infu'sion. A preparation made by infusing a drug in oil.

Oleomar'garin. Artificial butter from tallow, lard, etc.

Oleores'in. Any natural combination of a resin and a volatile oil.

Oleotho'rax. Intrapleural injection of oil.

O'leum (o'le-um). L. for oil.

Olfac'tie (ol-fak'te). The unit of sense of smell.

Olfac'tion. The act of smelling; sense of smell.

Olfactol'ogy. The science of the sense of smell.

Olfactom'eter. Instrument for testing the sense of smell.

Olfac'tory. Pertaining to the sense of smell. **O. center**, spot in cortex near front end of uncinate gyrus. **O. glomeruli**, coiling fibrillar structures in olfactory bulb.

Olib'anum. Frankincense; a gum-resin from species of *Boswellia*: stimulant emmenagogue.

Olige'mia, Oligæ'mia. Deficiency in volume of the blood.

Oligh'dria, Oligi'dria. Deficiency in sweat secretion.

Oligocho'lia (ol-ig-o-ko'le-ah). A lack of bile.

Oligochrome'mia. Insufficiency of hemoglobin in blood.

Oligocys'tic. Containing only a few cysts.

Oligocythe'mia. Scarcity of red corpuscles in the blood.

Oligocyto'sis. Same as *Oligocythemia*.

Oligodactyl'ia. Deficiency of fingers or toes.

Oligoden'dria. Same as *Oligodendroglia*.

Oligodendrog'lia. Non-nervous cells of ectodermal origin forming part of the adventitial structure of the central nervous system.

Oligodendroglio'ma. A tumor composed of oligodendroglia.
Oligodip'sia. Abnormal absence of thirst.
Oligodynam'ic. Active in a small quantity.
Oligo-erythrocythe'mia. Deficiency of coloring-matter in the red corpuscles.
Oligogalac'tia. Deficient secretion of milk.
Oligogen'ics. Limitation of the number of offspring; birth control.
Oligoglobu'lia. Same as *Oligocythemia.*
Oligohe'mia (ol-ig-o-he'me-ah). See *Oligemia.*
Oligohydram'nios. Deficiency of the liquor amnii.
Oligohydru'ria. Abnormally high concentration of urine.
Oligolec'ithal. Having only a little yolk.
Oligoleukocythe'mia. Same as *Leukopenia.*
Oligoleukocyto'sis. Same as *Leukopenia.*
Oligoma'nia. Insanity on a few subjects, impairment of a few mental faculties.
Oligomas'tigote. Having only two flagella.
Oligomenorrhe'a. Scantiness of the menstrual flow.
Oligopep'sia. Feeble digestion.
Oligophosphatu'ria. Deficiency in the excretion of phosphates in the urine.
Oligophre'nia (ol''ig-o-fre'ne-ah). Imbecility.
Oligoplas'mia. Deficiency in the blood-plasm.
Oligopne'a, Oligop'noe'a. Retarded breathing.
Oligop'osy. Insufficient use of liquids in the diet.
Oligopty'alism. Diminished secretion of saliva.
Oligo'ria. A form of melancholia.
Oligosia'lia. Diminished secretion of saliva.
Oligosper'mia. Deficient secretion of semen.
Oligot'rophy (ol-ig-ot'rof-e). Insufficient nutrition.
Oligu'ria (ol-ig-u're-ah). Deficient secretion of urine.
Ol'ivary. Shaped like an olive.
Ol'ive. 1. The tree *Olea Europœa;* also its fruit, the latter affording a valuable oil. 2. Same as *Olivary body.*
Olopho'nia. Defective speech from malformed vocal organs.
Omag'ra. Gout in the shoulder-joint.
Omal'gia (o-mal'je-ah). Pain in the shoulder.
Omarthri'tis. Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.
Omasi'tis. Inflammation of the omasum.
Oma'sum. Same as *Manyplies.*
Ombropho'bia (om-bro-fo'be-ah). Fear of rain.
Om'brophone. An apparatus for applying a douche of water saturated with carbon dioxid.
Omen'tal. Pertaining to the omentum.
Omentec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the omentum.
Omenti'tis. Inflammation of the omentum.
Omentofixa'tion. Same as *Omentopexy.*
Omen'topexy. Surgical fixation of the omentum to the abdominal wall to form anastomoses between the portal system and the vena cava.
Omentor'rhaphy. Suturing of the omentum.
Omentosple'nopexy. Combined omentopexy and splenopexy.
Omentot'omy. Incision of the omentum.
Omen'tum. A reduplication of the peritoneum going from the stomach to the adjacent organs. **Gastrohepatic o., Lesser o.,** fold joining the lesser curvature to the transverse fissure of the liver. **Great o., Gastrocolic o.,** a fold from the great curve of the stomach enfolding the transverse colon, etc.
Omniv'orous. Eating all kinds of food.
Omoceph'alus. Fetus with no arms and incomplete head.
Omodyn'ia (o-mo-din'e-ah). Rheumatic pain in the shoulder.

Omohy'oid (o-mo-hi'oid). See *Muscles, Table of.*
Omphalec'tomy. Excision of the umbilicus.
Omphal'ic (om-fal'ik) Pertaining to the navel.
Omphali'tis. Inflammation of the navel.
Omphal'ocele (om-fal'os-ēl). Same as *Umbilical hernia.*
Omphalomesenter'ic. Pertaining to umbilicus and mesentery.
Omphalon'cus. Tumor of the umbilicus.
Omphalop'agus. Same as *Monomphalus.*
Omphalophlebi'tis. Inflammation of umbilical veins.
Omphalorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from the umbilicus.
Omphalorrhe'a. Effusion of lymph at the navel.
Omphalorrhex'is. Rupture of the umbilicus.
Omphal'osite. Monster that cannot live after the navel-string is cut
Omphaloso'tor. An instrument for replacing the prolapsed umbilical cord.
Omphalospi'nous. Pertaining to the umbilicus and the anterior spine of the ilium.
Omphalot'omy. The cutting of the navel-string.
Omphal'otripsy. Separation of the navel-string by a crushing operation.
On'anism. Masturbation; more correctly, incomplete sexual congress.
Onchocer'ca. A filarious worm infesting the skin of cattle.
Onchocerci'asis. Disease produced by the presence of *Onchocerca.*
Oncog'enous. Causing tumor formation.
On'cograph. A recording instrument attached to the oncometer.
Oncol'ogy (on-kol'o-je). Sum of knowledge regarding tumors.
Oncol'ysis. The destruction of tumor cells.
Oncolyt'ic. Destroying tumor cells,
Onco'ma. A tumor.
Oncom'eter. Instrument for measuring variations in size of viscera.
Onco'sis. The diseased condition marked by the formation of tumors.
On'cosphere (ong'ko-sfēr). The larva of a tapeworm in the spherical stage.
Oncothlip'sis. Pressure caused by a tumor.
Oncot'ic. Pertaining to or marked by swelling.
Oncot'omy (on-kot'o-me). The incision of an abscess or tumor.
Oncotroph'ic. Having an affinity for tumor cells.
Oncotrop'ic. Having special affinity for tumor cells.
Ondom'eter. Apparatus for measuring the frequency of the oscillations in high-frequency currents.
Onei'ric (on-i'rik). Pertaining to dreams.
Onei'rism (o-ni'rizm). A waking dream state.
Oneirol'ogy. The science of dreams.
Oneiros'copy. Analysis of dreams for the purpose of diagnosing the patient's mental state.
Onioma'nia. Insane desire to buy or make purchases.
Onkin'ocele (on-kin'o-sēl). Swelling of a tendon-sheath.
Onomatol'ogy. The science of names and nomenclature.
Onomatoma'nia. Mental derangement with regard to words or names.
Onomatopho'bia. Morbid dread of hearing a certain name.
Onomatopoie'sis. The formation of meaningless words by the insane.
Ontog'eny (on-toj'en-e). Development of an organism or ovum.
Onyal'ai. A disease of West Africa, marked by the formation of hemorrhagic vesicles on the buccal mucous membrane.

Onychatro'phia (o-nik-at-ro'fe-ah). Atrophy of the nails.
Onychaux'is (o-nik-awks'is). Overgrowth of nails.
Onych'ia (o-nik'e-ah). 1. Same as *Paronychia*. 2. Ulceration of matrix of a nail.
Onychi'tis. Inflammation of the matrix of a nail.
Onychocrypto'sis. Ingrowing toe-nail.
Onych'ograph. Instrument for recording variations of blood-pressure in capillaries of finger-tips.
Onychogrypo'sis. Hooked or curved state of the nails.
On'ychoid. Resembling a finger-nail.
Onychol'ysis. Loosening of the nails.
Onycho'ma. Tumor of the nail.
Onychomala'cia. Softening of the finger-nail.
Onychomyco'sis. Disease of nails arising from fungi.
Onychop'athy. Disease of the nails.
Onychoph'agy (o-nik-of'aj-e). Biting or eating of the nails.
Onychopho'sis. Horny growth beneath the nail.
Onychophy'ma. Thickening of the nail.
Onychopto'sis. Falling off of the nails.
Onychorrhex'is. Onychoptosis.
Onycho'sis. Disease or malformation of the nails.
Onychot'rophy. Nutrition of the nails.
O'nyx. A variety of hypopyon.
Onyxi'tis (o-nik-si'tis). Same as *Onychitis*.
O'oblast. A cell whence an ovum is developed.
O'ocyst (o'o-sist). The membrane surrounding a sporont after the union of the gametes.
O'ocyte (o'o-sīt). The original cell of the ovarian egg.
Oogen'esis (o-o-jen'es-is). The origin and development of the ovum.
Oogo'nium. Any one of the elements which give rise to the oocytes.
Oophoral'gia (o-of-o-ral'je-ah). Pain in an ovary.
Oophoraux'e. Enlargement of the ovary.
Oophorec'tomy. Surgical removal of an ovary.
Ooph'orin. An extract from the ovaries of cows.
Oophori'tis (o-of-o-ri'tis). Inflammation of an ovary.
Oophorocysto'sis. Formation of an ovarian cyst.
Oophoro-epilep'sy. Epilepsy due to ovarian disease.
Oophorohysterec'tomy. Excision of the uterus and ovaries.
Oophoroma'nia. Insanity due to ovarian disease.
Oophorope'liopexy. Same as *Adnexopexy*.
Oopho'ropexy. Same as *Adnexopexy*.
Oophorosalpingec'tomy. Removal of an oviduct and ovary.
Oophoros'tomy. The making of an opening into an ovarian cyst.
Oophor'rhaphy (o-of-or'raf-e). Fixation by suture of a displaced ovary.
O'osperm (o'o-sperm). A fertilized ovum.
Opac'ity (o-pas'it-e). 1. Condition of being opaque. 2. Opaque spot or area.
Opaque (o-pāk'). Impervious to light rays; not transparent.
O'pening contraction. A muscular contraction made on breaking the electric circuit.
Opera'tion. An act done with instruments or by the hands of a surgeon.
Op'erative. 1. Pertaining to an operation. 2. Effective; not inert.
Oper'cular (o-per'ku-lar). Pertaining to an operculum.
Oper'culum. 1. A lid or cover. 2. Part of cerebrum over the island of Reil.
Ophi'asis. Baldness in winding streaks.

Ophidiopho'bia. A morbid dread of snakes.
O'phidism. Poisoning by snake venom.
Ophiotoxe'mia. Poisoning by snake venom.
Ophiotox'in. A poisonous principle from cobra venom.
Ophri'tis, Ophryi'tis. Dermatitis in the eyebrow region.
O'phryon (o'fre-on). Middle point of transverse supra-orbital line.
Ophthalmec'tomy. Surgical removal of an eye.
Ophthal'mia (of-thal'me-ah). Severe inflammation of the eye. **Catarrhal o.,** simple conjunctivitis. **Caterpillar-o.,** inflammation of the conjunctiva and cornea from penetration by caterpillar's hairs. **Egyptian o.** See *Trachoma.* **Gonorrheal o.,** acute and severe purulent conjunctivitis from gonorrheal infection. **Granular o.,** acute and severe form of purulent conjunctivitis. **Jequirity-o.,** that produced by jequirity-poisoning. **Metastatic o.,** a kind due to metastasis or pyemia. **O. neonato'rum,** purulent ophthalmia of new-born. **Neuroparalytic o.** is due to lesion of branches of fifth nerve or Gasserian ganglion. **Phlyctenular o.,** a form with vesicles on epithelium of cornea or conjunctiva. **Purulent o.,** form with purulent discharge. **Spring o.,** a kind prevalent chiefly in the spring of the year. **Sympathetic o.,** iridocyclitis from disease or injury of fellow-eye. **Varicose o.** is associated with varicose veins of the conjunctiva.
Ophthal'mic. Pertaining to the eye. **O. reaction.** See under *Reaction.*
Ophthalmi'tis. Inflammation of the eyeball.
Ophthalmoblennorrhe'a. Gonorrheal or purulent ophthalmia.
Ophthal'mocele. Same as *Exophthalmos.*
Ophthalmoco'pia. Fatigue of eyes; eye-strain.
Ophthalmodesmi'tis. Inflammation of ocular tendons.
Ophthalmodiagno'sis. Diagnosis by means of the ophthalmic reaction. See *Reaction.*
Ophthalmodiaphan'oscope. An instrument for examining the back of the eye by transillumination through the mouth.
Ophthalmodiastim'eter. Instrument for determining the proper distance at which to place lenses for the two eyes.
Ophthalmodyn'ia. Neuralgic pain of the eye.
Ophthalmofun'doscope. An instrument for examining the fundus of the eye.
Ophthal'molith. A lacrimal calculus.
Ophthalmol'ogist. One who practises ophthalmology.
Ophthalmol'ogy. The study of the eye and its diseases.
Ophthalmomala'cia. Abnormal softness of the eyeball.
Ophthalmom'eter. Instrument for measuring the refractive power of the eye.
Ophthalmomet'roscope. An ophthalmoscope with an attachment for measuring refraction.
Ophthalmom'etry. Determination of refractive power of eye.
Ophthalmomyco'sis. Any disease of the eye caused by a fungus.
Ophthalmomyi'tis. Inflammation of the muscles of the eyeball.
Ophthalmomyosi'tis. Inflammation of the eye-muscles.
Ophthalmomyot'omy. Division of the muscles of the eyes.
Ophthalmoneuri'tis. Inflammation of the optic nerve.
Ophthalmop'athy. Any disease of the eye.
Ophthalmophan'tom. A model of the eye for demonstration purposes.
Ophthalmophlebot'omy. Phlebotomy to relieve congestion of the eye.
Ophthalmophthi'sis. Shrivelling of the eye; phthisis bulbi.

Ophthalmoplas'ty. Plastic surgery of the eye or eyeball.

Ophthalmople'gia. Paralysis of the eye-muscles. **O. exter'na,** paralysis of external ocular muscles. **O. inter'na,** paralysis of iris and ciliary apparatus. **Nuclear o.,** that due to lesion of nuclei of motor-nerves of eye. **Partial o.,** form in which some of the eye-muscles are paralyzed. **Progressive o.,** gradual paralysis of all the eye-muscles. **Total o.** involves the eye-muscles proper, as well as the iris and ciliary body.

Ophthalmopto'sis (of-thal-mop-to'sis). Exophthalmos.

Ophthalmoreac'tion. Same as *Ophthalmic reaction.* See *Reaction.*

Ophthalmorrhex'is. Rupture of an eyeball.

Ophthal'moscope. An instrument for observing interior of eye.

Ophthalmos'copy. Examination of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. **Direct o.,** observation of an upright or erect mirrored image. **Indirect o.,** observation of an inverted image. **Medical o.,** that which is performed for diagnostic purposes. **Metric o.,** that performed for the measurement of refraction.

Ophthal'mostat. Same as *Blepharostat.*

Ophthalmostatom'eter. Instrument for measuring the degree of protrusion of the eyes.

Ophthalmotonom'eter. Instrument used in determining the amount of intra-ocular tension.

Ophthalmotonom'etry (of-thal''mo-to-nom'et-re). Measurement of tension of eyeball.

Ophthal'motrope. An artificial eye that moves like a real eye.

Ophthalmotropom'eter. An instrument for measuring eye-movements.

Opi'anin (o-pi'an-in). An alkaloid from opium.

O'piate (o'pe-āt). A remedy containing opium.

Opioma'nia. Intense craving for opium.

Opioph'agism. The habitual use of opium.

Opis'thion (o-pis'the-on). Midpoint of lower border of foramen magnum.

Opisthoprel'a. Involuntary walking backward.

Opisthor'chis. A genus of parasitic fluke-worms. **O. sinen'sis** causes the liver fluke disease of Asia.

Opisthot'ic center (o-pis-thot'ik). The ossification center of petrous bone.

Opisthot'onos. Tetanic spasm which bends the head and feet backward.

O'pium. The dried latex or capsular juice of *Papaver somniferum,* or poppy: narcotic and poisonous. It contains morphin, codein, and many other alkaloids.

O'piumism. Habitual misuse of opium, and its consequences.

Opobal'samum. True balm of Gilead, or Mecca balsam.

Opoceph'alus (o-po-sef'al-us). Fetus with ears fused, one orbit, no mouth, and no nose.

Opodel'doc. Camphorated soap liniment.

Opodid'ymus, Opod'ymus. Fetus with two fused heads and sense-organs partly fused.

Opother'apy. Organotherapy.

Op'pilative. Closing the pores; also, constipating.

Op'ponens. L. for *Opposing.* **O. min'imi dig'iti, O. pol'licis.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Opsial'gia (op-se-al'je-ah). Facial neuralgia.

Opsin'ogen (op-sin'o-jen). A substance which forms opsonins.

Opsinog'enous (op-sin-oj'en-us). Forming opsonins.

Opsiom'eter. Same as *Optometer*

Opsiu'ria. Excretion of urine more rapidly during fasting than after a meal

Op'sogen (op'so-jen). Same as *Opsinogen.*

Opsoma'nia. A longing for some special article of food.

Op'sone (op'sōn). Same as *Opsonin.*

Opson'ic. Pertaining to opsonins. **O. index.** See under *Index.*

Opsonif'erous (op-so-nif'er-us). Bearing opsonin.

Opsonifica'tion. Inoculation with opsonins.

Op'sonin. A supposed substance in a serum which attacks bacteria, rendering them more susceptible to the action of the phagocytes.

Opsoniza'tion. Same as *Opsonification.*

Op'sonize (op'so-nīz). To treat with opsonins.

Opsou'ogen (op-son'o-jen). Same as *Opsinogen.*

Opsonol'ogy (op-so-nol'o-je). The study of opsonic technic.

Opsonom'etry. The measurement of the opsonic index.

Opsonophil'ia. Affinity for opsonins.

Opsonophil'ic. Having affinity for opsonins.

Opsonother'apy. Treatment by use of bacterial vaccines to increase the opsonic index.
teria, rendering them more susceptible to the action of the phagocytes.

Optesthe'sia. Visual sensibility; ability to perceive visual stimuli.

Op'tic, Op'tical. Pertaining to, or subserving, vision. **O. chiasm, O. commissure.** See *Commissure.*

Opticocil'iary. Pertaining to the optic and ciliary nerves.

Opticopu'pillary. Pertaining to optic nerve and pupil.

Op'tics. The science of light and vision.

Op'tochin. Hydrochlorid of ethyl-hydrocuprein: used in pneumonia and malaria.

Op'togram. Visual image formed on the retina.

Optom'eter. Device for measuring power and range of vision.

Optom'etrist. One who practices optometry.

Optom'etry. The testing of vision and fitting of glasses.

Optomyom'eter (op-to-mi-om'et-er). Device used in measuring power of the ocular muscles.

Op'tophone. An instrument for making light and darkness discernible to the blind through their sense of hearing.

Optostri'ate. Pertaining to optic thalamus and corpus striatum.

O'ra serra'ta. The zigzag anterior edge of retina.

O'rad (o'rad). Toward the mouth.

O'ral. Pertaining to the mouth.

Oral'ogy. The practice of medical and dental co-operation for health.

Or'ange (or'enj). The tree *Ci'trus auran'tium* and its fruit. **O.-root.** See *Hydrastis canadensis.*

Orbic'ular. Circular; rounded. **O. bone,** ossicle that usually becomes attached to the incus. **O. ligament,** circular ligament that surrounds neck of radius.

Orbicula'ris o'ris. See *Muscles, Table of.* **O. palpebra'rum.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Or'bit. Bony socket that contains the eye.

Or'bital (or'bit-al). Pertaining to the orbit.

Orbita'le. The lowest point on the inferior edge of the orbit.

Orbitot'omy. The operation of cutting into the bony orbit.

Orchec'tomy (or-kek'to-me). Excision of testicle.

Or'cheoplasty. Plastic surgery of scrotum.

Orchial'gia (or-ke-al'je-ah). Pain in testicle; orchiodynia.

Orchichore'a. Twitching or jerking of testicle.

Orchidal'gia. Pain in the testicle.

Orchidec'tomy (or-kid-ek'to-me). Castration or semicastration.

Orchidoce'lioplasty. Transplantation of an undescended testicle to the abdominal cavity.

Orchidon'cus. Tumor of a testicle.

Orchid'opexy (or-kid'o-peks-e). Suturation of a testicle.

Or'chidoplasty. Transplantation of an undescended testicle to its proper place in the scrotum.

Orchidopto'sis. Falling or relaxation of the testicle.

Orchidot'omy. Same as *Orchotomy.*

Orchiec'tomy. Excision of a testicle.

Orchiencephalo'ma. Encephaloma of the testicle.

Orchiepididymi'tis. Inflammation of testicle and epididymis.

Orchiocele (or'ke-o-sēl). Hernial protrusion of a testile.

Orchiococ'cus. A diplococcus from orchitis.

Orchiodyn'ia (or-ke-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the testicle.

Orchiomyelo'ma. Myeloma of the testicle.

Orchion'cus. Tumor of the testicle.

Orchioneural'gia. Pain in the testicle.

Or'chiopexy. The operation of fixing in the scrotum an undescended testicle.

Or'chioplasty. Plastic surgery of the testicle.

Orchior'rhaphy (or-ke-or'raf-e). Same as *Orchidopexy.*

Orchios'ceocele (or-ke-os'ke-o-sēl). Scrotal tumor with scrotal hernia.

Orchioscir'rhus. Hardening of the testicle.

Orchit'ic. Pertaining to or caused by orchitis.

Orchi'tis (or-ki'tis). Inflammation of the testicle.

Orchitolyt'ic. Destroying testicular tissue.

Orchot'omy. Excision of one or both testicles.

Or'cin (or'sin). A poisonous antiseptic principle, $C_7H_8O_2$, mainly from lichens.

Or'deal bark. See *Casca.* **O. bean.** Same as *Calabar bean.*

Or'derly. A male nurse or attendant in a hospital.

Orexigen'ic (o-reks-ij-en'ik). Increasing or stimulating the appetite.

Orexima'nia. Increase of appetite through fear of becoming thin.

Orex'in. A base, $C_{14}H_{12}N_2$: its hydrochlorate is stomachic.

Or'gan. Any part of the body with a special function. **Acoustic o.** Same as *O. of Corti.* **Cell o.,** a structural part of a cell having some definite function in its life or reproduction, as a nucleus or a centrosome. **Cement o.,** the embryonic tissue which develops into the cement layer of the tooth. **O. of Corti,** the terminal acoustic apparatus within the scala media, including the rods of Corti and the auditory cells, with their supporting elements. See *Ear.* **Enamel o.,** a process of epithelium forming a cap over a dental papilla: from it the enamel is developed. **End-o.,** any distal nerve structure; an end-bulb, -brush, -bud, -plate, -corpuscle, or other terminus of a nerve branch. **Endocrine o's.,** the organs of the body which yield internal secretions. See under *Secretion.* **O. of Giraldes,** the paradidymus. **Golgi's o's.,** neuromuscular spindles. See under *Spindle.* **Gye-Barnard o.,** a filtrable virus asserted by Gye and Barnard to be the cause of cancer. **Incretory o's.** Same as *Endocrine o's.* **Jacobson's o.,** a short, rudimentary canal just above the vomeronasal cartilage opening in the side of the nasal septum and passing from there blindly upward and backward. **Lateral line o's.,** sense organs in the skin of fishes and amphibians, intermediate in type between tactile and auditory organs. **Meyer's o.,** an area of circumvallate papillæ on either side of the posterior part of the tongue. **O. of Rosenmüller,** the parovarium or epoophoron. **O. of Ruffini,** an end-organ peculiar to the finger-tips. **Segmental o.,** the pronephros, mesonephros, and metanephros together. **Sense o.,** an organ consisting of a nerve and its termination, by which a stimulus is converted

into a sensation. **Vomeronasal o.** Same as *Jacobson's o.* **Weber's o.**, the sinus pocularis. **O's of Zuckerkandl**, large paraganglia (chromaffin tissue) found in late fetal life and a short time after birth at the origin of the inferior mesenteric artery.

Organ'ic. Pertaining to, or having, organs. **O. acid.** See *Acid.* **O. chemistry.** See *Chemistry.*

Or'ganism. Any individual animal or plant.

Organiza'tion. 1. The process of organizing or being organized. 2. Any organism or organized body.

Organog'eny (or gan-oj'en-e). The development of organs.

Organog'raphy (or-gan-og'raf-e). The description of organs.

Organolep'tic. Affecting the organism; also, affecting the organs of special sense.

Organol'ogy (or-gan-ol'oj-e). The sum of what is known regarding the organs.

Organo'ma. A tumor composed of definite portions of organs.

Organopex'ia. Excision of uterine fibroid, in which the uterine wound is sewn to the abdominal wound.

Organos'copy. Examination of abdominal viscera by instrument through an epigastric incision.

Organother'apy (or-gan-o-ther'ap-e). The treatment of disease by administering animal organs or their extracts.

Organ'otrope, Organotrop'ic. Having an affinity for the tissues of the body.

Or'gasm (or'gazm). Excitement attending venery.

Orien'tal sore. Any furuncular sore endemic in hot countries, as Aleppo boil, furunculus orientalis, and the like.

Orienta'tion. The determining of one's position with respect to surrounding objects.

Or'ifice. The entrance to any bodily cavity.

Orig'anum vulga're, O. majora'na, plants called marjoram: the volatile oil is stimulant and vulnerary.

Or'igin. The more fixed end of a muscle. The central (deep o.) source of a nerve; also (superficial o.) the point of its emergence from the center.

Orinother'apy. Treatment by living in high, mountainous regions.

Ormo'sin. An alkaloid from a South American tree. Its hydrochlorid is narcotic and sedative.

Ornithodo'rus mouba'ta. A South African tick which transmits to man the spirochete of African tick fever.

Orodiagno'sis. Serum diagnosis.

Oro-immu'nity. Passive immunity.

Orokin'ase. Kinase produced by the buccal glands: it converts inactive into active ptyalin.

Orolin'gual. Pertaining to the mouth and tongue.

Orona'sal (o-ro-na'zal). Pertaining to the mouth and nose.

Orophar'ynx. Part of pharynx below nasopharynx.

Orother'apy. Whey cure.

Orox'ylin. A crystalline antirheumatic.

Or'phol. Betanaphtol-bismuth.

Or'piment. Arsenic trisulphid, As_2O_3; king's yellow.

Orrho-immu'nity. Passive immunity.

Orrhol'ogy. The scientific study of serums.

Orrhomeningi'tis. Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Orrhoreac'tion. A serum reaction.

Orrhorrhe'a (or-o-re'ah). A watery or serous discharge.

Orrhother'apy (or-o-ther'ap-e). Serum-therapy.

Or'ris. Rhizome or root of *Iris florentina:* used in dentifrices, etc.

Or'sudan. A sodium-arsenate preparation: used in protozoal disease.

Or'thin (or'thin). Compound of hydrazin and paraoxybenzoic acid: antipyretic.

Ortho-arteriot'omy. Normal arterial pressure.

Orthobio'sis. Proper and hygienic living.

Orthocephal'ic, Orthoceph'alous. Having a head with a height-length index of from 70 to 75.

Orthochore'a. Choreic movements in the erect posture.

Orthochromat'ic. Staining normally.

Orthochro'mophil. Staining normally with neutral stains.

Orthocra'sia. Normal reaction of the body to drugs, proteins, etc.

Orthocyto'sis. The presence of mature cells only in the blood.

Orthodi'agraph. An instrument for recording the outlines of organs as seen by the fluoroscope.

Orthodiag'raphy. The recording of the outlines of organs as seen by the fluoroscope.

Orthodinitrocre'sol. Same as *Antinonnin*.

Orthodon'tia. Correction of dental irregularities.

Orthoentgenog'raphy. Same as *Orthodiagraphy*.

Or'thoform. A local anesthetic, useful in burns and ulcers.

Orthogen'ics (or-tho-jen'iks). Eugenics.

Orthoglyce'mic. Having the normal amount of sugar in the blood.

Orthog'nathous. Having a gnathic index of less than 98.

Or'thograde. Walking upright.

Or'tho-iodox'ybenzoic acid. See *Iodoxybenzoic acid*, under *Acid*.

Ortholipo'sis. Normal proportion of liposin in blood-serum.

Orthom'eter. Instrument for finding the relative protrusion of the two eyeballs.

Orthoneu'trophil (or''tho-nu'tro-fil). Same as *Orthochromophil*.

Orthoped'ic. Pertaining to the correction of deformities.

Orthop'edist. An orthopedic surgeon.

Orthopercus'sion. Percussion with the distal phalanx of the finger held perpendicularly to the body-wall.

Orthopho'ria. The proper or normal placement of organs.

Orthopne'a, Orthopnœ'a. Inability to breathe except in the upright position.

Or'thopraxy. The mechanical correction of deformities.

Orthop'tic. Correcting obliquity of one or both visual axes.

Or'thoscope. Apparatus which neutralizes the corneal refraction by means of a layer of water: used in ocular examinations.

Orthoscop'ic. Affording a correct and undistorted view.

Orthos'copy. Examination by means of an orthoscope.

Or'thostatism. An erect standing position of the body.

Or'thotast. An apparatus for straightening curvatures of bones.

Orthother'apy. Treatment of disorders by correction of posture.

Orthot'onos. Spasm which fixes the head, body, and limbs in a rigid straight line.

Orthoty'phoid. Normal typhoid fever.

Orthu'ria. Normal frequency of urination.

Ory'za sati'va. The plant that affords rice.

Os. Chemical symbol of *Osmium*.

Os, pl. *o'ra.* L. for *Mouth.* **O. exter'num,** external orifice of canal of cervix uteri. **O. inter'num,** internal orifice of canal of cervix uteri. **O. tin'cæ, O. u'teri,** the orifice of the womb.

Os, pl. *os'sa.* L. for *Bone.* **O. cal'cis,** calcaneum, or heel-bone. **O. cox'æ, O. innomina'tum,** the innominate bone. **O. hama'tum,** unciform bone. **O. mag'num,** the third bone in

second row of the carpus. **O. orbicula're,** a bonelet of the ear which usually becomes joined to the incus. **O. pla'num,** a part of ethmoid bone. **O. pu'bis,** the pubes or pubic bone. **O. trique'trum,** a Wormian bone. **O. un'guis,** lacrimal bone.

O'sazone (o'sa-zōn). Any one of a series of compounds obtained by heating sugars with phenyl hydrazin and acetic acid.

Osce'do (os-se'do). The act of yawning.

Oschei'tis (os-ke-i'tis). Inflammation of the scrotum.

Os'cheocele (os'ke-o-sēl). A swelling or tumor of the scrotum.

Oscheohy'drocele. Hydrocele of the sac of scrotal hernia.

Os'cheolith. A concretion in the sebaceous glands of the scrotum.

Oscheo'ma, Oscheon'cus. Tumor of the scrotum.

Os'cheoplasty. Plastic surgery of the scrotum.

Oschi'tis (os ki'tis). Same as *Oscheitis.*

Oscil'logram. A graphic record made by an oscillograph.

Oscil'lograph. An instrument for recording electric oscillations; used for recording the action of the heart.

Oscil'lometer. An instrument for measuring oscillations.

Oscillom'etry. The measurement of oscillations, as by the string-galvanometer.

Oscita'tion (os-sit-a'shun). The act of yawning.

Os'culum. Any aperture or little opening.

Ō'se (a'zah). A loop of platinum wire inserted into a glass handle.

-osis. A termination signifying *disease* or *morbidity.*

Osmat'ic. Having the sense of smell.

Os'mazome (os'maz-ōm). An extraction from meat.

Osmesthe'sia. Olfactory sensibility; ability to perceive and distinguish odors.

Os'mic acid. See *Acid.*

Os'micate. To stain or impregnate with osmic acid.

Os'mics (oz'miks). The science of smell.

Osmidro'sis (os-mid-ro'sis). State in which the sweat has an abnormally strong odor.

Os'mium (os'me-um). A hard metal; symbol Os.

Osmodyspho'ria. Intense and abnormal dislike of certain odors.

Os'mogen (os'mo-jen). A ferment from which an active ferment is developed.

Osmolag'nia, Osmolag'ny. Sexual excitation produced by odors.

Osmom'eter. 1. Device for testing the sense of smell. 2. Instrument for measuring osmosis.

Osmonosol'ogy. The study of disorders of the sense of smell.

Osmophil'ic. Easily subject to osmosis.

Osmo'sis. The passage of a fluid through a membrane.

Osmother'apy. Treatment by the intravenous injection of hypertonic solutions.

Osmot'ic. Pertaining to osmosis.

Osphresiol'ogy. The science of odors and smells.

Osphresiom'eter. Instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

Osphre'sis. The sense of smell.

Osphret'ic. Pertaining to the sense of smell.

Osphyal'gia (os-fe-al'je-ah). Pain in the loins and hips.

Osphyi'tis. Inflammation of the loins.

Osphyomyeli'tis. Myelitis of the lumbar region of the cord.

Os'sa. L. pl. of *os,* "bone." **O. innomina'ta,** innominate bones. **O. trique'tra,** Wormian bones.

Os'sagen. A calcium salt from red bone-marrow.

Os'sein. Animal matter of bone resembling callogen.

Os'seous. Composed of bone; bony.

Os'sicle (os'sik-l). A little or minute bone; any one of the auditory bonelets.

Ossic'ula (os-ik'u-lah). L. pl. of *Ossiculum.*
Ossiculec'tomy. Surgical removal of the ossicles of the ear.
Ossiculot'omy. Surgical incision of the bonelets of the ear.
Ossic'ulum (os-ik'u-lum). L. for *Ossicle.*
Ossif'erous (os-if'er-us). Producing bone.
Ossif'ic (os-if'ik). Forming or becoming bone.
Ossifica'tion (os-if-ik-a'shun). The formation of bone.
Ostal'gia (os-tal'je-ah). Pain in the bones.
Osteanabro'sis. Atrophy of bone.
Osteanagen'esis. Regeneration or reproduction of bone.
Ostearthri'tis. Inflammation of bones and joints.
Ostearthrot'omy. Excision of an articular end of a bone.
Ostec'tomy (os-tek'to-me). Excision of a bone.
Osteëcto'pia. Displacement of a bone.
Os'tein (os'te-in). Animal matter of bone; ossein.
Ostei'tis. Inflammation of bone. **Condensing o.,** osteitis with hard deposits of earthy salts. **O. defor'mans,** osteitis with distortion of the bones affected. **O. fibro'sa,** a disease, chiefly of children, marked by defective ossification which leads to weakening and deformity, the bony tissue being replaced by fibrous tissue. **Gummatous o.,** chronic form with syphilitic gummata. **Rarefying o.,** osteitis with absorption or diminution of earthy matter. **Sclerosing o.** Same as *Osteosclerosis.*
Oste'mia. Morbid fulness of blood in a bone.
Ostempye'sis. Suppuration within a bone.
Osteo-an'eurysm. Aneurysm in a bone.
Osteo-arthri'tis. Same as *Ostearthritis.*
Osteo-arthrop'athy. Any disease of the joints and bones.
Osteo-arthrot'omy. Same as *Ostearthrotomy.*
Os'teoblast. Any one of the cells that are developed into bone.
Osteocamp'sia (os''te-o-kamp'se-ah). Curvature of a bone.
Osteocarcino'ma. Osteoma combined with carcinoma.
Os'teocele. 1. Bony tumor of testis or scrotum. 2. Hernia containing bone.
Osteocephalo'ma. Encephaloid tumor of bone
Osteochondri'tis. Inflammation of bone and cartilage. **O. defor'mans juvena'lis,** disease of the upper end of the femur in youth, resulting in shortened, thickened femoral neck.
Osteochondro'ma. Osteoma blended with chondroma.
Osteochon'drophyte (os''te-o-kon'dro-fit). A tumor of cartilage and bone.
Osteocla'sia, Osteoc'lasis. Surgical fracture or refracture of bone.
Os'teoclast. 1. An instrument for breaking bones. 2. A cell that assists in absorption of bone.
Os'teocope (os'te-ok-ōp). A severe pain in a bone.
Osteocop'ic. Of the nature of osteocope.
Osteocra'nium. Fetal cranium after its ossification.
Osteocysto'ma. A cystic tumor in bone.
Osteoden'tin. Dentin that resembles bone.
Osteoder'mia. A bony formation in the skin.
Osteodyn'ia. Pain in a bone.
Osteodystro'phia juveni'lis. Osteitis fibrosa in children.
Osteo-encephalo'ma. Encephaloid tumor of bone.
Osteo-epiph'ysis (os-te-o-ep-if'is-is). A bony epiphysis.
Osteofibro'ma. Tumor composed of osseous and fibrous tissues.
Os'teogen. Soft material from which bone is formed.
Osteogen'esis, Osteog'eny. The development of the bones.
Osteog'raphy (os-te-og'raf-e). Description of the bones.
Osteohalistere'sis. Deficiency in the mineral elements of bone.
Os'teoid (os'te-oid). Resembling bone; bony.
Osteol'ogy. Sum of knowledge regarding bones.

Osteol'ysis. The decay or soft necrosis of bone.
Osteo'ma. A bony tumor; tumor on a bone. **O. denta'le,** dental exostosis. **O. du'rum, O. ebur'neum,** tumor of hard bony tissue. **O. medulla're,** o. containing marrow-spaces. **O. spongio'sum,** one containing cancellated bone.
Osteomala'cia (os-te-o-ma-la'she-ah). Softening of bones.
Osteomyeli'tis. Inflammation of bone-marrow.
Osteonecro'sis (os-te-o-nek ro'sis). Necrosis of a bone.
Osteoneural'gia (os-te-o-nu-ral'je-ah). Neuralgia of a bone.
Osteop'athy (os-te-op'ath-e). 1. Any disease of bone. 2. A system of medicine in which diseases are treated by manipulating the bones.
Osteoperiosti'tis. Inflammation of bone and periosteum.
Osteophlebi'tis. Inflammation of the veins of a bone.
Os'teophone (os'te-o-fōn). Same as *Audiphone.*
Osteoph'ony (os-te-of'o-ne). Same as *Bone-conduction.*
Osteophy'ma. Tumor or outgrowth of a bone.
Os'teophyte (os'te-of-it). Osseous tumor upon a bone.
Os'teoplast (os'te-o-plast). Same as *Osteoblast.*
Os'teoplasty (os'te-o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of bones.
Osteoporo'sis. Rarefaction of bone by enlargement of its cavities or formation of new spaces.
Osteopsathyro'sis. Same as *Fragilitas ossium.*
Osteor'rhaphy. The suturing or wiring of bones.
Osteosarco'ma. Sarcoma of a bone; also, sarcoma with bony contents.
Osteosclero'sis. Abnormal hardness of bone.
Osteosteato'ma. A fatty tumor of bone.
Os'teosuture (os'te-o-su-tūr) Same as *Osteorrhaphy.*
Osteosynovi'tis. Combined osteitis and synovitis.
Osteosyn'thesis. Union of fractured bone by ivory peg
Osteota'bes. Internal atrophy of bones with anemia in children.
Os'teotome. Chisel or knife for cutting bone.
Osteot'omy. The surgical cutting of a bone. **Cuneiform o.,** removal of a wedge of bone. **Linear o.,** the sawing or simple cutting of a bone. **Macewen's o.,** supracondyiar section of femur for genu valgum.
Os'teotrite. An instrument for rasping carious bone.
Os'tial (os'te-al). Pertaining to an orifice.
Ostl'tis (os-tl'tis). Same as *Osteitis.*
Os'tium. A mouth or orifice. **O. abdomina'le,** fimbriated end of oviduct. **O. inter'num,** uterine end of oviduct. **O. pharyn'geum,** nasopharyngeal end of Eustachian tube. **O. tympan'icum,** tympanic orifice of Eustachian tube. **O. vagi'næ,** external orifice of vagina.
Otacous'tic. Assisting the hearing.
Otal'gia (o-tal'je-ah). Pain in the ear.
O'taphone. An instrument to assist the hearing.
Otec'tomy (o-tek'to-me). Excision of tissues of the internal and middle ear.
Othelco'sis. Suppuration of the ear
Othemato'ma. Same as *Hematoma auris.*
Othemorrhe'a. Hemorrhage from the ear.
Othygro'ma. Distention of lobe of the ear with fluid.
Otiat'rics. The therapeutics of ear-diseases.
O'tic. Of, or pertaining to, the ear.
Oticodin'ia (o-tik-o-din'e-ah). Vertigo from ear-disease.
Otit'ic (o-tit'ik). Pertaining to otitis.
Oti'tis. Inflammation of the ear: distinguished as *O. exter'na, inter'na,* or *me'dia,* according as it affects the external, internal, or middle ear. **Furuncular o.,** formation of furuncles in external meatus. **O. labyrin'thica** affects chiefly the labyrinth.

O. mastoid'ea, otitis which involves the mastoid spaces. **O. parasit'ica** is due to a micro-organism. **O. sclerot'ica** is marked by hardening of the ear structures.

Oto-acari'asis. Infestation of the ears with the mite *Otodectes.*

Oto-antri'tis. Inflammation of the attic of the tympanum and the mastoid antrum.

Otobio'sis. Any disease caused by *Otobius.*

Oto'bius (o-to'be-us). Same as *Ornithodorus.*

Otoblennorrhe'a. Mucous discharge from the ear.

Otocaria'sis. Oto-acariasis.

Otoceph'alus. Fetus lacking the lower jaw and having ears united below the face.

Otoclei'sis (o-to-kli'sis). Closure of auditory passages.

Otoco'nia. Collection of dust-like otoliths.

Otoc'onite (o-tok'o-nīt). Same as *Otolith.*

O'tocrane (o'to-krān). The chamber in the petrous bone which lodges the internal ear.

O'tocyst (o'to-sist). Same as *Auditory vesicle.*

Otodec'tes. See under *Oto-acariasis.*

Otodyn'ia. Pain in the ear; earache.

Oto-encephali'tis. Inflammation of brain due to extension from the middle ear.

Otogang'lion. Same as *Otic ganglion.*

Otog'raphy. Description of the ear.

O'tolith (o'to-lith). An ear-stone.

Otol'ogy. Sum of what is known regarding the ear.

Otomassage'. Massage of tympanic cavity and ossicles.

Otomyasthe'nia. Debilitated state of the ear-muscles.

Otomy'ces (o-to-mi'sēz). Genus of fungi infesting the ear. **O. hage'ni** and **O. purpu'reus** have been described.

Otomyco'sis. Disease of ear due to presence of *Otomyces.*

Otonecrec'tomy, Otonecronec'tomy. Excision of necrosed structures from the ear.

Otoneural'gia. Pain in the ear.

Otoneurasthe'nia. Neurasthenia due to ear-disease.

Otoneurol'ogy. Same as *Neurotology.*

Otop'athy (o-top'ath-e). Any disease of the ear.

Otopharyn'geal tube. Same as *Eustachian tube.*

O'tophone (o'to-fōn). Same as *Otaphone.*

Otopie'sis. Sinking in or depression of the membrana tympani.

O'toplasty. Surgical correction of deformity or defect of ear.

Otopol'ypus. Polypus in the ear.

Otopyorrhe'a, Otopyo'sis. Purulent discharge from ear.

Otorhinolaryngol'ogy. The branch of medicine and surgery which deals with the ear, nose, and throat.

Otorhinol'ogy. That branch of medicine which treats of the ear and nose and throat diseases.

Otorrha'gia (o-tor-ra'je-ah). Discharge of blood from the ear.

Otorrhe'a (o-tor-re'ah). A discharge from the ear.

Otoscleronec'tomy. Excision of ankylosed ear-ossicles.

Otoscle'ro'sis. The formation of spongy bone in the capsule of the labyrinth of the ear.

O'toscope (o'tos-kōp). Instrument for inspecting or for auscultating the ear.

Otos'teal. Pertaining to the ear-bones or ossicles.

Otot'omy. Dissection or anatomy of the ear.

Otu'ria. The discharge of urine from the ear.

Ouaba'in (wah-bah'in). A deadly glucosid, $C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}+7H_2O$, from an African arrow-poison; heart-stimulant and local anesthetic.

Ouli'tis. See *Ulitis,* etc.

Ounce. See *Weights and Measures, Table of.*

Out-pa'tient. A hospital patient not treated within the walls.

O'va (o'vah). Pl. of *Ovum*.

O'val (o'val). Shaped like an egg. **O. window.** Same as *Fenestra ovalis*.

Ovalbu'min. Albumin from the whites of eggs.

Ovar'aden. An extract from ovaries of cows.

Ovaral'gia, Ovarial'gia. Pain in an ovary.

Ova'rian. Pertaining to an ovary.

Ovariec'tomy (o-va-re-ek'tom-e). Excision of an ovary.

Ova'riocele (o-va're-o-sēl). Hernia of an ovary.

Ovariocente'sis. Surgical puncture of an ovary.

Ovariocye'sis (o-va''re-o-si-e'sis). Ovarian pregnancy.

Ovariodysneu'ria. Neuralgic pain in ovary.

Ovariohysterec'tomy. Excision of ovaries and uterus.

Ovariorrhex'is. Rupture of an ovary.

Ovariosalpingec'tomy. Excision of an ovary and oviduct.

Ovariostere'sis. Extirpation of an ovary.

Ovariot'omy. The making of an opening into an ovarian cyst for drainage purposes.

Ovariot'omist. A surgeon who practises ovariotomy.

Ovariot'omy. Surgical removal of an ovary. **Normal o.,** the removal of a healthy ovary.

Ovari'tis. Inflammation of an ovary.

O'vary. The female gland in which ova are formed.

Overexten'sion. Extension beyond the normal limit.

O'verflow. The continuous escape of fluid.

Overreach'ing. Error of gait in horses in which the toe of the hind foot strikes the heel of the forefoot.

Overri'ding. The slipping of either part of a fractured bone past the other.

O'vi albu'men. White of egg.

O'viduct (o'vid-ukt). The canal that conveys ova from the ovary to the uterus.

Ovif'erous. Producing or conveying ova.

Ovifica'tion. Same as *Ovulation*.

O'vigerm. The cell which becomes an ovum.

Ovig'erous. Same as *Ovi'ferous*.

Ovina'tion. Inoculation with sheep-pox.

Ovip'arous. Laying or producing eggs.

O'visac (o'vis-ak). A Graafian vesicle.

O'vi vitel'lus. The yolk of egg.

Ovofer'rin. A salt of organic iron in liquid form.

Ovomu'coid. A mucoid principle from egg-albumin.

Ovovivip'arous. Hatching the eggs within the body.

Ov'ular. Pertaining to an ovum.

Ovula'tion. The formation and discharge of the ovum from the ovary.

Ov'ule. The ovum in the ovary; any small egg-like structure. **Naboth's o.,** any one of the small cysts which result from the obstruction of ducts of glands in the cervix uteri. **Primitive o., Primordial o.,** a rudimentary ovum in the ovary.

Ov'ulin. The internal secretion of the ovary.

O'vum. 1. L. for *Egg*. 2. Female reproductive cell. **Alecithal o.,** one which has no food-yolk, or very little. **Apoplectic o.,** one which is the seat of an extravasation of blood. **Blighted o.,** one in which development becomes arrested after impregnation. **Centrolithal o.,** one in which the formative yolk is arranged in a regular formation around the entire ovum. **Holoblastic o.,** one in which the food-yolk is scanty and is blended with the formative yolk. **Male o.,** a cell-form in diverticula of seminiferous tubules supposed to be an imperfect spermatozoon. **Meroblastic o.,** one with a large and nearly inactive food-yolk. **Permanent o.,** a complete o. ready for fertilization. **Pri-**

mordial o., any one of the egg-cells which eventually become ovules of the Graafian follicle. **Telolecithal o.**, one in which the food-yolk and formative yolk form each a hemisphere.

Oxac'id. Any acid that contains oxygen.

Ox'alate. Any salt of oxalic acid.

Oxale'mia, Oxalæ'mia. Excess of oxalates in the blood.

Oxaleth'ylin. A poisonous liquid, $C_6H_{10}N_2$.

Oxal'ic acid. A poisonous acid, $(COOH)_2$.

Ox'alism. Poisoning by oxalic acid or by an oxalate.

Oxalu'ria. Oxalic acid or oxalates in the urine.

Oxalylure'a. A principle obtainable from uric acid.

Ox'aphor. A 50 per cent. solution of oxycamphor.

Ox'id. Any compound of oxygen with an element or radical.

Oxida'tion. Act of oxidizing, or condition of being oxidized.

Ox'idize. To cause to combine with oxygen.

Oxido'sis. Same as *Acidosis*.

Ox'im. A compound formed by the action of hydroxylamin on an aldehyd or ketone.

Oxone'mia. Same as *Acetonemia*.

Oxonu'ria. Same as *Acetonuria*.

Ox'yacid (oks'e-as-id). Same as *Oxacid*.

Oxyblep'sia. Unusual acuity of vision.

Oxyburseraz'in. A substance from resin of myrrh used for wounds, tuberculous lesions, etc.

Oxybuty'ria. Presence of oxybutyric acid in the urine.

Oxycepha'lia. Conical or sharp-pointed shape of head.

Oxyceph'alus. A head that is pointed or conical.

Oxychin'olin (ok-se-kin'o-lin). A disinfectant principle formed on wounds by the application of chinosol.

Oxychlo'rid. An oxid combined with its fellow chlorid.

Oxychlo'rin. A combination of tetraborate of sodium and potassium with boron oxychlorid: used as a disinfectant.

Oxychromat'ic. Staining with acid dyes.

Oxychro'matin. That part of chromatin that stains with acid dyes.

Oxycine'sia (ok''se-sin-e'ze-ah). Pain on motion.

Ox'ydase (oks'id-ās). A ferment that produces oxidation.

Oxyd'asis. The action produced by an oxydase.

Oxyde'sis. The acid binding power, especially of the blood.

Oxydet'ic. Pertaining to oxydesis.

Oxyecol'a. Morbid acuteness of the sense of hearing.

Oxyesthe'sia. Abnormal acuteness of the senses.

Ox'ygen. A gaseous element existing free in the air.

Ox'ygenase. An enzyme that transfers oxygen from the air.

Oxygena'tion (ok-si-je-na'shun). Condition of being saturated with oxygen.

Oxygeu'sia. Extreme acuteness of sense of taste.

Oxyhemoglo'bin (ok-se-hem-o-glo'bin). Hemoglobin charged with oxygen in arterial blood.

Oxyhemoglobinom'eter. An instrument for measuring the oxygen content of the blood.

Oxyhydroceph'alus. Hydrocephalus in which the top of the head assumes a pointed shape.

Oxyi'odid. An oxid combined with its fellow iodid.

Oxyla'lia (oks-e-la'le-ah). Rapidity of speech.

Ox'ymel. A medicated syrup of vinegar and honey.

Oxyn'tic. Secreting an acid substance.

Oxyo'pia. Abnormal acuteness of sight.

Oxyop'ter. A unit of measurement of visual acuity, being the reciprocal value of the visual angle expressed in degrees.

Oxyo'sis (ok-se-o'sis). Acidosis.

Oxyos'mia. Acuteness of the sense of smell.

Oxyosphre'sia. Extreme acuteness of the sense of smell.
Oxyparaplas'tin. Oxyphil paraplastin.
Oxypath'ia. 1. Acuteness of sensation. 2. Same as *Oxypathy.*
Oxyp'athy (oks-ip'ath-e). Acid poisoning; inability of the body to eliminate unoxidizible acids.
Oxyperitone'um. The injection of oxygen into the peritoneal cavity.
Ox'yphil, Oxyph'ilous. Stainable with an acid dye.
Oxypho'nia. An abnormally sharp quality of the voice.
Ox'yplasm. The oxyphil part of the cytoplasm.
Oxypro'lin. One of the products formed by splitting up the protein molecule.
Oxypu'rin. A purin containing oxygen.
Oxyquin'olin. A principle, C_9H_7NO, from quinolin.
Ox'yrhine (ok'se-rīn). Having a sharp-pointed nose.
Oxyryg'mia. Acid eructation.
Ox'ysalt. Any salt of an oxacid.
Oxysep'sin. A toxin derived from bacilli of tuberculosis marked by high fever.
Oxyspar'tein. Crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$, used hypodermically as a cardiac stimulant.
Oxyto'cic. Hastening childbirth; also, a drug so acting.
Oxyto'cin. A substance from the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland; it has a stimulating effect on the uterine muscle.
Oxytox'in (oks-e-toks'in). A substance formed by oxidation of a toxin.
Oxyt'ropism. Response of living cells to the stimulus of oxygen.
Oxytuber'culin. A form of modified tuberculin.
Oxyuri'asis. Infection with oxyuris.
Oxyu'ricide. A drug destructive to oxyuris.
Oxyu'rifuge (oks-e-ū'rif-ooj). Same as *Oxyuricide.*
Oxyu'ris vermicula'ris. The seat-worm or pin-worm; an intestinal parasite.
Oxyvas'elin. Same as *Vasogene.*
Oz. An abbreviation for *Ounce.*
Oze'na, Ozæ'na. A disease with an offensive nasal discharge.
Ozo'cerit, Ozo'kerit. A mineral wax; useful in skin diseases.
O'zonator. An apparatus for generating ozone.
O'zone (o'zōn). An allotropic form of oxygen. antiseptic and disinfectant.
Ozonom'eter. An apparatus for measuring the amount of ozone in the atmosphere.
Ozo'noscope. An apparatus for detecting the presence of ozone.
Ozosto'mia. Foulness of the breath.

P.

P. Symbol of *Phosphorus.*
Pab'ulin. Albuminous substance in blood just after digestion.
Pab'ulum. L. for *Food.*
Pacchio'nian glands, P. bodies (pak-ke-o'ne-an). Small masses of the arachnoid substance in the cranial dura. **P. depressions,** depressions in the skull which lodge the pacchionian glands.
Pacemaker of the heart. The sino-auricular node.
Pache'mia. Same as *Pachyemia.*
Pachom'eter. Instrument for measuring thickness of body.
Pachya'cria, Pachya'kria (pa-ke-a'kre-ah). Same as *Acromegaly.*
Pachyblepha'ron. Thickening of the eyelids.

Pachycephal'ic, Pachyceph'alous (pak-e-sef'al-us). Having thick head or skull.

Pachyceph'aly. Abnormal thickness of skull.

Pachychi'lia. Thickness of the lips.

Pachycho'lia (pak-e-ko'le-ah). Impaction of bile.

Pachychromat'ic. Having the chromatin in thick strands.

Pachydactil'ia. Enlargement of the fingers and toes.

Pachydermat'ocele. Same as *Dermatolysis*.

Pachydermato'sis (pak-id-er-mat-o'sis). Chronic pachydermia; hypertrophic rosacea.

Pachyder'mia (pak-id-er'me-ah). Hypertrophy of the skin.

Pachye'mia. Thick condition of the blood.

Pachyglos'sia. Abnormal thickness of the tongue.

Pachygna'thous. Having a large jaw.

Pachyhem'atous. Having thickened blood.

Pachyhe'mia. Thickening of the blood.

Pachyleptomeningi'tis. Inflammation of dura and pia.

Pachylo'sis (pak-il-o'sis). A thickened, dry, and scaly state of the skin.

Pachymeningi'tis. Inflammation of the dura. **P. exter'na,** inflammation of the external layers of the dura. **P. inter'na,** inflammation of the inner layers of the dura. It is further qualified as *spinal*, *cranial*, *hemorrhagic*, etc.

Pachym'eter. Instrument for measuring thickness of objects.

Pachyn'sis. Thickening.

Pachyosto'sis. Hypertrophy of the bones.

Pachyo'tia. Marked thickness of the ears.

Pachypelviperitoni'tis. Pelvic peritonitis with thickening.

Pachyperitoni'tis. Peritonitis with thickening.

Pachypleuri'tis. Inflammation of the pleura with thickening.

Pachysalpingi'tis. Salpingitis with thickening.

Pachysalpingo-ovari'tis. Inflammation of ovary and oviduct with thickening.

Pachyso'mia. Thickening of parts of the body.

Pachyvaginali'tis. Inflammatory thickening of tunica vaginalis.

Paci'ni's corpuscles (pah-che'nēz). Oval bodies surrounding certain nerve-endings in the skin. **P.'s fluid,** a fluid for diluting the blood in counting the corpuscles.

Pacini'tis (pas-in-i'tis). Inflammation of Pacini's corpuscles.

Pack, Wet pack. A wet sheet to be wrapped about a patient: it is distinguished further as *hot* or *cold*.

Pacquelin's cautery (pahk-lanz'). Same as *Thermocautery*.

Pædiat'rics and other words in **Pæ-.** See *Pediatrics*, etc.

Pag'enstecher's ointment. Yellow oxid of mercury in vaselin.

Pag'et's disease (pad'jets). 1. Inflammation of the nipple of a malignant type. 2. Same as *Osteitis deformans*.

Pain (pān). Distress or suffering. **After-p.,** expulsive contractions of the uterus which follow childbirth. **Bearing-down p.,** local pain in various diseases of the female pelvic organs. **False p.,** pains in the latter part of pregnancy which simulate those of labor. **Fulgurant p.,** intense shooting pains, as in locomotor ataxia. **Girdle p.,** painful sensation as of cord about the waist. **Growing p.,** quasi-rheumatic pains peculiar to early youth. **Hunger p.,** pain coming on at the time for feeling hunger for the next meal; a symptom of gastric disorder. **Ideogenous p.,** mentally produced pain. **P.-joy,** hysterical enjoyment of pain. **Lancinating p.,** sharp darting pain. **Osteocopic p.,** pain in bones peculiar to syphilis. **Starting p.,** pain and muscular spasm at the onset of sleep. **Terebrating p., Boring p.,** a sensation as if a part were pierced with an awl.

Pain'ter's colic. Same as *Lead colic.*

Pal'atal. Pertaining to the palate.

Pal'ate. Roof of the mouth. **Artificial p.,** plate to close fissured palate. **Cleft p.,** congenital fissure of median line of palate. **Hard** or **bony p.,** anterior part of palate. **P.-bone,** bone of the palate and nares. **P.-hook,** hook for raising palate in rhinoscopy. **Soft p.,** part near the uvula.

Pal'atine (pal'at-in). Pertaining to the palate.

Palati'tis (pal-at-i'tis). Inflammation of the palate.

Palatoglos'sus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Palatog'nathus. Congenital fissure of hard and soft palates.

Palatopharyn'geus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Pal'atoplasty. Plastic surgery of the palate.

Palator'rhaphy. Same as *Staphylorrhaphy.*

Palatos'chisis (pal-at-os'kis-is). Fissure of palate.

Palatostaphyli'nus. Muscular slip to the uvula.

Pale-enceph'alon. All the brain except the cerebral cortex and its appendages.

Paleo-enceph'alon. Same as *Pale-encephalon.*

Paleogen'esis. Same as *Palingenesis,* 2.

Paleogenet'ic. Originated in the past.

Paleokinet'ic. Noting the motor mechanism concerned in automatic associated movements.

Paleopathol'ogy. The study of disease in bodies preserved from ancient times.

Paleostria'tal. Pertaining to the paleostriatum.

Paleostria'tum. The more easily formed portion of the corpus striatum, represented by the globus pallidus.

Paleothal'amus. The medial (non-cortical) portion of the thalamus.

Palikine'sia. Pathological repetition of movements.

Palila'lia. Pathological repetition of words.

Pal'inal (pal'in-al). Directed or moved backward.

Palindro'mia. The recurrence of a disease.

Palingen'esis. 1. Regeneration or restoration. 2. Atavism, or reappearance of ancestral characters.

Palingra'phia. Repetition of words or letters in writing.

Palinphra'sia. Repetition of words or phrases in speaking.

Pallanesthe'sia. Insensibility of bone to the vibrations of a tuning-fork.

Palles'cence. Pallor, or paleness; a pale appearance.

Pallesthe'sia. The sensation produced by a tuning-fork applied to the surface of the body.

Pal'liative. 1. Affording relief, but not cure. 2. An alleviating medicine.

Pal'lidal. Pertaining to the globus pallidus.

Pal'lidin. A preparation from the lungs of congenital syphilitics; used in the skin test for syphilis.

Pal'lor. Paleness; absence of skin-coloration.

Palm. 1. The hollow or flexor surface of the hand. 2. Any tree of the order *Palmaceæ.* **P.-oil,** fixed oil of *Elæis guineensis.*

Pal'mar. Pertaining to the palm.

Palma'ris. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Palmel'lin. A red pigment from *Palmella cruenta,* an alga.

Palmi'acol. A proprietary preparation of beech-wood creosote: used in pulmonary diseases.

Palmit'ic acid. See *Acid.*

Pal'mitin. A crystalline principle of fats and oils.

Pal'mos, Pal'mus. 1. Saltatory spasm; jumpers' disease. 2. A throb or leap.

Pal'ograph. An instrument for making the sphygmographic record photographically.

Palog'raphy. The use of the palograph.
Palpa'tion. The act of feeling with the hand.
Palpe'bra. An eyelid.
Pal'pebral. Pertaining to an eyelid. **P. cartilages.** Same as *Tarsal cartilages.*
Palpebra'lis. See *Muscles, Table of.*
Palpita'tion. Rapid beating of the heart.
Pal'sy (pawl'ze). See *Paralysis.* **Bell's p.,** facial paralysis. **Birth-p.,** palsy from injury received at time of birth. **Crutch-p.,** that due to the pressure of the crutch in the axilla. **Erb's p.,** palsy due to degenerative changes in pyramidal tract of spinal cord. **Hammer-p.,** variety caused by hard work with the hammer. **Lead-p.,** paralysis of arm-muscles from lead-poisoning. **Night-p.,** paresthesia of hands, worse at night. **Scriveners' p.** Same as *Writers' cramp.* **Shaking p.,** paralysis agitans. **Wasting p.,** progressive muscular atrophy.
Pal'udal (pal'u-dal). Pertaining to, or arising from, marshes.
Pal'udism (pal'u-dizm). Malarial poisoning; impaludism.
Pampin'iform. Shaped like a tendril. **P. plexus.** See *Plexus.*
Pampin'ocele (pam-pin'os-ēl). Same as *Varicocele.*
Panace'a (pan-as-e'ah). A cure-all; a remedy for all diseases.
Panagglutinin. An agglutinin which agglutinates the corpuscles of all groups.
Panama fever. Same as *Chagres fever.*
Pan'aris. A whitlow; paronychia.
Panarthri'tis. Inflammation of all the joints.
Panasthe'nia. Neurasthenia.
Panat'rophy. Atrophy of several parts.
Pa'nax. See *Ginseng.*
Pancardi'tis. General inflammation of the heart.
Pan'creas (pan'kre-as). A large gland below the stomach.
Pancreatal'gia. Pain in the pancreas.
Pancreatec'tomy. Surgical removal of a pancreas.
Pancreatemphrax'is. Congestion of pancreas from stoppage of pancreatic duct.
Pancreathelco'sis. Ulceration of the pancreas.
Pancreat'ic (pan-kre-at'ik). Pertaining to the pancreas.
Pancreaticocholecystos'tomy. The operation of implanting a pancreatic fistula into the gall-bladder.
Pancreaticoduod'enal. Pertaining to pancreas and duodenum.
Pancreaticoduodenos'tomy. The operation of anastomosing a pancreatic fistula into the duodenum.
Pancreaticogastros'tomy. The operation of anastomosing a pancreatic fistula into the stomach.
Pan'creatin (pan'kre-at-in). A ferment from the pancreas.
Pan'creatism. Activity of the pancreas.
Pancreati'tis. Inflammation of the pancreas.
Pancreatoduodenec'tomy (pan''kre-at-o-du''o-de-nek'to-me). The operation of removing the head of the pancreas along with its encircling loop of the duodenum.
Pancreatogen'ic, Pancreatog'enous. Arising in the pancreas.
Pancreat'olith. Pancreated calculus.
Pancreatolithot'omy. Excision of a calculus from the pancreas.
Pancreatol'ysis. Destruction of pancreatic tissue.
Pancreatolyt'ic. Destroying pancreatic tissue.
Pancreat'omy, Pancreatot'omy. Incision into pancreas.
Pancreaton'cus. Tumor of the pancreas.
Pancreatop'athy. Disease of the pancreas.
Pancreolithot'omy. Incision into the pancreas to remove calculi.

Pancreolyt'ic. Destroying pancreatic tissue.
Pan'creone (pan'kre-ōn). A digestive powder derived from pancreatin.
Pancreop'athy. Disease of the pancreas.
Pandem'ic (pan-dem'ik). A widespread epidemic.
Pander's layers. The blastodermic layers.
Pandicula'tion (pan-dik-u-la'shun). The act of stretching and yawning.
Pangen'esis (pan-jen'es-is). The doctrine that in reproduction each cell of the parent body is represented by a particle.
Panhysterec'tomy. Complete extirpation of the uterus.
Pani-ghoa. Water-itch; a disease affecting the laborers in tropical regions, caused by larvæ of ankylostoma.
Pa'nis. L. for *Bread.*
Panmyeloph'thisis. Atrophy of the bone-marrow.
Panmyelo'sis. Proliferation of all the elements of the bone-marrow.
Panneuri'tis. General or multiple neuritis. **P. epidem'ica,** beri-beri.
Panniculi'tis. A disease marked by stiffness of the abdominal wall with pain on movement.
Pannic'ulus. A layer of tissue. **P. adipo'sus,** the superficial fascia which is more or less impregnated with fat. **P. carno'sus,** a muscular layer in superficial fascia.
Pan'nus. Abnormal membrane upon the cornea.
Pano'dic. Same as *Panthodic.*
Panopep'tone. Proprietary invalid food containing bread and peptonized beef.
Panopho'bia (pan-of-o'be-ah). Vague and persistent dread of some unknown evil.
Panophthal'mia, Panophthalmi'tis (pan-of-thal-mi'tis). Inflammation of all the eye structures.
Panop'tic stain. A stain which differentiates all the tissues of a specimen.
Panopto'sis. General ptosis of the abdominal organs.
Panostel'tis. Inflammation of every part of a bone.
Panoti'tis. Inflammation of internal and middle ear.
Pansper'mia (pan-sper'me-ah). 1. The doctrine that disease germs are everywhere present. 2. Same as *Biogenesis.*
Pansphyg'mograph. A device that registers both heart- and pulse-movement.
Panspo'roblast. A mother-cell of sporozoa which gives rise to two or more sporoblasts, from each of which a single spore is formed.
Pantachromat'ic. Entirely achromatic.
Pantal'gia (pan-tal'je-ah). Pain over the whole body.
Pantatro'phia, Pantat'rophy. General or complete lack of nutrition.
Panthod'ic (pan-thod'ik). Radiation in every direction.
Pantopho'bia (pan-to-fo'be-ah). Same as *Panophobia.*
Pan'topon. An opium preparation said to be far stronger than morphin.
Pantoscop'ic glasses. Bifocal or Franklin spectacles.
Pantother'mia. Variation in the bodily temperature without apparent cause.
Pantur'binate. The entire turbinate structure.
Panzoot'ic. Occurring pandemically among animals.
Pap. Any soft food.
Papa'in. A digestant remedy from papaw fruit.
Papa'ver. L. for *Poppy.*
Papav'erin. A white alkaloid from opium; hypnotic.
Papaw (pa-paw'). The tree *Carica papaya* of tropical America, or its fruit.

Papay'in (pa-pa'in). Same as *Papain*.

Papil'la (pap-il'lah). A small nipple-shaped elevation. **Foliate p.**, one of the projections (rudimentary in man) along the lateral margins of the tongue. **Fungiform p.**, any one of the low broad papillæ found on the surface of the tongue and covered by secondary papillæ. **Fusiform p.**, the slender papillæ of the anterior two-thirds of the tongue. **Hair p.**, the mass within the corium upon which each hair-bulb rests. **Incisive p.**, a rounded projection at the anterior end of the raphe of the palate. **P. lacrima'lis**, a papilla at the inner canthus pierced by a lacrimal punctum. **Lenticular p.**, one of the series of papillæ of the tongue resembling, but less elevated than, the fungiform papillæ. **Lingual p.**, any one of the papillæ of the tongue. **P. mam'mæ**, the nipple. **Optic p.**, the optic disk. **Palatine p.**, the incisive papilla. **P. pi'li**, a hair papilla. **Renal p.**, the summit of any one of the renal pyramids. **P. of Santorini**, the duodenal papilla. **P. spira'lis**, the spiral edge formed by Corti's organ. **Tactile p's**, papillæ on the true skin inclosing tactile corpuscles. **Urethral p.**, a slight elevation in the vestibule of the vagina on which is situated the external orifice of the urethra. **Vallate p.** Same as *circumvallate p.* **Vater's p.** Same as *duodenal p.*

Pap'illary (pap'il-er-e). Pertaining to a nipple or papilla. **P. muscles.** See *Musculi papillares*. **P. tumor.** See *Papilloma*.

Papillec'tomy (pap-il-ek'to-me). Excision of a papilla of the kidney.

Papillede'ma. Same as *Papillo-edema*.

Papilli'tis. Inflammation of optic papilla or disk.

Papillo-adenocysto'ma. A tumor containing cells of papilloma, adenoma, and cystoma.

Papillocarcino'ma. A malignant papilloma.

Papillo-ede'ma. Edema of the optic papilla; choked disk.

Papillo'ma (pap-il-o'mah). A tumor made up of hypertrophied papillæ.

Papillomato'sis. Morbid state with formation of papillæ.

Papilloretini'tis. Inflammation of optic nerve and disk.

Pa'poid. A ferment and digestant from papaw fruit.

Pap'ular (pap'u-lar). Of the nature of papules.

Papula'tion. The formation of papules.

Pap'ule (pap'ūl). A skin papilla; also, a pimple.

Papyra'ceous (pap-ir-a'shus). Like paper; chartaceous.

Paquelin's cautery. See *Cautery*.

Par. L. for *Pair*. **P. va'gum.** The two pneumogastric nerves.

Para-anesthe'sia. Anesthesia of the lower part of the body and of the legs.

Para-appendici'tis. Appendicitis involving nearby structures.

Parabio'sis. Union or junction of two individuals.

Parabiot'ic. Living joined together.

Par'ablast. Part of mesoblast from which blood-vessels are developed.

Parablas'tic. Pertaining to or derived from the parablast.

Parablasto'ma. A tumor derived from parablast.

Parablep'sia, Parablep'sis. False or perverted vision.

Parabu'lia (par-ah-bu'le-ah). Perversion of will.

Paracente'sis. Surgical puncture of a cavity; tapping.

Paracen'tral lobule. That convolution of the mesial surface of the brain which corresponds in position with the central convolution.

Paraceph'alus (par-as-ef'al-us). A fetus with defective head and imperfect sense-organs.

Parachlorphe'nol. A crystalline antiseptic and disinfectant.

Paracho'lia. Disordered condition of the liver cells.
Parachor'dal. Situated beside the notochord.
Parachro'ma, Parachromato'sis. Skin-discoloration.
Parachro'matin. The nucleoplasm of spindle in karyokinesis.
Parachromatop'sia. Color-blindness.
Parachromophor'ic. Secreting coloring-matter, but retaining it in the organism.
Parachymo'sin. A variety of lab-ferment.
Paracine'sis (par-ah-sin-e'sis). Disease with perversion of motor powers.
Paracolpi'tis. Inflammation of parts adjoining the vagina.
Paracol'pium. The connective tissue around the vagina.
Paraco'to (par-ah-ko'to). An American bark resembling coto, but better and less pungent.
Paraco'toin. A crystalline principle from paracoto: astringent and antirheumatic.
Parac'risis. Any disease of the secretions.
Paracu'sis (par-ah-ku'sis). Depravement of the hearing. **P. duplica'ta.** Same as *Diplacusis.* **P. lo'cî,** inability to locate correctly the origin of sounds. **P. Willisia'na,** ability to hear best in a loud din.
Paracysti'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the bladder.
Paracys'tium. The connective tissue around the bladder.
Paradeni'tis. Inflammation of tissues around a gland.
Paradid'ymis (par-ah-did'im-is). A body on spermatic cord above the epididymis.
Paradox'ic contraction. Contraction of a muscle when its two ends are forcibly brought near each other.
Paræsthe'sia (par-es-the'se-ah). See *Puresthesia.*
Par'affin (par'af-in). A white waxy substance from petroleum and wood-tar.
Paraffino'ma. A swelling forming around a deposit of paraffin injected into the tissues.
Par'aform. White powder, $C_3H_6O_3$: an intestinal antiseptic.
Parafuch'sin. A dye-stuff: used in the treatment of trypanosomiasis.
Paragam'macism. Faulty utterance of *g*, *k*, and *ch* sounds.
Paragan'glin. A proprietary preparation of the suprarenal glands of the ox.
Paragan'glion. One of the oval masses in the medullary substance of the suprarenal bodies.
Parageu'sia, Parageu'sis. Perverted sense of taste.
Paraglob'ulin. A globulin from blood-serum, blood-cells, lymph, and various tissues.
Paraglobulinu'ria. Discharge of paraglobulin in the urine.
Paraglos'sa. Swelling of the tongue.
Paragon'imus Westerman'ii. The lung fluke that causes parasitic hemoptysis.
Paragra'phia (pah-rag-ra'fe-ah). Central disorder in which the patient writes one word in place of another.
Parahepati'tis. Inflammation of parts around the liver.
Parahydro'pin. A proprietary diuretic containing theobromin.
Parainfec'tion. Affection with a disease that resembles an infectious disease in symptomatology, but is not caused by the germ of the infectious disease.
Parakerato'sis. Any disorder of the horny layer of the skin.
Paralac'tic acid. Same as *Sarcolactic acid.*
Parala'lia (par-al-a'le-ah). A disorder of speech.
Paralam'bdacism. Inability to utter correctly the *l* sound.
Paralbu'min (par-al-bu'min). An albumin from ovarian cysts.
Paral'dehyd (par-al'de-hid). A derivative, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, from aldehyd: hypnotic and anodyne.

Paral'dehydism. Paraldehyd poisoning.

Par'alepsy (par'al-ep-se). Psycholepsy.

Paralex'ia (par-ah-leks'e-ah). Impairment of the power of reading.

Paralge'sia, Paral'gia. Any abnormal and painful sensation.

Parallag'ma. Overriding of the ends of a fractured bone.

Par'allax. Any apparent displacement of an object due to change in the observer's position.

Paralo'gia (pah-ral-o'je-ah). Disease of reasoning faculty.

Paral'ysin (par-al'is-in). Same as *Agglutinin.*

Paral'ysis. Loss of power of voluntary motion or of sensation in a part from lesion of nerve-substance. **P. of accommodation,** paralysis of the ciliary muscles of the eye so as to prevent accommodation. **P. agi'tans,** shaking palsy; Parkinson's disease. **Alcoholic p.,** that caused by habitual drunkenness. **Ascending p.,** one which progresses cephalad. **Atrophic spinal p.,** poliomyelitis anterior. **Bell's p., Facial p.,** affects the facial nerve. **Bernhardt's p.,** painful condition of the outer surface of the thigh due to disease of the external cutaneous nerve. **Birth-p.** See *Birth-palsy.* **Brachial p.,** p. of an arm. **Brachiofacial p.** affects the face and arm. **Brown-Sequard's p.,** p. of motion on one side and of sensation on the other after hemisection of cord. **Bulbar p.,** due to changes in motor centers of oblongata. **Cerebral p.** is caused by some intracranial lesion. **Complete p.,** entire loss of power and function. **Crossed p.** affects one side of face and the other side of body. **Crural p.** affects chiefly the thigh or thighs. **Crutch p.,** arm-palsy from pressure of crutch-head. **Diphtheritic p.,** that which follows diphtheria. **Diver's p.,** caisson disease. **Duchenne's p.,** labioglossal p. **Epidemic infantile p.,** acute anterior poliomyelitis. See *Poliomyelitis.* **Erb's p.** See *Birth-palsy.* **Facial p.** See *Bell's p.* **General p.** See *Paresis.* **Glossolabial p.** See *Bulbar p.* **Hysterical p.** may simulate any form of p., and it appears to have no adequate causative lesion. **Incomplete p.,** partial p.; paresis. **Infantile p.,** poliomyelitis anterior. **Infantile spastic p.,** cerebral palsy of childhood. **Klumpke's p.,** atrophic paralysis of muscles of hand with anesthesia. **Kussmaul's p., Landry's p.** See *Ascending p.* **Labial p.,** a form of bulbar p. **Lead-p.** is due to lead-poisoning. **Local p.,** p. of one muscle or one group of muscles. **Multiple p.,** a complication of local paralyses. **Nuclear p.,** one due to lesions in a nucleus of origin. **Obstetrical p.,** birth-palsy. **Ocular p.** See *Cycloplegia* and *Ophthalmoplegia.* **Oculomotor p.** affects the oculomotor nerve. **Parturient p.,** paralysis following delivery in cows, due to poisons from unusual milk-formation; milk-fever. **Periodic p.,** recurrent p., often due to malarial disease. **Pseudobulbar p.** is due to lesions in cerebral centers, and simulates bulbar p. **Pseudohypertrophic p.,** p. marked by enlargement and fatty degeneration of muscles. **Reflex p.,** one ascribable to peripheral irritation. **Spinal p.** See *Poliomyelitis anterior* and *Paraplegia.* **Wasting p.,** progressive muscular atrophy. **Writers' p.,** writers' cramp. For other varieties, see *Hemiplegia* and *Paraplegia.*

Paralyt'ic. 1. Pertaining to, or affected with, paralysis. 2. A person affected with paralysis. **P. dementia,** general paralysis.

Paral'yzant (par-al'iz-ant). 1. Causing paralysis. 2. A drug that paralyzes.

Paramas'tigote. Having an accessory flagellum by the side of a larger one.

Paramasti'tis (par-ah-mas-ti'tis). Inflammation of parts around the mammary gland.

Parame'nia (par-am-e'ne-ah.) Disorder of menses.

Paramet'ric (par-am-et'rik). Situated near the womb.

Parametris'mus. Pain and spasm of muscle-fibers in the broad ligament.

Parametri'tis. Inflammation of parametrium.

Parame'trium. The tissues around the uterus.

Paramim'ia (par-am-im'e-ah). Loss of power to make natural gestures and movements.

Parami'tome. Fluid part of cell-protoplasm; hyaloplasm.

Paramne'sia (par-am-ne'zhe-ah). Derangement of the memory.

Paramne'sin. Same as *Thebain.*

Paramonochlorphe'nol. A crystalline antiseptic, $C_6H_4(Cl)$-$OH(1:4)$, used in erysipelas.

Paramor'phia. Abnormality of form.

Paramu'sia (par-ah-mu'zhe-ah). Perversion of the musical faculties.

Paramyoc'lonus mul'tiplex. Paroxysmal clonic muscular contractions.

Paramyosin'ogen. A proteid like myosinogen, from muscle-plasm.

Paramyoto'nia. Impairment of muscular tonicity. **P. congenita'lis.** Same as *Thomsen's disease.*

Paraneph'rin. A hemostatic preparation of suprarenal glands.

Paranephri'tis. Inflammation of the suprarenal capsules.

Parane'phrus. A suprarenal capsule.

Paranesthe'sia (par-an-es-the'ze-ah). Same as *Para-anesthesia.*

Paran'gi (par-an'je). A Ceylonese endemic disease like yaws.

Paranoi'a. Perversion of will with mental eccentricity.

Paranoi'ac. A crank; an erratic person with tendency to insanity.

Parano'mia. Aphasia in which the names of objects seen (*visual p.*) or felt (*myotactic p.*) are not recollected.

Paranu'clein. A substance like chromatin in nucleoli of cells.

Paranu'cleus. A body sometimes seen in cell-protoplasm near the nucleus.

Para-omphal'ic. Near the umbilicus.

Para-op'erative. Pertaining to the accessories of operation, such as instruments, asepsis, etc.

Para-osteoarthrop'athy. Paraplegia with osteoarthropathy.

Parapar'esis. Partial paralysis of lower limbs.

Parap'athic, Parap'athy. Any disease of the lower part of the body.

Parapede'sis. The process of oozing through, as of the bile pigment into the blood-capillaries instead of into the bile-capillaries.

Parapep'tone. Same as *Antialbumate.*

Parapha'sia. Speech-disorder with misuse of words.

Paraphe'mia. A disorder marked by employment of the wrong words.

Para'phia (par-a'fe-ah). Disorder of the sense of touch.

Paraphimo'sis. Retraction of foreskin behind the glans penis.

Parapho'bia (par-ah-fo'be-ah). A mild phobia.

Parapho'nia (par-ah-fo'ne-ah). Morbid alteration of voice.

Paraph'ora. A slight mental disorder.

Paraphra'sia (par-ah-fra'zhe-ah). Disorderly arrangement of spoken words.

Paraphre'nia. 1. Intellectual insanity; insanity marked especially by intellectual disturbance. 2. Paraphrenitis. **P. confab'ulans,** a form of paraphrenia distinguished by falsifications of memory. **P. expan'siva,** a form of paraphrenia marked by delusions of grandeur, an exalted mood, and mild excitement. **P. phantas'tica,** a form of paraphrenia marked by phantastic, changeable, and unsystematized delusions. **P. systemat'ica,**

a form of paraphrenia marked by the gradual development of progressive delusions of persecution, with later appearance of delusion, of grandeur without deterioration of personality.

Paraphreni'tis (par''ah-fre-ni'tis). Inflammation around the diaphragm.

Paraphro'nia. Mental disorder marked by change in character and disposition.

Par'aplasm. 1. Any abnormal growth. 2. Same as *Hyaloplasm.*

Paraplas'ma flavig'enum. See *Seidelin bodies,* under *Body.*

Paraplas'tic. Having morbid formative power.

Paraplas'tin. A substance existing in the nucleus and cytoplasm of a cell.

Paraplec'tic. Affected with paraplegia.

Paraple'gia (par-ah-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of legs and lower part of body. **Ataxic p.,** a kind due to lateral and posterior sclerosis of the cord. **Cerebral p.** is due to a bilateral cerebral lesion. **Cervical p.** affects especially both arms. **Ideal p.,** reflex p. from emotion. **P. dolorosa,** with pain, due to neoplasms pressing on cord. **Peripheral p.,** painful variety, due to pressure of neoplasms on nerves. **Primary spastic p.** is said to be caused by degeneration in pyramidal tracts. **Spastic p., Tetanoid p.,** usually due to transverse lesions of the cord or anterolateral sclerosis.

Paraple'gic (par-ah-ple'jik). Pertaining to, or affected with, paraplegia.

Parapleuri'tis. Inflammation in the wall of the chest.

Paraplex'us. The choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle.

Parapoph'ysis. Lower vertebral transverse process.

Parap'oplexy (par-ap'o-plek-se). Slight apoplexy.

Paraprax'ia. Inability to perform movements properly.

Paraprocti'tis. Inflammation of tissues about the rectum.

Parap'sis (par-ap'sis). Morbid sense of touch.

Parapsori'asis. A chronic skin eruption resembling psoriasis.

Parapsycho'sis. Perversion of the function of thought.

Parapyknomor'phous. Staining moderately well.

Parareflex'ia. Any disorder of the reflexes.

Pararenal. Alongside of the kidneys.

Pararho'tacism (par-ah-ro'tas-izm). Faulty enunciation of *r* sound.

Pararhyth'mia. Cardiac arrhythmia with two separate rhythms at one time.

Parar'thria. Imperfect utterance of words.

Parasalpingi'tis (par-ah-sal-pin-ji'tis). Inflammation of tissues around the oviduct.

Parasig'matism. Imperfect utterance of *s* sound.

Par'asite. A plant or animal living upon a living organism : also, a fetus that takes its sustenance from an autosite or twin fetus. **Facultative p.,** one normally parasitic, but capable of living alone. **Leishman-Donovan, p.** See *Leishman-Donovan body,* under *Body.*

Parasit'ic. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a parasite.

Parasit'icide. A substance destructive to parasites.

Parasit'ifer. An organism which is the host of a parasite.

Par'asitism. 1. The condition or state of being a parasite. 2. Infestation with parasites.

Parasitogen'ic (par-as-i-to-jen'ik). Due to parasites.

Parasitol'ogy. The sum of knowledge regarding parasites.

Parasitopho'bia. Insane dread of parasites.

Parasitotrop'ic. Having affinity for parasites.

Paraspa'dia. Condition in which the urethra opens upon one side of the penis.

Par'aspasm. Spasm of both lower extremities.

Parasteato'sis. Disorder of sebaceous secretions.
Paraster'nal. Beside the sternum.
Parasympathet'ic bodies. The intercarotid body and the coccygeal gland.
Parasynovi'tis. Inflammation of tissues about a synovial sac.
Parasyphilit'ic. Occurring with, but not due to, syphilis.
Parasys'tole (par-ah-sis'to-le). An abnormally prolonged interval between systole and diastole.
Paratar'sium. The side of the tarsus of the foot.
Parate'non. The fatty areolar tissue filling the interstices of the fascial compartment in which a tendon is situated.
Pararetesioma'nia. A mania for seeing new sights.
Parathe'sin. Ethyl para-amino-benzoate: used as a local anesthetic and anodyne.
Parathy'mia. Disordered emotion; emotional insanity.
Parathy'rin. The active principle of the parathyroids.
Parathy'roid. Any one of four small glands on the lateral lobes of the thyroid.
Parathyroidec'tomy. Excision of the parathyroid.
Parathyropri'val. Deprived of the parathyroids
Parathyropriv'ia. The condition resulting from removal of the parathyroid glands.
Parathyropriv'ic, Parathyropri'vous. Same as *Parathyroprival.*
Parato'loid. Koch's lymph, or tuberculin.
Paratox'in. A preparation of bile: used in tuberculosis.
Paratricho'sis. Growth of hair in abnormal situations.
Paratrim'ma. Intertrigo; skin inflammation due to chafing.
Parat'rophy. Adiposis dolorosa.
Paratyphli'tis (par''ah-tif-li'tis). Same as *Para-appendicitis.*
Paraty'phoid (par-ah-ti'foid). Diseased state associated with typhoid fever.
Paraxan'thin. A leukomain from healthy urine.
Parax'ial. Situated alongside an axis.
Parax'in. A white crystalline diuretic compound.
Parax'on (par-aks'on). A collateral branch of an axis-cylinder process.
Paregor'ic, P. elix'ir. Camphorated tincture of opium.
Pare'ira (pah-ra'ir-ah). Root of *Chondrodendron tomentosum:* diuretic and tonic.
Parencepha'lia. Congenital defect of brain.
Parencephali'tis. Inflammation of the cerebellum.
Parenceph'alous. Having a congenital deformity of brain.
Paren'chyma (par-en'kim-ah). The essential or functional elements of an organ as distinguished from its stroma or frame work.
Parenchymati'tis. Inflammation of a parenchyma.
Parenchym'atous (par-en-kim'at-us). Of, or of the nature of, parenchyma. **P. pain,** pain at the peripheral end of a nerve.
Paren'teral. Not through the alimentary canal.
Parepidid'ymis. Same as *Paradidymis.*
Par'esis. 1. General paralysis. 2. Slight or incomplete paralysis.
Pareso-analge'sia. Incomplete paralysis with analgesia.
Paresthe'sia (par-es-the'zhah). Morbid sensation.
Paret'ic. Affected with, or pertaining to, paresis.
Pareu'nia (par-u'ne-ah). Sexual intercourse.
Parhor'mone. A substance which has a function like a hormone.
Paridro'sis. Any disorder of the perspiration.
Pa'ries (pa're-ēz), pl. *pari'etes.* A wall of any hollow structure, as the chest or abdomen.

Pari'etal. Of, or pertaining to, the walls of a cavity. **P. bones,** bones which form the sides of the cranium. **P. lobe,** part of cerebrum above the horizontal branch of the fissure of Sylvius, and between the parieto-occipital and Rolandic fissures.

Pari'etes (pa-ri'et-ēz). The walls of a cavity or organ.

Par'is green. Aceto-arsenite of copper.

Park'inson's dis'ease. See *Paralysis agitans.*

Paroccip'ital. Situated beside the occipital bone.

Parodonti'tis. Inflammation of tissues around a tooth.

Par'ogen. Oxygenated paraffin: used as an ointment base.

Paroi'din. A proprietary preparation of the parathyroid gland of cattle: used in parathyroid tetany.

Parol'ivary bodies. Gray masses on dorsal and mesial sides of corpus dentatum.

Paromphal'ocele (par-om-fal'o-sēl). Hernia near the navel.

Paronir'ia. Morbid dreaming.

Paronych'ia (par-on-nik'e-ah). A felon or whitlow; abscess often with periostitis of finger. **P. tendino'sa,** septic inflammation of sheath of tendon of a finger.

Paroöph'oron (par-o-of'or-on). A relic in the broad ligament of urinary portion of a Wolffian body.

Parophthal'mia. Inflammation of the connective tissue around the eye.

Parop'sis. A disorder of vision.

Parorchid'ium. Misplacement of a testicle.

Parorex'ia. Nervous perversion of the appetite with craving for special articles of food.

Paros'mia, Parosphre'sis. Perversion of sense of smell.

Parostei'tis. Inflammation of tissues around a bone.

Parosto'sis. Ossification of tissues outside of the periosteum.

Parot'id. Situated near the ear. **P. duct,** efferent duct of parotid gland; Stenson's duct. **P. gland,** the largest of the salivary glands.

Parotidec'tomy. Excision of a parotid.

Parotidi'tis, Paroti'tis. Same as *Mumps.*

Parotidoscir'rhus. Hardening of the parotid.

Parova'rian. Situated near the ovary.

Parovariot'omy. Removal of a cyst of the parovarium.

Parova'rium (par-o-va're-um). A tubular structure of the broad ligament: with the paroöphoron it represents the embryonic Wolffian body.

Par'oxysm (par'ox-izm). A sudden recurrence or intensification of symptoms.

Paroxys'mal. Recurring in paroxysms.

Par'resine. A mixture of paraffin, gum alum, Japan wax, asphalt, and eucalyptol: used as a dressing for wounds and burns.

Parrot-disease, gray. A fatal disease of parrots, due to *Micrococcus psittaci.*

Par'rot's disease. Pseudoparalysis syphilitica. **P.'s nodes,** bony knobs on cranium in infantile syphilis.

Pars'ley. The plant *Apium petroselinum:* diuretic and sedative.

Parthen'icin. Antipyretic alkaloid from *Parthenium Hysterophorus,* a plant of North America.

Par'thenin (par'the-nin). Antipyretic alkaloid from *Parthenium Hysterophorus.*

Parthenogen'esis. Asexual or virginal reproduction.

Partu'rient (par-tu're-ent). Giving birth; pertaining to childbirth. **P. canal,** passage through which fetus is expelled.

Parturifa'cient. A medicine which facilitates childbirth.

Parturiom'eter. Device used in measuring expulsive power of the uterus.

Parturi'tion (par-tu-rish'un). The act of bearing children.

Par'tus. Labor; childbirth; parturition. **P. agrippi'nus,** breech delivery. **P. Cæsa'reus,** delivery by Cesarean operation.

Paru'lis (par-u'lis). A gum-boil; abscess of a gum.

Parumbil'ical. Situated near the navel.

Paru'ria. Discharge of urine from an unusual part.

Parvicel'lular. Pertaining to or composed of small cells.

Par'volin. A ptomain, $C_9H_{13}N$, from decaying fish or horseflesh.

Par'vule (par'vūl). A medicinal pellet or granule.

Pas'sion (pash'un). 1. Suffering; pain. 2. Strong emotion. **Ileac p.,** ileus.

Pas'sive. Neither spontaneous nor active. **P. congestion,** congestion due either to lack of vital power or to obstruction.

Pas'sivism. Sexual perversion with subjection of the will to another's.

Pas'sulæ (pas'u-le). L. for *Raisins.*

Paste (pāst). A soft viscid substance; often an escharotic mixture. **Arsenical p.,** caustic p. containing arsenic. **Canquoin's p.,** zinc chlorid mixed with flour and water. **Flour-p.,** flour and water paste used in surgery. **Fruit-p.,** inspissated fruit-juice used in pharmacy. **Jujube-p.,** a fruit-paste originally made of jujubes. **London p.,** caustic soda and quicklime paste. **Phosphorus-p.,** phosphorus made into a paste with flour: a rat poison. **Unna's p.,** a paste of zinc oxid, glycerin, and mucilage of acacia: used in eczema. **Vienna p.,** caustic paste of potash and lime.

Pas'tern. The part of a horse's foot occupied by the first and second phalanges.

Pasteurello'sis. Any disease caused by bacteria of the hemorrhagic septicemia group.

Pasteuriza'tion. The checking of fermentation by heating.

Pas'til, Pas'tille. A troche or lozenge; also, an aromatic mass to be burnt as a fumigant.

Patch. An area differing from the rest of a surface. **Drab-colored p.,** peculiar spot on liver after certain tropical hepatic diseases. **Mucous p.,** a lesion characteristic of syphilis; condyloma latum. **Opaline p.,** a mucous patch of the mouth sometimes seen in syphilis. **Peyer's p.** See *Peyer's patches.*

Patel'la. The knee-cap or knee-pan.

Patel'lapexy. The operation of suturing the patella to the lower end of the femur.

Patel'lar. Of, or pertaining to, the patella.

Patel'liform. Shaped like the patella.

Patellofem'oral. Pertaining to the patella and the femur.

Pa'tency (pa'ten-se). The condition of being wide open.

Pa'tent (pa'tent). Wide open; patulous.

Pathet'ic (pa-thet'ik). Pertaining to the feelings. **P. muscle.** See *Obliquus muscle,* in *Muscles, Table of.* **P. nerve.** See *Patheticus,* in *Nerves, Table of.*

Pathet'icus. Either nerve of the 4th pair.

Path'etism (path'et-izm). Hypnotism or mesmerism.

Path'finder. Device for locating strictures of the urethra.

Path'ic (path'ik). Pertaining to disease.

Patho-anat'omy. Pathologic anatomy.

Pathobiol'ogy. Same as *Pathology.*

Pathob'olism. A condition of perverted metabolism.

Pathodon'tia. That department of dentistry which deals with diseases of the teeth.

Pathofor'mic. Pertaining to the beginning of disease.

Path'ogen (path'o-jen). Any disease-producing micro-organism.

Pathogen'esis. The development of morbid conditions or of disease.

Pathogenet'ic, Pathogen'ic. Causing disease; morbific.
Pathog'eny. Same as *Pathogenesis*.
Pathognomon'ic (pa-thog-no-mon'ik). Pointing out the nature of a disease or illness.
Pathолog'ic, Pathолog'ical. Pertaining to pathology. **P. histology,** histology of diseased tissues.
Pathol'ogy. The sum of what is known regarding diseases. **Cellular p.,** that which regards the cell as the basis of vital phenomena. **Comparative p.,** that which considers human disease-processes in comparison with those of the lower animals. **Experimental p.,** the study of artificially-induced pathologic processes. **General p.** takes cognizance of processes which may occur in various diseases and in different organs. **Humoral p.,** opinion that disease is due to abnormal conditions of the fluids of the body. **Special p.,** study of the pathology of particular diseases or organs. **Surgical p.,** pathology of such diseases as receive surgical treatment.
Pathol'ysis. Dissolution of tissues by disease.
Pathoma'nia (path-o-ma'ne-ah). Moral insanity.
Pathometab'olism. Metabolism in disease.
Pathomor'phism (path-o-mor'fizm). Abnormal morphology.
Pathon'omy. Science of the laws of disease.
Pathophil'ia. Adaptation of the patient's habits to some chronic disease.
Pathopho'bia. Morbid fear of disease.
Pathophore'sis. The transmission of disease.
Pathophor'ic (path-o-for'ik). Carrying disease.
Pathopoie'sia. The mode of production of disease.
Pathopsychol'ogy. The psychology of mental disease.
Pathoradiol'ogy. Pathoroentgenography.
Pathoroentgenog'raphy. The study of pathologic lesions by the roentgencgram.
Pa'tient. A person who is undergoing treatment for disease.
Pat'ulous (pat'u-lus). Open; wide open.
Paullin'ia. Same as *Guarana*.
Paulocar'dia (paw-lo-kar'de-ah). Abnormal slowness of heart-beat.
Pave'ment epithelium. Epithelium made up of flattened cells in layers.
Pavil'ion (pav-ll'yun). A dilated or flaring expansion at the end of a canal.
Pa'vor noctur'nus. Night-terrors.
Pa'vy's disease. Same as *Cyclic albuminuria*. **P.'s solution,** solution of copper sulphate and Rochelle salt in ammonia water.
Paw'paw. 1. Same as *Papaw*. 2. The shrub *Asimina triloba*, and its fruit.
Pb. Symbol of lead (*plumbum*).
$Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. Lead acetate.
$PbCO_3$. Lead carbonate.
PbC_2O_4. Lead chromate.
PbI_2. Lead iodid.
$PbSO_4$. Lead sulphate.
P. D. Abbreviation for *Prism-diopter*.
Pearl. A small medicated granule; also, a glass globule with a single dose of volatile medicine. **Epithelial p.** Same as *Pearly body*. **P.-disease,** tuberculosis of lower animals. **Lænnec's p.'s,** round masses of sputum in bronchial asthma. **P.-tumor.** Same as *Cholesteatoma*.
Pearl'ash. Impure potassium carbonate in crystals.
Pear'ly body. A form of granule found in epithelioma.
Peat (pēt). Carbonized vegetable matter found in bogs.
Pebrine (peb-rēn'). A bacterial disease of silkworms.

Pec'cant. Unhealthy; causing ill health.

Pecil'oblast (pe-sil'ob-last). Same as *Pecilocyte.*

Pecil'ocyte (pe-sil'os-īt). A malformed blood-corpuscle.

Pecilocythe'mia (pes-il''o-si-the'me-ah). Presence of pecilocytes in the blood.

Pecilocyto'sis. Presence of pecilocytes in the blood.

Peciliother'mal. Having cold blood.

Pec'quet's cistern (pek'kāz). Same as *Receptaculum chyli.*

Pec'tase. A ferment associated with pectose in fruits.

Pec'ten. Same as *Os pubis.* **P. pu'bis.** See *Pectineal line.*

Pec'tic acid. An acid, $C_{20}H_{18}O_{20}$, from pectin.

Pec'tin. One of the carbohydrates of fruits and vegetables.

Pec'tinase. A plant ferment which coagulates pectins.

Pectin'eal. Pertaining to the os pubis. **P. line,** the portion of the ileopectineal line found on os pubis. **P. muscle.** See *Pectineus,* in *Muscles, Table of.* **P. ridge,** anterior or external bicipital ridge of humerus.

Pectine'us (pek-tin-e'us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Pectin'iform. Shaped like a comb.

Pectiza'tion. Coagulation in colloidal chemistry.

Pec'toral. Of, or pertaining to, the chest or breast; good in diseases of the chest. **P. species. P. tea,** a mixture of expectorant and demulcent herbs and aromatics.

Pectoral'gia (pek-to-ral'je-ah). Pain in the chest.

Pectora'lis (pek-to-ra'lis). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Pectoril'oquy. Transmission of the sound of spoken words through chest wall.

Pectoroph'ony. Exaggeration of vocal resonance heard on auscultation.

Pec'tose (pek'tōs). A principle in unripe fruits which in ripening becomes converted into pectin.

Pectun'culus. Any one of the series of ridges on the aqueduct of Sylvius.

Pec'tus. The breast, chest, or thorax. **P. carina'tum,** chicken-breast or pigeon-breast; undue prominence of sternum.

Ped'al. Pertaining to the foot or feet.

Ped'erast (ped'er-ast). A practiser of pederasty.

Ped'erasty (ped'er-as-te). Unnatural association with boys.

Pediat'ric. Pertaining to diseases of children.

Pediat'rics (pe-de-at'riks). The sum of knowledge regarding children's diseases.

Pediat'rist. A specialist in diseases of children.

Pe'diatry. Same as *Pediatrics.*

Pedicella'tion. The development of a pedicle.

Ped'icle (ped'ik-l). 1. The stem of a tumor. 2. The process which connects the lamina of a vertebra with the centrum.

Pedic'ulate (pe-dik'u-lāt). Provided with a pedicle.

Pedicula'tion. 1. The process of forming a pedicle. 2. Infestation with lice.

Pedic'ulicide (pe-dik'u-lis-īd). Destroying lice.

Pediculoi'des ventrico'sus. A small mite found in straw of mattresses, and causing straw-itch.

Pediculopho'bia (pe-dik-u-lo-fo'be-ah). Insane dread of lice.

Pediculo'sis. Infestation with lice; lousiness.

Pedic'ulus. 1. Same as *Pedicle.* 2. See *Louse.*

Ped'icure (ped'ik-ūr). A chiropodist or corn-doctor.

Pedilu'vium. L. for *Foot-bath.*

Pediococ'cus. A genus or form of coccus of various species.

Pedional'gia (pe-de-o-nal'je-ah). Pain in the sole of the foot.

Pediopho'bia. Morbid dread of children or of dolls.

Pedi'tis. Inflammation of the pedal bone of a horse.

Pedobaromacrom'eter. Instrument for measuring and weighing infants.

Pedobarom'eter. Instrument for weighing infants.

Pedodon'tia. That department of dentistry which deals with the teeth and mouth conditions of children.

Pedodon'tics. Same as *Pedodontia.*

Pedodon'tist. A dentist who specializes in pedodontia.

Pedodontol'ogy. Same as *Pedodontia.*

Ped'ograph. An imprint of the weight-bearing surface of the foot.

Pedol'ogist. A specialist in pedology.

Pedol'ogy. The study of the life and development of children.

Pedom'eter. An instrument for measuring children.

Pedomor'phism. Retention of infant characters in the adult.

Pedonos'ology. Pediatrics.

Pe'duncle (pe'dung-kl). A stem or supporting part. **Callosal p.,** band which goes on either side from under the callosum to the fissure of Sylvius. **Cerebellar p.'s** (inferior, middle, posterior, and superior), bands of white substance which join the pons and cerebellum. **Cerebral p.** Same as *Crus cerebri.* **Pineal p.,** slender band going forward on either side from pineal body.

Pedun'cular (pe-dung'ku-lar). Pertaining to a peduncle.

Pedun'culate, Pedun'culated. Having a stalk or peduncle.

Peinother'apy. The hunger or starvation cure.

Pela'da, Pelade (pel-ahd'). Same as *Alopecia areata.*

Pelage (pe-lahzh'). The hairy system of the body.

Pelicol'ogy (pel-ik-ol'o-je). The study of the pelvis.

Pelidi'si (pel-id-e'se). The unit of Pirquet's index for determining the nutritive condition of children.

Pelio'ma. A livid patch on the skin in typhoid.

Pelio'sis (pe-le-o'sis). Same as *Purpura.*

Pellag'ra. An endemic disease of southern Europe and the central and southern United States, said to be caused by eating damaged maize, and marked by recurring redness of parts of the body, followed by exfoliation, and attended by weakness, digestive disturbance, convulsions, etc.

Pellagragen'ic, Pellagro'cein. Poisonous ptomain from damaged maize.

Pella'grin. A person affected with pellagra.

Pellagrol'ogy. The study of pellagra.

Pellagrosa'rium. A hospital for pellagra patients.

Pel'let (pel'et). A small pill or granule.

Pelleti'erin (pel-et-i'e-rin). An alkaloid from pomegranate bark: it is destructive to teniæ.

Pel'licle (pel'ik-l). A thin scum forming on the surface of liquids.

Pel'litory (pel'it-or-e). 1. See *Pyrethrum.* 2. A plant of the genus *Parietaria.*

Pel'lotin. A hypnotic alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{19}NO$, from *Echinocactus.*

Pelveoperitoni'tis. Same as *Pelviperitonitis.*

Pel'vic (pel'vik). Pertaining to the pelvis. **P. girdle,** the girdle formed by the innominate bones.

Pelvilithot'omy. Removal of a kidney stone by incision through the renal pelvis.

Pelvim'eter. Instrument for measuring the pelvis.

Pelvim'etry. Measurement of capacity and diameter of pelvis.

Pel'vioplasty. An operation for enlarging the pelvis.

Pelviot'omy. Cutting of the pelvic bones.

Pel'viotripsy. Crushing of the pelvis.

Pelviperitoni'tis. Inflammation of the pelvic peritoneum.

Pel'vis. 1. The basin formed by the innominate bones, sacrum, and coccyx. 2. The sac in the kidney of which the ureter is the outlet. **P. æquabil'iter jus'to ma'jor,** one unusually but symmet-

rically large in all directions. **P. æquabil'iter jus'to mi'nor,** one with all its diameters equally reduced. **P., axis of,** the perpendicular to anteroposterior diameter at either inlet or outlet. **Beaked p.,** one with the pubic bones laterally compressed and pushed forward. **Brim of p.,** upper entrance to pelvic space; the inlet, isthmus, margin, or superior strait. **Cordiform p.,** one somewhat heart-shaped. **Diameters of p.,** at brim, are the conjugate, anteroposterior, transverse, and right and left oblique; at outlet, anteroposterior, transverse, and oblique. **False p.,** the part above the iliopectineal line. **Floor of p.,** nonbony material forming lower boundary of pelvis. **Inclination of p., Obliquity of p.,** angle between axis of body and that of pelvis. **Kyphotic p.,** one marked by increase of conjugate diameter at brim with decrease of transverse diameter at outlet. **P. ma'jor,** the false pelvis. **Malacosteon p.** Same as *Rachitic p.* **Masculine p.,** a woman's pelvis shaped like that of a man. **P. mi'nor,** the true pelvis. **Nägele's p., Oblique p.,** one with diameters so distorted that the conjugate takes an oblique direction. **Osteomalacic p.,** one affected with osteomalacia. **Planes of p.,** imaginary surfaces which touch all points of the circumference, viz., plane of pelvic expansion and that of p. contraction. **Rachitic p.,** one affected with rickets. **Roberts's p.,** one with a rudimentary sacrum and great narrowing of the transverse and oblique diameters. **Rostrate p.,** one which is simply contracted. **Simple flat p.,** one with shortened anteroposterior diameter. **P. spino'sa,** a rachitic pelvis with the crest of the pubis very sharp. **Split p.,** one with congenital separation at the symphysis pubis. **True p.,** the part below the iliopectineal line.

Pel'vitherm. Apparatus for applying heat to the pelvic organs through the vagina.

Pelvit'omy. Operation of cutting the pelvis to aid delivery.

Pelvos'copy. Examination of the pelvis, especially the renal pelvis.

Pelycal'gia. Pelvic pain.

Pel'ycogram. An *x*-ray picture of the pelvis.

Pelycog'raphy. *x*-Ray examination of the pelvic contents.

Pem'phigoid. Like, or resembling, pemphigus.

Pem'phigus (pem'fig-us). A disease marked by formation of bullæ which, after absorption, leave pigmented spots. **P. benig'nus,** a very mild or slight form. **P. circina'tus** has the bullæ arranged in circles. **P. dissemina'tus,** one with scattered bullæ. **P. folia'ceus,** a variety with flaccid scabby bullæ. **P hyster'icus,** a form ascribed to hysteria, gestation, or disease of sexual organs. **P. malig'nus,** a severe and sometimes fatal type. **P. neonato'rum,** a form occurring in young infants and ascribed to a microbic origin. **P. prurigino'sus,** a kind with severe itching. **P. solita'rius,** a variety with only one bulla. **P. syphilit'icus,** syphilitic eruption of bullæ. **P. veg'etans,** form in which the bullæ are followed by fungoid growths. **P. vulga'ris,** ordinary and uncomplicated p.

Pend'ulous (pend'yu-lus). Hanging loosely; drooping.

Pen'dulum rhythm. See under *Rhythm.*

Pen'etrating. Piercing; entering deeply. **P. power.** Same as *Focal depth.* **P. wound,** a wound which reaches a natural cavity.

Penetrom'eter. An instrument for measuring the penetrating power of *x*-rays.

Pe'nial (pe'ne-al). Pertaining to the penis.

Penicillio'sis. A disease caused by infection with *Penicillium.*

Penicill'ium (pen-is-il'e-um). A genus of mold-fungi.

Pe'nile (pe'nil). Pertaining to the penis.

Pe'nis. Male organ of copulation.
Peni'tis (pe-ni'tis). Inflammation of penis.
Penj'deh sore. An ulcer endemic in Asia; probably a kind of oriental boil.
Pen'niform (pen'if-orm). Shaped like a feather.
Pennyroy'al. Plants of the genera *Mentha* and *Hedeoma:* carminative and emmenagogue.
Pen'nyweight. Twenty-four grains Troy weight.
Pen'tad. Any element or radical with a valence of five.
Pen'tal. An anesthetic hydrocarbon, C_5H_{10}. See *Amylene.*
Pentamethylendiam'in. Same as *Cadaverin.*
Pen'tane. An anesthetic hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12}.
Pentav'alent (pen-tav'al-ent). Same as *Quinquivalent.*
Pen'tene (pen'tēn). Same as *Amylene.*
Pentos'azon. An abnormal substance occurring in urine.
Pen'tose. Any sugar or hydrocarbon of formula $C_5H_{10}O_5$.
Pentosu'ria. Pentoses in the urine.
Pe'onin. A dye, $C_{19}H_{14}O_3$, used as an indicator for alkalies and acids.
Peotilloma'nia. Habit of pulling at the penis.
Peot'omy. Surgical removal of penis.
Pe'po. The pumpkin and its seeds: teniacide and diuretic.
Pep'per (pep'er). Dried fruit of *Piper nigrum.*
Pep'permint. An herb, *Mentha piperita:* leaves carminative and stimulant.
Pep'sic (pep'sik). See *Peptic.*
Pep'sin. A ferment of the gastric juice: used as a remedy for dyspepsia.
Pepsin'ia. The secretion of pepsin.
Pepsin'ogen. A zymogen from gastric cells which changes into pepsin.
Peptar'nis. Peptone of beef; used as invalid food.
Pepten'zyme. A proprietary antidyspeptic enzyme.
Pep'tic. Pertaining to pepsin or to digestion.
Pep'tid (pep'tid). A compound of two or more amido-acids.
Peptidolyt'ic. Splitting up peptids.
Peptinotox'in. A poisonous intestinal product of imperfect stomach-digestion.
Pepto'genous. Producing pepsin or peptones.
Pep'toid. A product of proteolytic digestion which does not give the biuret reaction.
Peptol'ysis. The splitting up of pepsin.
Peptolyt'ic. Splitting up peptone.
Peptoman'gan. A proprietary preparation of peptone with iron and manganese.
Pep'tone. Any protein formed by the action of pepsin.
Peptone'mia. Presence of peptones in the blood.
Pep'tonized (pep'ton-ized). Digested by pepsin.
Pep'tonoid. Any substance resembling a peptone.
Peptonu'ria. Peptones in the urine.
Peptotox'in. Any toxin or poisonous base from peptones.
Peracid'ity (per-as-id'it-e). Excessive acidity.
Peracute (per-ak-ūt'). Very acute.
Per a'num. L. for "by the anus."
Percep'tion. Reception of an impression through the senses.
Perceptiv'ity. Ability to receive sense-impressions.
Perchlo'ric acid (per-klo'rik). An irritant acid, $HClO_4$: it forms perchlorates.
Per'colate (per'ko-lāt). 1. To submit to percolation. 2. Any liquid that has been percolated.
Percola'tion. The extraction of soluble parts of a drug by passing a solvent liquid through it.

Per'colator. Vessel used in percolation.

Percuss'. To subject to percussion.

Percus'sion. The act of striking a part as an aid in diagnosis. **Auscultatory p.,** p. combined with auscultation. **Immediate p.,** p. in which no pleximeter is used. **Instrumental p.,** that in which a plexor or hammer is used. **Mediate p.,** that in which a pleximeter is employed. **P.-note,** the sound made by percussion. **P.-wave,** principal ascending curve of the sphygmogram.

Percus'sor. An instrument for performing percussion.

Percuta'neous. Performed through the skin.

Perei'rin. White alkaloid from bark of *Geissosper'mum lœ've:* tonic and antipyretic.

Perfla'tion (per-fla'shun). The act of blowing air into a space in order to force secretions out.

Per'foraus. Any nerve or muscle performing a part.

Perfora'tion. 1. An act of piercing. 2. A hole through a part.

Per'forator. An instrument for boring the fetal skull.

Perfrica'tion (per-fri-ka'shun). Rubbing with an ointment or embrocation.

Perhy'drol. A 30 per cent. solution of hydrogen dioxid.

Periac'inous (per-e-as'in-us). Around an acinus.

Periadeni'tis. Inflammation of tissues around a gland.

Perialieni'tis. Inflammation around a foreign body.

Periamygdali'tis. Inflammation of tissue around the tonsil.

Periangiocholi'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the bile-ducts.

Periangi'tis (per''e-an-ji'tis). Inflammation of tissue around a vessel.

Periaorti'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the aorta.

Peria'pical. Surrounding the apex of the root of a tooth.

Periappendici'tis. Inflammation of appendix with its surrounding peritoneum.

Periarteri'tis. Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery.

Periarthri'tis. Inflammation around a joint.

Periartic'ular (per-e-ar-tik'u-lar). Surrounding a joint.

Periax'ial (per-e-ak'se-al). Situated around an axis.

Periaxil'lary. Around the axilla.

Per'iblast. Protoplasm of a cell outside a nucleus.

Peribronchioli'tis. Inflammation around the bronchioles.

Peribronchi'tis. Inflammation of the investment of a bronchus.

Pericar'diac, Pericar'dial. Relating to the pericardium.

Pericardicente'sis. The tapping of the pericardium.

Pericardiec'tomy. Excision of the pericardium.

Pericardiocente'sis. Same as *Pericardicentesis.*

Pericardiol'ysis. The operation of freeing adhesions between the visceral and parietal pericardium.

Pericardiomediastini'tis. Inflammation of the pericardium and mediastinum.

Pericardiophren'ic. Pertaining to the pericardium and the diaphragm.

Pericardiopleu'ral. Pertaining to the pericardium and pleura.

Pericardior'rhaphy. Suturing of the pericardium.

Pericardiosym'physis. Adhesion between the visceral and parietal layers of the pericardium.

Pericardiot'omy. Surgical incision of pericardium.

Pericardi'tis. Inflammation of the pericardium. **Adhesive p.,** that in which the two layers of pericardium adhere to each other. **Carcinomatous p.,** that associated with malignant disease of the pericardium. **Dry p.,** that without effusion. **External p.,** that which chiefly affects the outer surface of the peri-

cardium. **Fibrinous p., Hemorrhagic p.,** variety in which there is a bloody exudate. **Localized p.,** form with white or milky spots. **Purulent p.,** a form with effusion of purulent fluid. **Serofibrinous p.,** form with serous fluid effusion with a little fibrin. **Tuberculous p.,** that caused by tuberculous disease.

Pericar'dium. Membranous bag which contains the heart. **Bread-and-butter p.,** peculiar appearance in fibrinous pericarditis produced by the rubbing together of two surfaces of pericardial membrane. **Parietal p.,** that fold of pericardium which is not in contact with the heart. **Shaggy p.,** pericardium with a shaggy coat of fibrinous exudate. **Visceral p.,** the portion in contact with the heart; epicardium.

Pericardo'sis. Infection of the pericardium.

Perice'cal (per-es-e'kal). Surrounding the cecum.

Pericec'tis (per-e-se-si'tis). Inflammation around the cecum.

Pericementi'tis. Same as *Periodontitis.*

Pericementocla'sia. Pyorrhea alveolaris.

Pericemen'tum. The tissue which occupies the space between the root of a tooth and the alveolus of the jaw.

Pericholangi'tis. Inflammation of tissues around a bile-duct.

Pericholecysti'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the gall-bladder.

Perichondri'tis. Inflammation of perichondrium.

Perichon'drium (per-e-kon'dre-um). The membrane which covers the surface of a cartilage.

Perichondro'ma. A tumor of the perichondrium.

Perichor'dal. Surrounding the notochord.

Perichoroid'al. Surrounding the choroid coat.

Per'ichrome (per'e-krōm). A nerve-cell in which the Nissl bodies are arranged in rows beneath the cell membrane.

Pericoli'tis. Inflammation around the colon.

Pericoloni'tis. Inflammation around the colon.

Pericolpi'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the vagina.

Pericon'chal (per-e-kong'kal). Around the concha.

Periconchi'tis. Inflammation of the lining of the orbit.

Pericor'neal. Situated around the corneа.

Pericrani'tis (per-ik-ra-ni'tis). Inflammation of pericranium.

Pericra'nium. The periosteum of the skull.

Pericysti'tis. Inflammation of tissues about the bladder.

Pericyt'ial. Situated around a cell.

Peridec'tomy. Same as *Peritomy.*

Periden'dric. Surrounding a dendrite.

Periden'tal (per-e-den'tal) *Periodontal.*

Peridentocla'sia. The breaking down of tissues surrounding the teeth.

Peridesmi'tis. Inflammation of the peridesmium.

Perides'mium. The membrane which invests a ligament.

Peridias'tole (per-e-di-as'to-le). Time between the diastole and systole.

Peridid'ymis. The tunica vaginalis testis.

Perididymi'tis. Inflammation of tunica vaginalis of the testis.

Peridiverticuli'tis. Inflammation around an intestinal diverticulum.

Periduc'tal. Surrounding a duct.

Periduodeni'tis. Inflammation around the duodenum.

Periencephali'tis. Inflammation of the surface of the brain.

Periencephalomeningi'tis. Inflammation of cerebral cortex and meninges.

Periendothelio'ma. A tumor developed from the endothelium of the lymphatics of the perithelial layers of a blood vessel.

Perienteri'tis. Inflammation of peritoneal coat of intestines.

Periepithelio'ma. A form of tumor of the suprarenal body.

Periesophagi'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the esophagus.

Perifis'tular. Situated around a fistula.

Perifolliculi'tis. Inflammation around the hair-follicles.

Periganglei'tis. Inflammation around a ganglion.

Perigastri'tis. Inflammation of peritoneal coat of stomach.

Periglot'tis. The mucosa of the tongue.

Perihepati'tis. Inflammation of peritoneum around the liver.

Perijejuni'tis. Inflammation around the jejunum.

Perilabyrinthi'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the labyrinth.

Perilaryngi'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the larynx.

Per'ilymph (per'il-imf). Fluid in the space between the membranous and osseous labyrinths of the ear.

Perilymphangi'tis. Inflammation around a lymphatic vessel.

Perimeningi'tis. See *Pachymeningitis.*

Perim'eter. Instrument for measuring the visual field.

Perimetri'tis. Inflammation of perimetrium.

Perime'trium. The peritoneum that enfolds the womb.

Perim'etry (pe-rim'et-re). Measurement of the visual field.

Perimyeli'tis. Inflammation of the pia of the spinal cord.

Perimyelog'raphy. Roentgenographic examination of the subarachnoid space.

Perimyo-endocardi'tis. Pericarditis associated with myocarditis and endocarditis.

Perimys'ial. Pertaining to the perimysium.

Perimysii'tis. Inflammation of the perimysium.

Perimys'ium. The tissue that envelops each primary bundle of muscle-fiber.

Perine'al (per-in-e'al). Pertaining to the perineum.

Perine'ocele. Hernia into the perineum; perineal hernia.

Perineocolporectomyomec'tomy. Removal of a myoma by cutting the perineum, vagina, and rectum.

Perine'oplasty. Plastic surgery of the perineum.

Perineor'rhaphy. Suturation of the perineum.

Perineosyn'thesis. Repair of a lacerated perineum by suture and by a flap from wall of vagina.

Perineot'omy. Surgical incision through the perineum.

Perineph'ric (per-e-nef'rik). Around or about the kidney.

Perinephri'tis. Inflammation of peritoneal envelop of kidney.

Perineph'rium. The membrane surrounding the kidney.

Perine'um. Space or area between anus and genitalia.

Perineuri'tis. Inflammation of perineurium.

Perineu'rium. The sheath of a funiculus of nerve-fibers.

Perioc'ular (per-e-ok'u-lar). Around or about the eye.

Pe'riod (pe're-od). An interval or division of time. **Half-life p.,** the period after which half of a radio-active element is so transformed that it is no longer of therapeutical potency. **Incubation p.,** the period of time between the moment of entrance of the infecting organism into the body and the first appearance of the symptoms of the consequent disease. **Intersystolic p.,** the atriocarotid interval. See under *Interval.* **Iso-electric p.,** the moment in muscular contraction when the electrodes are so related to the contraction wave that no deflection of the galvanometer is produced. **Lag p.,** the time which elapses after a micro-organism is introduced into a nutrient medium before reproduction begins. **Monthly p.,** the time of menstruation. **Presphygmic p.,** a short period (0.07 to 0.09 second) early in the systole of the ventricles when both the auriculoventricular and semilunar valves are closed. During this period the blood flow in the auricles and ventricles ceases. **Reaction p.,** the stage of

rallying from shock after trauma. **Refractory p.,** a short period succeeding the time at which a nerve or muscle enters into a condition of functional activity during which the nerve or muscle does not respond to a second stimulus.

Period'ic (pe-re-od'ik). Recurring at certain intervals.

Periodon'tal (per-e-o-don'tal). Around or about a tooth.

Periodon'tia. That branch of dentistry which treats of the periodontal tissue and its diseases.

Periodonti'tis. Inflammation of periodontium.

Periodon'tium. Fibrous tissue that covers tooth-cement.

Periodontocla'sia. Destruction of periodontal tissue; pyorrhea alveolaris.

Periodontol'ogy. The study of diseases of the periodontal tissues.

Period'oscope. Calendar or dial indicating probable date of labor.

Periomphal'ic (per-e-om-fal'ik). Around the umbilicus.

Perionych'ium (per-e-o-nik'e-um). The epidermis bordering a nail.

Perio'nyx (per-e-o'niks). Inflammation of the skin surrounding a nail.

Peri-oophori'tis. Inflammation of peritoneum about the ovary.

Peri-oophorosalpingi'tis. Inflammation of tissues around an ovary and oviduct.

Perioötheci'tis. Inflammation of the peritoneum around the ovary.

Perioöthecosalpingi'tis. Inflammation of tissue around the ovary and oviduct.

Periop'lc. The smooth, shiny layer on the outer surface of the hoofs of animals.

Perioptom'etry. Measurement of peripheral acuity of vision or of the limits of the visual field.

Perior'bita (per-e-or'bit-ah). Periosteum of the eye-socket.

Perior'bital (per-e-or'bit-al). Around or about the eye-socket.

Periorbi'tis (per-e-or-bi'tis). Inflammation of the periorbita

Periorchi'tis. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis of a testis.

Perios'teal (per-e-os'te-al). Pertaining to the periosteum.

Periostei'tis (per-e-os-te-i'tis). Periostitis.

Periosteo-ede'ma. Edema of the periosteum.

Periosteo'ma, Periosto'ma. A morbid growth surrounding a bone.

Periosteomedulli'tis. Inflammation of the periosteum and marrow.

Periosteomyeli'tis. Inflammation of the entire bone.

Perios'teophyte. Bony growth on periosteum.

Periosteor'rhaphy. The suturing together of the margins of severed periosteum.

Perios'teotome. Instrument for dividing periosteum.

Periosteot'omy. Surgical incision of the periosteum.

Perios'teous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, periosteum.

Perios'teum. Fibrous sheath of bone.

Periosti'tis. Inflammation of periosteum. **Albuminous p.,** a form accompanied by the exudation of a clear albuminous liquid. **Dental p.** See *Periodontitis.* **Diffuse p.,** p. of the long bones not circumscribed. **Hemorrhagic p.,** that in which blood is extravasated under the periosteum.

Periosto'ma. A bony growth around bone.

Periostomedulli'tis. Inflammation of periosteum and marrow.

Periosto'sis. A bony growth around a bone.

Periostot'omy. Same as *Periosteotomy.*

Periot'ic (per-e-ot'ik). Situated around the ear. **P. bone,** the mastoid and petrous bones together.

Peripachymeningi'tis. Inflammation of substance between the dura and the bone.
Peripancreati'tis. Inflammation of tissues about pancreas.
Peripatet'ic. Walking about.
Peripericardi'tis. Inflammation around the pericardium.
Periphaci'tis. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.
Periph'erad (per-if'er-ad). Toward the periphery.
Periph'eral, Peripher'ic. Pertaining to the periphery.
Periph'ery (per-if'er-e). An outward part or surface.
Periphlebi'tis. Inflammation of external coat of a vein.
Peri'plast. Protoplasm of a cell outside of the nucleus.
Peripleuri'tis. Inflammation of tissue about pleura.
Periplo'cin. Active principle of *Periploca græca*, used in circulatory diseases.
Peripneumo'nia. Pneumonia; also pleuropneumonia.
Periprocti'tis. Inflammation of tissues outside of rectum.
Periprostati'tis. Inflammation of substance around prostate.
Peripylephlebi'tis. Inflammation of tissues about the portal vein.
Perirec'tal. Around or about the rectum.
Perire'nal. Around or about the kidney.
Perisalpingi'tis. Inflammation of peritoneum about oviduct.
Perisalpingo-ovari'tis. Inflammation resulting in adherent oviducts and ovaries.
Perisclе'rium. Fibrous tissue surrounding ossifying cartilage.
Periscop'ic (per-is-kop'ik). Affording a wide range of vision.
Perisigmoidi'tis. Inflammation of peritoneum of sigmoid flexure.
Perisinui'tis. Inflammation of substance about a sinus.
Perisinusi'tis. Same as *Perisinuitis*.
Perispermati'tis. Inflammation of tissues about spermatic cord.
Perisplanch'nic. Around a viscus or the viscera.
Perisplanchni'tis. Inflammation around the viscera.
Perispleni'tis. Inflammation of peritoneal surface of spleen.
Perispondyli'tis. Inflammation of the parts around a vertebra.
Peris'sad. Any element or radical with an odd-numbered valence.
Peristal'sis. Worm-like movement by which the alimentary canal propels its contents.
Peristal'tic (per-is-tal'tik). Of the nature of peristalsis.
Peristaph'yline (per-i-staf'il-in). Situated around the uvula.
Peris'tole (per-is'to-le). The capacity of the stomach to surround its contents.
Peristrumi'tis. Inflammation around a goiter.
Perisyno'vial. Around a synovial structure.
Perisys'tole (per-is-is'tol-e). Time between a systole and diastole.
Peritec'tomy. Excision of a ring of conjunctiva around and near the cornea.
Peritendin'eum. The sheath of a tendon.
Peritendini'tis. Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.
Peritenonti'tis (per''e-te-non-ti'tis). See *Peritendinitis*.
Perithelio'ma. A tumor of the perithelium.
Perithe'lium (per-e-the'le-um). Fibrous layer around the capillaries.
Perithyroidi'tis. Inflammation of capsule of the thyroid.
Perit'omy (per-it'o-me). Treatment of pannus by removing a strip of conjunctiva.
Perito'neal. Pertaining to the peritoneum.
Peritoneal'gia (per''it-o-ne-al'je-ah). Pain in peritoneum.
Peritoneocente'sis. Puncture of the peritoneal cavity.

Peritoneoc'lysis (per-it-o-ne-ok'lis-is). Injection of fluid into the peritoneal cavity.

Peritoneop'athy. Any disease of the peritoneum.

Perito'neopexy. Fixation of the uterus by the vaginal route.

Peritone'oplasty. The operation of covering denuded areas with peritoneum.

Perito'neoscope. An instrument for performing peritoneoscopy.

Peritoneos'copy. Examination of the peritoneum by an instrument inserted through the abdominal wall.

Peritoneot'omy. Incision into the peritoneum.

Peritone'um. Serous membrane which lines the abdominal walls (*parietal p.*) and the contained viscera (*visceral p.*).

Per'itonism. A condition of shock simulating peritonitis.

Peritoni'tis (per-it-o-ni'tis). Inflammation of the peritoneum. **Adhesive p.,** p. with adhesions between visceral and parietal layers. **Diffuse p.,** that which is not localized. **Puerperal p.,** that which occurs in childbed. **Septic p.,** that due to pyogenic micro-organism. **Serous p.,** that which is attended with copious liquid exudation. **Traumatic p.,** simple acute p. due to traumatism. **Tuberculous p.,** that which accompanies tuberculosis of the peritoneum.

Periton'sillar. Situated around a tonsil.

Peritonsilli'tis. Inflammation of peritonsillar tissues.

Perityphli'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the cecum.

Peri-ureteri'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the ureter.

Peri-u'terine. Surrounding or about the uterus.

Perivagini'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the vagina.

Perivas'cular. Situated or occurring around a vessel.

Perivasculi'tis. Inflammation of a perivascular sheath.

Per'kinism. An obsolete form of metallotherapy.

Perlèche (pār-lāsh'). Contagious bacterial disease of the mouths of young children.

Perl'sucht. Tuberculosis in cattle.

Per'manent teeth. Teeth of the second dentition.

Perman'ganate. Any salt of permanganic acid.

Per'meable. Not impassable; that may be traversed; pervious.

Perni'cious (per-ni'shus). Tending to a fatal issue.

Per'nio. Same as *Chilblain.*

Pe're. The external layer of the olfactory lobe of the brain.

Perobra'chius (per-o-bra'ke-us). Fetus with deformity of feet and arms.

Peroceph'alus. Monster with a deformed head.

Perochi'rus (per-o-ki'rus). Fetus with malformation of hands.

Per'ogen. A preparation for making an oxygen bath.

Perom'elus. Fetus with malformed limbs.

Peronæ'us. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Per'onin. A proprietary anodyne remedy.

Peronos'pora Ferra'ni. A fungus said to cause yellow fever.

Per'opus (per'o-pus). Fetus with malformation of limbs.

Per os. L. for *by the mouth.*

Perox'id. An oxid with more than the normal proportion of oxygen.

Perox'idase (per-oks'id-as). An oxidase which acts only in the presence of hydrogen peroxid.

Perplica'tion. Closure of a divided vessel by drawing its free end through an incision in its own wall.

Per rec'tum. L. for *by the rectum.*

Per'sonal equation. Difference between time-result of observations made by two different persons.

Perspira'tion. Sweat; also, the function of sweating.
Perthes' disease. Osteochondritis deformans juvenalis.
Per tu'bam. Through a tube; especially used of the Eustachian tube.
Pertus'sis (per-tus'sis). Same as *Whooping-cough.*
Per'uol. A preparation of balsam of Peru: used in skin diseases.
Peru'vian bark. Same as *Cinchona.*
Per'vert. A perverted person, especially a person who indulges in unnatural sexual acts.
Pervigil'ium. Sleeplessness; abnormal wakefulness.
Per'vious. Same as *Permeable.*
Pes. 1. L. for *Foot.* See *Talipes.* 2. Lower or anterior part of crus cerebri. **P. accesso'rius.** Same as *Eminentia collateralis.* **P. anseri'nus,** the goose's foot; terminal radiation of facial nerve. **P. corvi'nus,** crow's foot; wrinkles at outer canthus of eye. **P. hippocam'pi,** lower end of hippocampus major.
Pes'sary. 1. An instrument placed in vagina to support the uterus or rectum. 2. A medicated vaginal suppository. **Gariel's p.,** a hollow rubber pessary which can be inflated. **Hodge's p.,** a pessary for retrodeviations of the uterus. **Lever-p.,** a pessary which acts on the principle of the lever. **Menge's p.,** a ring-pessary with a fixed cross-bar holding a detachable stem. **Ring-p.,** a round or ring-shaped pessary. **Stem-p.,** a pessary with a stem for introduction into the uterine canal.
Pes'sima. A skin-disease marked by papules and bordered with inflammatory patches.
Pest-house. Hospital for contagious diseases.
Pestif'erous (pes-tif'er-us). Causing a pestilence.
Pes'tilence (pes'til-ens). Any virulent epidemic contagious disease; also, an epidemic of such a disease.
Pestilen'tial. Of the nature of a pestilence.
Pes'tle (pes'sl). An instrument for pounding drugs in a mortar.
Pete'chia (pe-te'ke-ah). A small spot formed by effusion of blood.
Pete'chial (pe-te'ke-al). Characterized by petechiæ.
Petit mal (ptē mahl). Relatively mild form of epilepsy.
Petit's canal (ptē'). Circular channel around the lens. **P.'s operation,** division of the stricture for strangulated hernia. **P.'s triangle,** space between crest of ilium and the latissimus dorsi and external oblique muscles.
Petrifac'tion. Conversion into a stone-like substance.
Petrissage (pa-trēs-sahzh'). Kneading action in massage.
Petrolato'ma. A tumor formed after the injection of liquid petrolatum.
Petrola'tum. Same as *Vaselin.*
Petro'leum. A natural oil obtained from wells and springs. **P. ointment,** soft petrolatum.
Pet'rolin (pet'rol-in). Same as *Paraffin.*
Petroliza'tion. Spreading of petroleum on bodies of water to destroy the larvæ of mosquitos therein.
Petromast'oid. 1. The periotic bone. 2. Pertaining to petrous and mastoid bones.
Petro'sal (pe-tro'sal). Pertaining to the petrous bone.
Petrosalpingostaphyli'nus. The levator palati muscle.
Petroseli'num. Parsley.
Pet'rous (pet'rus). Resembling rock or stone. **P. bone,** the petrosa, or petrous portion of temporal bone.
Pexin'ogen (peks-in'o-jen). Same as *Renninogen.*
Peyer's glands, P.'s patches (pī'erz). Whitish patches of lymph-follicles in mucous and submucous layers of small intestine.
Pfeifferel'la. A genus of bacteria to which the causative organism of glanders is referred by some.

P^H or P_H. The symbol for hydrogen-ion concentration.

Phaci'tis (fas-i'tis). Inflammation of the eye-lens.

Phaco-anaphylax'is. Anaphylaxis to protein of the crystalline lens.

Phac'ocele (fak'o-sēl). Displacement of the eye-lens.

Phacocystec'tomy. Excision of part of lens-capsule for cataract.

Phacocysti'tis (fak-o-sis-ti'tis). Inflammation of capsule of crystalline lens.

Phaco-ere'sis, Removal of the lens in cataract by suction.

Phacoglauco'ma. Glaucoma affecting the lens.

Phacoi'doscope (fa-koi'dos-kōp). Same as *Phacoscope.*

Phacomala'cia (fak-o-mal-a'she-ah). Soft cataract.

Phacometachore'sis. Displacement of the eye-lens.

Phacom'eter. Instrument for measuring power of lenses.

Phacoplane'sis. Excessive mobility of the eye-lens.

Phacosclero'sis. Hardening of the eye-lens.

Pha'coscope. Instrument for viewing accommodative changes of the eye-lens.

Phacostag'mus. Cataract of the crystalline lens.

Phacother'apy. Cauterization by concentrating the sun's rays by means of a lens.

Phacozy'mase. An enzyme from extract of the crystalline lens.

Phæ'ochrome. Same as *Pheochrome.*

Phage (fāj). Same as *Bacteriophage.*

Phagede'na (faj-e-de'nah). Rapidly spreading and sloughing ulcer.

Phageden'ic (faj-e-den'ik). Of the nature of phagedena.

Phagocaryo'sis. Phagocytic action by a cell-nucleus.

Phago'cyte (fa'go-sīt). Any cell that destroys micro-organisms or harmful cells.

Phagocy'toblast. A cell giving rise to phagocytes.

Phagocytol'ysis. Destruction of phagocytes.

Phagocytolyt'ic. Destructive to phagocytes.

Phagocyto'sis. Destruction of injurious cells by phagocytes.

Phagodynamom'eter. Apparatus for measuring the force exerted in chewing the food.

Phagokaryo'sis. Phagocytosis effected by the cell-nucleus.

Phagol'ysis (fag-ol'is-is). Destruction of phagocytes by bacteria.

Phagopy'rism. Hypersensitiveness to certain foods, causing symptoms of poisoning by their use.

Phagother'apy. Treatment by overfeeding.

Phaki'tis (fak-i'tis). Same as *Phacitis.*

Phakol'ysis. Discission of the crystalline lens with extraction.

Phalacro'sis. Same as *Alopecia.*

Phalan'geal (fal-an'je-al). Pertaining to a phalanx.

Phalan'ges. Pl. of *Phalanx.*

Phalangi'tis (fal-an-ji'tis). Inflammation of one or more phalanges.

Pha'lanx. Any bone of a finger or toe

Phal'lic (fal'lik). Pertaining to the penis.

Phal'lin (fal'lin). Poisonous toxalbumin from *Amani'ta phalloi'des.*

Phalli'tis (fal-i'tis). Inflammation of the penis.

Phallocamp'sis. Curvature of penis when erect.

Phallodyn'ia. Pain in the penis.

Phallon'cus. Tumor or swelling of the penis.

Phal'lus (fal'us). The penis.

Phaner'oscope (fan-er'os-kōp). Instrument for illuminating the skin and rendering it translucent.

Phaneros'copy. Observation of skin by phaneroscope.

Phanero'sis. The act of becoming visible.

Phan'ic. Visible; apparent.

Phan'odorm. Cyclobarbital, a proprietary hypnotic used like barbital.

Phan'tasm (fan'tazm). An optical illusion; vision resulting from disease.

Phan'tom (fan'tum). 1. A phantasm. 2. A model of body or part thereof.

Phar'macal (far'mak-al). Pertaining to pharmacy.

Pharmaceu'tical (far-ma-su'tik-al). Pertaining to drugs.

Pharmaceu'tics (far-mah-su'tiks). The apothecary's art.

Phar'macist (far'mas-ist). An apothecary or druggist.

Pharmacodiagno'sis. Employment of drugs in diagnosis.

Pharmacodynam'ics. The study of the action of drugs.

Pharmacog'nosy, Pharmacog'raphy. The study or science of crude medicines.

Pharmacol'ogy. A treatise on drugs.

Pharmacope'dia, Pharmacope'dics. The science of drugs, their properties and preparations.

Pharmacope'ia. An authoritative treatise on drugs and their preparations.

Pharmacopho'bia. Insane dread of medicines.

Pharmacopsycho'sis. Any one of a group of mental diseases due to alcohol, drugs, or poisons.

Pharmacother'apy. Treatment of disease with medicines.

Phar'macy. 1. The art of preparing and compounding medicines. 2. An apothecary's shop.

Pharyngal'gia. Pain in the pharynx.

Pharyn'geal. Pertaining to the pharynx. **P. arches.** Same as *Visceral arches*.

Pharyngec'tomy. Surgical removal of part of pharynx.

Pharyngemphrax'is. Obstruction of the pharynx.

Pharyngis'mus. Muscular spasm of pharynx.

Pharyngi'tis. Inflammation of the pharynx. **Acute p., Catarrhal p.,** that which is due to cold and exposure. **Atrophic p.,** chronic p. which results in wasting of mucous membrane. **Chronic p.,** that which results from repeated acute attacks. **Croupous p.,** that which has the false membrane of true croup. **Diphtheritic p.,** sore throat with the general symptoms of diphtheria. **Granular p.,** a chronic variety in which the mucous membrane becomes granular. **Hypertrophic p.,** that which results in hypertrophy of mucous membrane. **P. sic'ca,** atrophic p. in which the throat becomes dry.

Pharyngo-amygdali'tis. Inflammation of the pharynx and tonsil.

Pharyn'gocele. Hernia of esophagus and pharynx through pharyngeal wall.

Pharyngodyn'ia. Pain in the pharynx.

Pharyngolaryngi'tis. Inflammation of pharynx and larynx.

Pharyn'golith. A concretion in the pharynx walls.

Pharyngol'ogy. Scientific study of pharynx.

Pharyngomyco'sis. Bacterial disease of pharynx.

Pharyngoparal'ysis. Paralysis of the pharyngeal muscles.

Pharyngop'athy. Disease of the pharynx.

Pharyngoperis'tole. Narrowing of the pharynx.

Pharyn'goplasty. Plastic operation on the pharynx.

Pharyngople'gia. Paralysis of pharyugeal muscles.

Pharyngorhini'tis. Inflammation of the nasopharynx.

Pharyngorhinos'tomy. Examination of the nasopharynx and posterior nares.

Pharyn'goscope. Instrument for inspecting the pharynx.

Pharyngos'copy. Examination of pharynx.

Pharyn'gospasm. Spasm of pharyngeal muscles.

Pharyngosteno'sis. Narrowing of the pharynx.
Pharyngother'apy. Irrigation of nasopharynx in infectious diseases.
Pharyn'gotome (fa-ring'go-tōm). An instrument used in scarifying tonsils, etc.
Pharyngot'omy. Surgical incision of pharynx.
Phar'ynx (far'inx). The musculomembranous sac between the mouth and nares and the esophagus.
Pha'selin. A derivative from a Mexican bean: used as a digestive and antiseptic.
Pha'sin (fa'sin). Any one of a group of substances in seeds, bark, and other plant tissue, which agglutinate blood-corpuscles.
Phat'ne (fat'ne). A tooth-socket.
Phatno'ma (fat-no'mah). A tooth-socket.
Phatnorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from a tooth-socket.
Phatnorrhe'a. Pyorrhea alveolaris.
Phediure'tin (fe-di-u-re'tin). A diuretic and anodyne phenol preparation.
Phena'cetin (fen-as'et-in). An antipyretic and antirheumatic crystalline remedy, $C_{10}H_{13}NO_2$.
Phenal'gin (fe-nal'jin). An antipyretic and hypnotic compound, $C_6H_5NH_3$.
Phenantipy'rin. A phenol antipyretic.
Phe'nate (fe'nāt). A carbolate.
Phen'azone (fen'az-ōn). Same as *Antipyrin*.
Phene'gol (fen-e'gol). An antiseptic and emetic compound.
Phenet'idin. A substance, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH_2$, found in urine after administration of phenacetin.
Phenetidinu'ria. Presence of phenetidin in the urine.
Phengopho'bia (fen-go-fo'be-ah). Intolerance or dread of light.
Phen'ic acid. Same as *Carbolic acid*.
Phen'ocoll (fen'o-kol). An antipyretic and analgesic principle, $C_{10}H_{12}(NH_2)NO_2$, from coal-tar.
Phe'nol. Carbolic acid, or any of its homologues.
Phe'nolin. Antiseptic solution of cresol in potassium soap.
Phenoliza'tion. Treatment of infected wounds with strong carbolic acid.
Phenol'ogy (fe-nol'o-je). The study of the effect of climate on living organisms.
Phenololi'poid. A compound of phenol with a lipoid: antitoxic and parasitotropic.
Phenolphtha'lein. A yellowish crystalline principle from coal-tar.
Phenolsulphonephthal'ein. A red powder, used as a test for the secreting power of the kidneys.
Phenoltetrachlorphthal'ein. A coal-tar product: used as a purgative.
Phenopy'rin. An antiseptic liquid composed of phenol and antipyrin.
Phenoresor'cin. A compound of carbolic acid and resorcin used in skin-diseases.
Phe'nosal. Phenetidin acetosalicylate. antipyretic.
Phenosal'yl (fe-no-sal'il). A proprietary mixture of various antiseptic principles.
Phenosuc'cin. An antipyretic and analgesic principle.
Phenox'in. Carbon tetrachlorid: anesthetic.
Phenoxycaf'fein. An antineuralgic, hypnotic, and anesthetic, $C_8H_9(OC_6H_5)N_4O_2$.
Phen'yform. An antiseptic powder for wounds.
Phe'nyl (fe'nil). The radical of carbolic acid, C_6H_5.
Phenylal'anin. An acid decomposition product, $C_8H_{11}NO_2$.
Phenylchinal'din. A compound, $C_9H_6(C_6H_5N)$.

Phenylchi'nolin. A quinin-derivative more active than quinin.

Phenylglucosa'zone. A substance, $C_{18}H_{22}N_4O_4$, into which urinary sugar is changed in phenylhydrazin test.

Phenylhy'drazin. A principle, $C_6H_8N_2$: a good test for glucose.

Phenylmeth'ane. An antipyretic and analgesic substance, $(CH_2C_6H_5)_2$.

Phen'ylon (fen'il-on). Antipyrin.

Phenylquinal'din. An analgesic and antiperiodic preparation.

Phenylure'a. A hypnotic compound prepared from urea and anilin.

Phenylu'rethan (fen-il-u'reth-ăn). Same as *Euphorin*.

Phe'ochrome (fe'o-krōm). Staining dark with chromium salts.

Pheochro'moblast. An embryonic structure which develops into pheochrome cells.

Pheochro'mocyte. A chromaffin cell.

Pheochromocyto'ma. A tumor arising from chromaffin cells.

Phe'sin (fe'sin). Antipyretic and antineuralgic compound, C_6H_3-O. $C_2H_5SO_3Na.NH.CO.CH_3$.

Phi'al (fi'al or vi'al). A small bottle; vial.

Philocat'alase. A substance in the tissues to protect catalase from destruction.

Phimo'sis (fi-mo'sis). Tightness of the foreskin, which cannot be drawn back from over the glans.

Phlebal'gia (fleb-al'je-ah). Neuralgia due to varices within or around a nerve.

Phlebangio'ma. A venous aneurysm.

Phlebarteriecta'sia. Dilatation of the veins and arteries.

Phlebarteriodial'ysis. An arteriovenous aneurysm.

Phlebec'tasis. Dilatation of a vein or of veins.

Phlebec'tomy (fle-bek'to-me). Excision of a part of a vein.

Phlebecto'pia. Displacement of a vein.

Phlebemphrax'is. Stoppage of a vein.

Phlebhepati'tis. Inflammation of the hepatic vein.

Phle'bin. A pigment supposed to exist in venous blood.

Phlebis'mus. Obstruction and turgescence of veins.

Phlebi'tis (de-bi'tis). Inflammation of a vein.

Phleb'ogram (fleb'o-gram). Sphygmographic record of a pulsating vein.

Phleb'olite, Phleb'olith. A venous calculus or concretion.

Phlebol'ogy (fleb-ol'o-je). A treatise on veins.

Phlebometri'tis. Inflammation of the veins of the uterus.

Phlebomyomato'sis. Overgrowth and thickening of the muscular tissue of a vein.

Phle'bopexy. Extraserous transplantation of the testicle for varicocele.

Phleb'oplasty. Plastic operation on a vein.

Phleborrhex'is. Rupture of a vein.

Phlebosclero'sis. Hardening of the coats of a vein.

Phlebosta'sia, Phlebosta'sis. 1. Retardation of flow of blood in veins. 2. Temporary abstraction of a portion of blood from the general circulation by compressing the veins of an extremity.

Phlebothrombo'sis. Thrombosis of a vein.

Phleb'otome (fleb'o-tōm). A fleam or lancet for venesection.

Phlebot'omist. One who performs a venesection.

Phlebot'omus papatas'sii. The sand-fly; an insect of India and the Mediterranean countries, believed to convey an infection known as *sand-fly fever*.

Phlebot'omy. Venesection for letting blood.

Phlegm (flem). 1. Mucus. 2. An old name for a supposed bodily humor.

Phlegma'sia (fleg-ma'zhe-ah). Inflammation with fever. **P. al'ba do'lens,** phlebitis of femoral vein in puerperal women.

Phlegmat'ic (fleg-mat'ik). Of dull and sluggish temperament.

Phleg'mon (fleg'mon). Inflammation of connective tissue, leading to ulcer or abscess. **Gas p.,** p. in which gas is formed.

Phleg'monous (fleg'mon-us). Of the nature of, or marked by, phlegmons.

Phlogis'tic (flo-jis'tik). Inflammatory.

Phlog'ocyte. A cell occurring in a tissue during inflammation; a plasma cell.

Phlogocyto'sis. Presence of phlogocytes in the blood.

Phlogogen'ic (flog-o-jen'ik). Producing inflammation.

Phlogo'sin (flo-go'sin). Substance, from cultures of *Staphylococcus aureus*, producing abscesses.

Phlogo'sis (flo-go'sis). Inflammation; also, erysipelas.

Phlore'tin. A compound, $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$: said to be febrifuge.

Phlorid'zin, Phlor'izin. Bitter glucosid, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$, from bark of apple-trees; tonic and antiperiodic. **P. test.** Phloridzin and sodium carbonate are injected hypodermically. If the kidney is healthy sugar will appear in the urine within half an hour.

Phloroglu'cin. A crystalline principle, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$; used as a test for hydrochloric acid.

Phlyctæ'na, Phlycte'na. Vesicle containing a thin ichor or lymph.

Phlyctæn'ula, Phlyc'tenule. A minute vesicle; ulcerated nodule of cornea or conjunctiva.

Phlyc'tenoid. Resembling a phlyctæna.

Phlycteno'sis. Any pustular disease or lesion.

Phlycten'ular. Associated with the formation of vesicles. See *Conjunctivitis, Keratitis.*

Phlyctenulo'sis. A condition marked by the formation of phlyctenules.

Phlyza'cium (fli-za'she-um). A little pustule.

Pho'bia. Any persistent insane dread or fear.

Pho'bic (fo'bic). Pertaining to a phobia.

Phobopho'bia. Insane fear of one's own fears.

Phocom'elos. Fetus with hands and feet, but not legs or arms.

Phona'tion (fo-na'shun). The utterance of vocal sounds.

Pho'natory bands. Same as *Vocal cords.*

Phonau'tograph (fo-naw'to-graf). Apparatus for registering vibrations caused by voice.

Phonen'doscope (fo-nen'do-skōp). A stethoscope that intensifies auscultatory sounds.

Phonendoski'ascope. An instrument for observing the heart movements and listening to the heart-sounds.

Phonet'ics (fo-net'iks). Science of vocal sounds.

Phon'ic (fon'ik). Pertaining to the voice.

Phono-ausculta'tion. Auscultation of the vibrations of a tuning-fork placed over an organ.

Phonocardiog'raphy. Mechanic recording of the sounds of the heart.

Pho'nogram (fo'no-gram). A graphic record of a sound.

Phon'ograph (fon'o-graf). Instrument by which sounds can be reproduced.

Phonol'ogy (fo-nol'o-je). Same as *Phonetics.*

Phonomas'sage. Treatment of ear-disease by musical vibration.

Phonom'eter (fo-nom'e-ter). Device for measuring intensity of vocal sounds.

Phonomyoc'lonus. The condition in which a sound is heard over the affected muscle in myoclonus whether the muscle is contracting or not.

Phonop'athy. Disease of organs of speech.

Pho'nophore (fo'no-fōr) A form of stethoscope.

Phonophotog'raphy. Photographic recording of the waves of sound.

Phonopneumomas'sage. Air-massage of the middle ear.

Phonop'sia (fo-nop'se-ah). Perception, as of colors, caused by the hearing of sounds.

Pho'noscope. Apparatus for recording phonographically the sounds of the heart.

Phorol'ogy. Study of disease carriers.

Phorom'eter. An instrument for measuring heterophoria.

Pho'rotone. Instrument for exercising muscles of eye.

Phose (fōz). A subjective light-sensation.

Phos'phate (fos'fāt). Any salt of a phosphoric acid. **Acid p.,** any p. in which one or two hydrogen atoms are substituted by metals. **Ammoniomagnesium p., Triple p.,** double salt of magnesium, ammonium, and orthophosphoric acid. **Bone p.,** normal calcium orthophosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, of bone. **Earthy p.,** any p. of an alkaline earth. **Normal p.,** one in which three or six hydrogen atoms are replaced by a metal or metals.

Phosphate'mia. The presence of phosphates in the blood.

Phosphat'ic (fos-fat'ik). Pertaining to, or containing, phosphates **P. diabetes.** Same as *Diabetes mellitus.*

Phos'phatin. Any one of a group of phosphorus compounds found in brain-substance.

Phos'phatol. A preparation of creosote: used in tuberculosis.

Phosphatom'eter. An instrument for measuring the phosphates of the urine.

Phosphatopto'sis. Spontaneous precipitation of phosphates from urine.

Phosphatu'ria. Excess of phosphates in the urine.

Phos'phene. A luminous sensation caused by pressing on the eyeball.

Phos'phid (fos'fid). A binary compound of phosphorus.

Phos'phin (fos'fin). Phosphoretted hydrogen, PH_3, a gas and radical.

Phos'phite (fos'fit). Any salt of phosphorous acid.

Phosphopro'tein. Same as *Nucleo-albumin.*

Phos'phorated (fos'fo-ra-ted), **Phos'phoretted.** Charged with phosphorus.

Phosphoren'esis. Any disease due to excess of calcium phosphate in the body.

Phosphores'cence. Emission of light without heat.

Phosphorhidro'sis. See *Phosphoridrosis.*

Phosphor'ic acid. See *Acid.*

Phosphoridro'sis. Excretion of luminous sweat.

Phos'phorism (fos'for-izm). Poisoning by phosphorus.

Phos'phorous acid (fos'for-us). See *Acid.*

Phosphoru'ria. Occurrence of phosphorus in the urine.

Phos'phorus (fos'for-us). A non-metallic translucent element, poisonous and very inflammable. **Amorphous p., Red p.,** p. in a dark-red powder, not poisonous. **Metallic p., Rhombohedral p.,** an allotropic form produced by heating ordinary p. **Ordinary p.,** a waxy solid, exceedingly poisonous.

Phos'photal. Creosote phosphite.

Phosphu'ria (fos-fu're-ah). Same as *Phosphaturia.*

Photal'gia (fo-tal'je-ah). Pain, as in the eye, caused by light.

Pho'tism (fo'tizm). A visual sensation, produced by a sensation of smell, hearing, taste, or touch.

Photobiot'ic (fo-to-bi-ot'ik). Living only in the light.

Photocauteriza'tion. Cauterization by radio-active means, as *x*-rays.

Photocep'tor. A nerve ceptor which receives sensations of light.

Photochem'istry. Science of chemical action of light rays.

Photodynam'ic (fo-to-di-nam'ik). Acting in the light.

Photodyn'ia (fo-to-din'e-ah). Photalgia.

Photodyspho'ria. Intolerance of light; photophobia.

Photo-electric'ity. Electricity developed by light.

Pho'togene (fo'to-jēn). Same as *After-image.*

Photogen'ic, Photog'enous. Produced by light or producing light.

Photohematachom'eter. A device for making a photographic record of the speed of the blood-current.

Photo-inactiva'tion. Inactivation of complement by light.

Photokinet'ic. Moving in response to the stimulus of light.

Photol'ysis. Decomposition by the action of light.

Pho'tolyte (fo'to-lit). A substance decomposed by light.

Photolyt'ic (fo-to-lit'ik). Decomposed by light.

Photoma'nia (fo-to-ma'ne-ah). Mania developed under the influence of light.

Photom'eter. A device for measuring the intensity of light.

Photom'etry. Measurement of the intensity of light.

Photomic'rograph. Photograph of an object as magnified by the microscope.

Photon'cia. Swelling due to the action of light.

Photon'osus. Disease due to too much sunlight.

Photopercep'tive. Able to perceive light.

Photophil'ic (fo-to-fil'ik). Fond of light; thriving in light.

Photopho'bia (fo-to-fo'be-ah). Abnormal intolerance of light.

Pho'tophone (fo'to-fōn). Instrument for producing sound by action of light waves.

Photo'pia. The adjustment of the eye for light.

Pho'topsy (fo'top-se). Appearance, as of sparks or flashes, in retinal disease.

Photoptarmo'sis. Sneezing caused by the influence of light.

Photoptom'eter. Device for measuring sensitiveness to light by means of the smallest amount of light that may make an object visible.

Photorecep'tive. Able to perceive light.

Photorecep'tor. A receptor or nervous end organ sensitive to light.

Pho'toscope (fo'to-skōp). A kind of fluoroscope.

Photos'copy. Same as *Skiascopy.*

Phototax'is. Movement of cells under influence of light.

Photother'apy. Treatment of disease by light, especially concentrated light-rays.

Photox'ylin (fo-tox'il-in). Pyroxylin from wood-pulp.

Photu'ria (fo-tu're-ah). Phosphorescence of the urine.

Phren (frēn). 1. The mind or heart. 2. The diaphragm.

Phrenal'gia. 1. Painful contraction. 2. Pain in the diaphragm.

Phrenasthe'nia. Feebleness of mind.

Phrenet'ic. Maniacal; a maniac.

Phren'ic (fren'ik). Pertaining to the diaphragm.

Phrenicec'tomy. Resection of the phrenic nerve.

Phrenico-exaire'sis. Avulsion of the phrenic nerve.

Phrenicot'omy. Cutting of the phrenic nerve.

Phreni'tis (fre-ni'tis). Delirium or frenzy.

Phrenocar'dia. A psychic condition marked by cardiac symptoms.

Phrenoco'lopexy. Fixation of the colon to the diaphragm.

Phrenodyn'ia. Pain in the diaphragm.

Phren'ograph. A device for registering movements of diaphragm.

Phrenol'ogy (fre-nol'o-je). Study of the faculties and qualities of mind from the shape of the skull.

Phrenop'athy (fre-nop'ath-e). Any mental disease.

Phrenopericardi'tis. A condition in which the heart is attached to the diaphragm by adhesions.

Phrenople'gia (fren-o-ple'je-ah). A sudden attack of mental disorder.

Phren'osin (fren'os-in). A principle derivable from brain-substance.

Phrictopath'ic (frik-to-path'ik). A term applied to a peculiar shuddering sensation caused by irritating an hysterical anesthetic area.

Phry'nin (fri'nin). A substance obtained from the skin of the toad.

Phthiri'asis (thir-i'as-is). Infestation with lice; pediculosis.

Phthis'ic (tis'ik). 1. Pulmonary consumption. 2. Asthma.

Phthis'ical. Pertaining to, or affected with, phthisis.

Phthis'icky. Affected with asthma.

Phthi'sis (thi'sis). 1. A wasting of the body. 2. Pulmonary tuberculosis. **P. bul'bi,** shrinkage of eyeball. **Fibroid p.,** interstitial pneumonia; also, chronic tuberculosis of the lungs, with shrinkage and bronchiectasis. **P. flor'ida,** swift or galloping consumption. **Glandular p.,** tuberculosis of lymphatic glands. **Hepatic p.,** tuberculosis of liver. **P. nodo'sa,** miliary tubercle. **P. pancreat'ica,** wasted condition associated with disease of pancreas. **Phlegmatic p.,** tuberculous disease without loss of flesh. **Pulmonary p.,** tuberculous p. of the lungs. **Tuberculous p.,** phthisis due to the tubercle bacillus. **P. ventric'uli,** atrophy of the mucous membrane of stomach and alimentary canal.

Phu'lluah (foo'loo-ah). An anodyne, antiseptic, and stimulant medicine from an Indian plant.

Phy'cochrome (fi'ko-krōm). A greenish pigment from fresh-water algæ.

Phygogalac'tic (fi-go-gal-ak'tik). Same as *Galactophygous.*

Phylac'ogen (fi-lak'o-jen). A proprietary preparation said to stimulate the formation of defensive proteins when injected into the body.

Phylacogog'ic (fi-lak-o-goj'ik). Inducing the formation of phylaxins.

Phylac'tic. Pertaining to or producing phylaxis.

Phylax'in (fi-lak'sin). Any defensive proteid in an animal which has become immune against a disease.

Phylax'is. The bodily defence against infection.

Phylogen'esis, Phylog'eny (fi-lo-jen'es-is, fi-loj'en-e). The development of any organic type.

Phy'lum. One of the primary divisions of the animal or vegetable kingdom.

Phy'ma (fi'mah). A skin tumor; cutaneous tumor.

Phy'matoid (fi'mat-oid). Resembling a tumor.

Phymatorhu'sin (fi-mat-or-u'sin). A dark pigment from hair and melanotic tumors.

Phymato'sis (fi-mat-o'sis). A disease characterized by the presence of phymata.

Physal'ides (fi-sal'id-ēz). Pl. of *Physalis.*

Physal'iphore (fi-sal'if-or). A globular cavity in the interior of a cancer-cell.

Phys'alis (fis'al-is). A large brood-cell from a cancer.

Phys'ic (fiz'ik). 1. The art of medicine and of therapeutics. 2. A medicine; especially a cathartic.

Phys'ical (fiz'ik-al). Pertaining to nature or to the body. **P. examination,** examination of the body of a patient.

Physic'ian (fiz-ish'un). An authorized practitioner of medicine.

Phys'ics (fiz'iks). The study of the laws and phenomena of nature, but especially of forces and general properties of matter.

Physino'sis. Any disease due to physical agents.

Physiog'nomy (fiz-e-og'no-me). Determination of mental or moral character and qualities by the face.

Physiolog'ic. Pertaining to physiology or to the functions of the body.

Physiol'ogy (fiz-e-ol'o-je). Science of the functions of organisms and of organs.

Physiother'apy. Treatment of disease by natural forces, as light, heat, air, water, etc.

Phy'socele (fi'so-sēl). A tumor containing gas.

Physohematome'tra. Presence of gas and blood in the uterus.

Physohydrome'tra. Air or gas and serum in the uterine cavity.

Physome'tra (fi-so-me'trah). Air or gas in the uterine cavity.

Physopyosal'pinx. Presence of pus and gas in the oviduct.

Physostig'ma veneno'sum. Poisonous African plant; produces Calabar bean.

Physostig'min. A miotic alkaloid from Calabar bean.

Phytalbu'min (fi-tal-bu'min). Vegetable albumin.

Phytal'bumose. Albumose of vegetable origin.

Phy'tase. A ferment from the liver and blood which splits up phytin.

Phy'tin (fi'tin). A nutrient compound derived from seeds.

Phytobe'zoar. A hair-ball composed of vegetable fiber.

Phytochem'istry. The study of chemical processes which take place in plants.

Phytog'enous (fi-toj'en-us). Derived from plants.

Phytolac'ca decan'dra. An American plant; poke: antirheumatic and poisonous.

Phytopar'asite. A parasitic vegetable organism.

Phytopathol'ogy. 1. The pathology of plants. 2. Pathology of diseases caused by schizomycetes.

Phy'toplasm (fi'to-plasm). Protoplasm of plants.

Phytoprecip'itin. A precipitin formed in immunization with albuminous matter of vegetable origin.

Phyto'sis (fi-to'sis). Any disease of bacterial origin.

Phytotox'in (fi-to-toks'in). A toxin obtained from a plant.

Phytozo'on (fi-to-zo'on). A zoophyte.

Pi'a, Pi'a ma'ter (pi'ah). The innermost membrane of the brain and cord.

Pia-arachni'tis (pi-ah-ar-ak-ni'tis). Same as *Leptomeningitis.*

Pi'al (pi'al). Pertaining to the pia.

Pi'alyn (pi'al-in). Same as *Steapsin.*

Pi'an (pe'an). Frambesia, or yaws.

Pian'ists' cramp. Spasm of hand-muscles from continued piano-playing.

Piarachni'tis. Inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid.

Piarach'noid. The pia and arachnoid together.

Piarrhe'mia (pe-ar-he'me-ah). Lipemia.

Pi'ca (pi'kah). Craving for unnatural articles as food.

Pi'ceous (pi'se-us). Of the nature of pitch.

Pi'chi (pe'tsche). The wood of *Fabiana imbricata,* a South American plant: used in cystitis.

Pic'olin (pik'o-lin). A basic liquid, C_6H_7N, from coal-tar, etc.

Pic'rate (pik'rāt). Any salt of picric acid.

Pic'ric acid (pik'rik). A crystalline dye and fixing agent.

Picrocar'min (pik-ro-kar'min). Compound of carmin and picric acid; a stain.

Picrofor'mal. Aqueous solution of picric acid and formal: used as a fixing agent.

Pic'rol (pik'rol). A crystalline substitute for iodoform.

Picronigro'sin. Alcoholic solution of picric acid and nigrosin: used as a stain.

Picropy'rin. An inflammable substance from picric acid and antipyrin.

Picrotox'in. Poisonous principle from *Cocculus indicus*.

Pie'bald, or **Pied, skin.** Skin as it appears in leukoderma.

Pie'dra (pe-a'drah). Hair-disease in which nodules form on the shafts.

Plesesthe'sia. The sense by which pressure stimuli are felt.

Pies'meter, Piesom'eter. Instrument for testing the sensitiveness of the skin to pressure.

Pig'ment. A coloring-matter or dyestuff.

Pig'mentary. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pigment.

Pigmenta'tion. Deposition of pigmentary matter.

Pigmentol'ysin. A lysin which destroys pigment.

Pigmentol'ysis. Destruction of pigment.

Pigri'tis. Sluggishness and inactivity of spirit from alcoholism.

Pil'tis (pi-i'tis). Inflammation of pia mater.

Pil. Abbreviation of *pilula*, pill, or *pilulæ*, pills.

Pil'ary. Pertaining to the hair.

Pilast'ered femur. A fluted state of the femur.

Pil'eous (pil'e-us). Hairy.

Piles (pīlz). See *Hemorrhoids*.

Pilig'anin (pi-lig'an-in). Poisonous alkaloid from *Lycopodium saussurus*.

Pill. A small, roundish, medicated mass. **A. B. S. p.,** a laxative pill, each one of which contains $\frac{1}{6}$ grain of aloin, $\frac{1}{12}$ grain of extract of belladonna, and $\frac{1}{60}$ grain of strychnine. **Addison's p.,** a pill of calomel, digitalis, and squills. **Aitken's p.,** a pill containing reduced iron, $\frac{2}{3}$ grain; quinine sulphate, 1 grain; strychnine and arsenic trioxide, $\frac{1}{50}$ grain each. **P. of aloe,** each pill contains 2 grains (0.13 gm.) of aloes. Dose, 2 pills. **Anderson's p.,** the compound gamboge pill. **Asiatic p.,** one containing arsenous acid and black pepper. **Baillie's p.** See *Guy's p.* **Barker's postpartum p.,** a laxative pill containing colocynth, hyoscyamus, nux vomica, aloes, ipecac, and podophyllum. **Becquerel's p's.,** quinine sulphate, 24 grains; extract of digitalis, 3 grains; colchicum seed, 8 grains; to make 10 pills. **Belloste's p.,** a pill containing mercury, white honey, aloes, black pepper, rhubarb, and scammony. **Blancard's p.,** a pill of iodide of iron. **Bland's p.,** a pill of carbonate of iron. **Blue p.,** a pill of mercury (blue mass). **Boisragon p's.,** powdered scammony, 12 grains; mild mercurous chloride, 12 grains; compound extract of colocynth, 40 grains; aloes, 8 grains; oil of caraway, 4 minims; to make 14 pills. **Chalybeate p.** See *Blaud's p.* **Chapman's p.,** mastic and purified aloes, each 1½ grains; powdered ipecac, 1 grain; ¼ minim of oil of peppermint or fennel. **Cochia p.,** an actively cathartic pill of various composition, often aloetic. **Cole's p.,** a pill containing 1⅛ grains each of jalap, mass of mercury, and purified aloes, and $\frac{1}{50}$ grain of antimony and potassium tartrate. **Compound cathartic p.,** a pill of colocynth, calomel, jalap, and gamboge. Dose, 2 pills. **Debout's p.,** a pill for migraine, made of extract of colchicum and quinine sulphate 1½ grains each, and powdered digitalis, $\frac{3}{4}$ grain. **Dinner p.,** a pill to be taken with the meals. **Enteric p.,** a pill coated with a substance, such as salol, which will not dissolve in the stomach. **P. of ferrous carbonate, ferruginous p.** See *Blaud's p.* **P. of ferrous iodide,** each pill con-

tains ½ grain of iron. **Fothergill's p.**, a pill of calomel, squill, and digitalis. **Francis' triplex p.**, the compound pill of aloes, mercury, and scammony. **Gross' p.**, quinine sulphate, 2 grains; strychnine $\frac{1}{10}$ grain; morphine sulphate and arsenic trioxide, each $\frac{1}{60}$ grain; extract of aconite leaves, ½ grain. **Guy's p.**, a pill composed of .1 grain each of digitalis, squill, extract of hyoscyamus, and blue mass. **Haën's p's.**, pills composed of 10 grains aloes, 3 grains each of scammony and resin of jalap, 4 grains of powdered ginger, 10 grains of soap, made into 100 pills. **Hall's p.**, a pill containing 1 grain each of licorice extract, powdered soap, and molasses. **Heim's p's.** 1. Ipecac, ½ grain; digitalis, ½ grain; opium ¼ grain, and extract helenium, q. s. 2. Pills of gamboge, digitalis, squill, antimony, and extract of Pimpinella. **Hooper's p's.**, pills of aloes and myrrh. **Janeway's p.**, compound pill of aloes and podophyllin. **Keyser's p.**, antisyphilitic; protoacetate of mercury, 0.6 gm.; manna, 0.12 gm. Make into 72 pills. **Lady Webster's p.**, a dinner pill of aloes and mastic. **Lapactic p.**, a commercial pill containing aloin, strychnine, and belladonna. **Lartigue's p's.**, pills containing 20 parts of compound extract of colchicum and 1 part extract of digitalis: used in gout. **Meglin's p's.**, pills for headache containing extract of hyoscyamus, extract of valerian, and zinc oxide. **Murchison's p.**, a pill for dropsy containing blue mass, 2 grains; digitalis, ½ grain, and squill, 1½ grains. **Niemeyer's p's.** 1. A pill of quinine, 1 grain; digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; and opium, ½ grain. 2. Same as *Addison's p.* **P. of phosphorus.** each pill contains 1 grain of phosphorus. **Plummer's p.**, a pill of antimony and calomel; pilulæ antimonii compositæ. **Rufus' p.**, a pill of aloes and myrrh. **Sunshine p.**, a pill containing vitamin D made by exposing ergosterol from yeast to ultraviolet rays. **Triplex p.**, a pill of aloes, 2 grains; mercurial mass, 1 grain; and resin of podophyllum, ½ grain: purgative and cholagogue. **Twining's p.**, a pill of calomel, blue mass, and ipecac: used in the treatment of dysentery. **Vegetable cathartic p.**, a pill of colocynth, jalap, hyoscyamus, leptandra, and resin of podophyllum.

Pil'lar. A supporting structure. **P. of the abdominal ring,** a column on either side of abdominal ring. **P's of the fauces,** folds of mucous membrane at sides of fauces. **P. of Uskow,** two folds between the lungs and the liver in the fetus, afterwards helping to form the diaphragm.

Pil'leus, Pil'leum. A membrane which sometimes covers a child's head at birth. **P. ventric'ull,** the first or ascending portion of the duodenum.

Pillion (pil-yon'). A temporary artificial leg.

Pilocar'pin. Sudorific alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O$, from jaborandi.

Pilocar'pus. Genus of plants. See *Jaborandi.*

Pilocys'tic (pi-lo-sis'tik). Cystic and containing hair.

Pilomo'tor. Causing movements of the hairs.

Piloni'dal. Having hairs for a nidus.

Pi'lose, Pi'lous. Having long hairs.

Piloseba'ceous. Pertaining to the hair glands and the sebaceous glands.

Pil'ula (pil'yu-lah). L. for *Pill.*

Pil'ular. Of, like, or pertaining to, pills.

Pimeli'tis. Inflammation of adipose tissue.

Pimelo'ma (pim-el-o'mah). A lipoma.

Pimelorrhe'a. Diarrhea with fat in the stools.

Pimelo'sis. A conversion into fat.

Pimelu'ria. Presence of fat or oil in urine.

Pimen'ta. Dried fruit of *P. officinalis:* carminative and stimulant.

Pim'ple (pim'pl). A pustule or papule.

Pincement (pans-maw'). Pinching of the flesh in massage.
Pin'colin. A proprietary antiseptic substance.
Pi'neal. 1. Like a pine cone. 2. Pertaining to the p. body. **P. body, P. gland,** an organ between the anterior corpora quadrigemina.
Pinealec'tomy. Excision of the pineal body.
Pi'nealism. Derangement of the secretion of the pineal body.
Pinguec'ula. Yellowish spot on the cornea in old age.
Pin-hole os. A very small os uteri. **P.-h. pupil,** extreme contraction of the pupil.
Pin'iform (pin'if-orm). Shaped like a cone.
Pink-eye. Contagious bacillary conjunctivitis. **P.-root.** Same as *Spigelia*.
Pin'na. The part of the ear outside the cranial bones.
Pinocyto'sis. The absorption of liquids by cells.
Pinother'apy. Same as *Peinotherapy*.
Pint (pint). Sixteen fluidounces. See *Weights and Measures, Tables of*.
Pin'ta (pin'tah). Same as *Mal de los pintos*.
Pin-worm. Same as *Oxyuris*.
Pio-epithe'lium. Epithelium containing fatty matter.
Pione'mia (pi-o-ne'me-ah). Fat in the blood.
Pi'oscope. Apparatus for estimating the fat content of milk.
Pip. A contagious disease of fowls.
Pi'per (pi'per). L. for *Pepper*.
Piper'azin. Diethylen-diamin, $C_4H_{10}N_2$; diuretic and antilithic.
Piper'idin. Liquid base, $C_5H_{11}N$, from piperin and cadaverin.
Pip'erin. A crystalline principle, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$, from pepper: antiperiodic.
Piperova'tin. Alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_2$, from *Piper ovatum*.
Pipette (pe-pet'). A tube used in handling small quantities of liquid
Pipsis'sewa. See *Chimaphila*.
Pir'ogoff's amputation. Foot-amputation, with removal of a part of calcaneum.
Piropias'ma hom'inis. An ovoid parasite of the red blood-corpuscles which causes Rocky mountain spotted fever.
Piroplasmo'sis. Infection by piroplasma.
Pirquet's test. See *Cuti-reaction*, under *Reaction*.
Piscid'ia (pis-id'e-ah). Jamaica dogwood; the bark is sedative.
Pis'cidin. Crystalline principle, $C_{29}H_{34}O_8$, from piscidia.
Pis'iform bone (pis'if-orm). Small bone in ulnar side of wrist in proximal row.
Pit. 1. A hollow or fovea. 2. A pock-mark. **P. of stomach,** the epigastrium.
Pitch. A black substance derived from tar. **Black p., Naval p.,** inflammable solid prepared by boiling tar. **Burgundy p.,** prepared resin of *Abies excelsa*. **Canada p.,** prepared resin of *Abies Canadensis*, or hemlock. **Hard p., Soft p.,** varieties of bitumen produced in coal-tar distillation. **Jew's p., Mineral p.,** bitumen. **Liquid p.,** ordinary tar. **Trinidad p.,** asphalt from Trinidad, West Indies.
Pith'ecoid (pith'ek-oid). Ape-like.
Pithi'atism. Treatment of nervous disorders by persuasion.
Pithiat'ric. Capable of being cured by suggestion.
Pith'ing. The piercing of the brain or spinal cord in vivisection, etc.
Pit'ocin. A proprietary name for the oxytocic principle of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland. See *Oxytocin*.
Pitres'sin. A proprietary name for the pressor principle of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland. See *Vasopressin*.

Pi'tres's sections. Series of vertical brain sections.

Pitt'ing. The formation of cicatrices, as in small-pox.

Pituglan'dol. A proprietary extract from the pituitary body.

Pitu'ita. Glutinous mucus or phlegm.

Pitu'itarism. Disorder of pituitary function.

Pitu'itary. Of, or pertaining to, mucus or phlegm. **P. body, P. gland,** an organ lodged in the p. fossa. **P. fossa,** a cavity in the sphenoid bone in which the p. body is lodged. **P. membrane.** Same as *Schneiderian membrane.*

Pitu'itotrope. A person exhibiting pituitotropism.

Pituitotrop'ic. Pertaining to pituitotropism.

Pituitot'ropism. Bodily constitution in which the pituitary gland has an abnormally marked influence.

Pitu'itrin. An extract from the pituitary body.

Pitu'itrism (pit-u'it-rizm). Disorder of pituitary function.

Pit'urin. Alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{16}N_2$, resembling nicotin

Pityri'asis. A skin disease with formation of branny scales. **P. cap'itis.** Same as *Alopecia furfuracea.* **P. circina'ta et margina'ta,** a variety of parasitic origin. **P. circina'ta, P. ro'sea,** p. with reddish scaly patches. **P. gravida'rum,** skin-discoloration peculiar to pregnancy. **P. ru'bra,** p. in which the skin throughout becomes red and scaly. **P. versic'olor,** tinea versicolor.

Pit'yroid. Like bran; branny.

Pix. L. for *Pitch.* **P. Burgun'dica,** resinous exudate of *Abies excelsa;* rubefacient. **P. Canaden'sis,** Canada pitch. See *Pitch.* **P. liq'uida,** L. for *Tar.*

Pix'ol. Disinfectant compound of tar, potash, and soap.

Place'bo. A medicine given to gratify or please a patient.

Placen'ta. The organ within the uterus which establishes a communication between mother and child. **Adherent p.,** one which adheres abnormally to the uterine wall after childbirth. **Annular p.,** one which extends around the interior of uterus like a belt or ring. **Battledore p.,** one with a marginal attachment of the cord. **P. cirsoi'des,** one in which the vessels appear to be varicose. **Duplex p.,** one which is divided into two parts. **Fundal p.,** a normally situated placenta. **Horseshoe p.,** a peculiar form of p. in some cases of twin pregnancy. **Incarcerated p.,** p. retained by irregular uterine contraction. **Maternal p.,** that part of the p. which comes next to the uterine wall: rarely adherent when the rest of the placenta is expelled. **P. membrana'cea,** abnormally thin form of p. **P. præ'via,** p. which intervenes between the intra-uterine cavity and cervical canal; it may lead to a fatal hemorrhage. **Retained p.,** one which is not expelled after childbirth. **Succenturiate p.,** an accessory or subsidiary placenta.

Placen'tal (pla-sen'tal). Of, or pertaining to, the placenta. **P. bruit, P. souffle,** auscultatory sound heard over the placenta in pregnancy.

Placenta'tion (pla-sen-ta'shun). The formation or attachment of placenta.

Placen'tin. An extract of placenta used in testing for pregnancy.

Placentiti'tis (pla-sen-ti'tis). Inflammation of placenta.

Placentol'ysin. An antibody which is capable of destroying placental cells.

Placento'ma. A neoplasm derived from a retained portion of placenta.

Placentother'apy. Use of placental extract in treating disease.

Pla'cido's disk (plah'si-dōz). A keratoscopic disk marked with circles.

Placuniti'tis. Placentitis.

Pladaro'sis. A soft tumor on the eyelid.

Plagiocephal'ic (pla-je-o-sef-al'ik). Characterized by plagiocephaly.

Plagioceph'alism, Plagioceph'aly. State of having the head asymmetrical and twisted.

Plague (plāg). A highly contagious and fatal fever; especially the Oriental plague which occurs in Asia Minor, India, China, Africa, and sometimes in Europe. In its severe form it is known as *Bubonic p.*

Plane (plān). A flat surface. **Addison's p's.,** planes used as landmarks in the topography of the thorax and abdomen. **Aeby's p.,** a plane through the nasion and basion, perpendicular to the median plane of the cranium. **Auriculo-infra-orbital p.,** a plane passing through the auricular points and the lowest points of the orbits. **Axiobuccolingual p.,** a plane parallel with the bony axis of a tooth and passing through the buccal and lingual surfaces. **Axiolabiolingual p.,** a plane parallel with the long axis of a tooth and cutting its labial and lingual surfaces. **Axiomesiodistal p.,** a plane parallel with the long axis of a tooth and cutting its mesial and distal surfaces. **Baer's p.,** a plane through the upper border of the zygomatic arches. **Base p.,** an imaginary plane upon which is estimated the retention of an artificial denture. **Blumenbach's p.,** a plane parallel with the base of a skull from which the lower jaw has been removed. **Datum p.,** a given horizontal plane from which craniometric measurements are made. **Daubenton's p.,** a plane in which are the opisthion and the lower edges of the orbits. **Hensen's p.,** a plane passing through the center of a series of sarcous elements of a muscle fibril. **Hodge's p.,** a plane passing through the second sacral vertebra and the upper border of the os pubis, and parallel with the plane of the pelvic inlet. **Horizontal p.,** a plane passing through a tooth at right angles to its long axis. **Labiolingual p.,** a plane parallel with the long axis of a tooth and passing through the labial and lingual surfaces. **Listing's p.,** a transverse vertical plane which is perpendicular to the anteroposterior axis of the eye, and which contains the center of motion of the eyes; in it also lie the transverse and vertical axes of voluntary ocular rotation. **Meckel's p.,** a plane passing through the auricular and alveolar points. **Mesiodistal p.,** the plane of a tooth which passes through its mesial and distal surfaces. **Morton's p.,** a plane through the most projecting points of the parietal and occipital protuberances. **Nuchal p.,** the outer surface of the occipital bone between the foramen magnum and the superior curved line. **Occipital p.,** the outer surface of the occipital bone above the superior curved line. **Orbital p.** 1. The orbital surface of the maxilla. 2. The plane that passes through the visual axis of each eye. **Popliteal p.,** the popliteal space. **Sagittal p.,** a plane running in an anteroposterior direction. **Sternal p.,** the anterior surface of the sternum. **Temporal p.,** the depressed area on the side of the skull below the inferior temporal line. **Tentorial p.,** a straight line drawn through the tentorium. **Tooth p.,** any imaginary plane made by section of a tooth, such as axial, horizontal, vertical. **Visual p.** Same as *Orbital p.* (2d def.).

Planocel'lular. Composed of flat cells.

Planocon'vex. Flat on one side and convex on the other.

Pla'nocyte (pla'no sīt). A wandering cell.

Planotopokine'sia. Disturbance of the power of geometric orientation.

Plan'ta (plan'tah). The sole of the foot.

Plan'tar (plan'tar). Pertaining to the sole.

Plantaʹris. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Planuʹria (pla-nuʹre-ah). The voiding of urine from an abnormal place.

Plaque (plahk). A flat area or plate; also, a blood-platelet.

Plasʹma (plazʹmah). 1. The serum and fibrinogen of the blood. 2. A glycerite of starch. **P.-rhexʹis,** the bursting of a cell from pressure exerted from within.

Plasʹmacule (plazʹmak-ūl). One of the minute particles of the blood-plasm.

Plasʹmacyte. A plasma cell.

Plasmacytoʹsis. The presence of plasma cells in the blood.

Plasmameʹba. The sporozoan parasite of dengue.

Plasʹmase (plazʹmās). Fibrin ferment.

Plasmatʹic (plaz-matʹik). Pertaining to plasma. **P. layer,** layer of blood-plasma next to the walls of a capillary.

Plasmatorrhexʹis. Bursting of a cell from internal pressure.

Plasʹmin. A proteid from blood-plasma.

Plasʹmocyte (plazʹmo-sīt). A cell-like micro-organism of the blood-plasm.

Plasmoʹdium malaʹriæ. A micro-organism parasitic within the cells of patients having malarial fever.

Plasʹmogen (plazʹmo-jen). Bioplasm.

Plasmolʹogy. The science of the minute particles of living matter.

Plasmolʹysis (plaz-molʹis-is). Erythrocytolysis.

Plasmorrhexʹis. Erythrocytorrhexis.

Plasmosʹchisis (plaz-mosʹkis-is). The splitting up of the plasma of the blood.

Plasʹmosome. The true nucleolus of a cell.

Plasmotʹomy. Reproduction by separation of masses from the mother-cell.

Plasmotʹropism. The property of spleen and bone-marrow of attracting and destroying red blood-cells.

Plasʹmozyme (plazʹmo-zīm). Same as *Thrombogen.*

Plaʹsome. Hypothetical unit of living protoplasm.

Plasʹson. Protoplasm of a non-nucleated cell or cytode.

Plasʹtein. An insoluble substance formed by trypsin, pepsin, etc.

Plasʹter. A tenacious preparation applied to the surface of the body. **Adhesive p.,** plaster of resin. **P.-bandage,** bandage stiffened with gypsum. **Blistering p.,** cerate of cantharides. **Court-p.,** plaster of isinglass on silk. **Diachylon p.,** lead-plaster. **P.-jacket,** a thoracic or trunk-bandage stiffened with plaster of Paris. **Lead-p.,** plaster containing lead monoxid; emplastrum plumbi. **Mustard p.,** paste of powdered mustard. **P. of Paris,** calcined gypsum or calcium sulphate. **Strengthening p.,** plaster containing ferric hydrate, pitch, and lead-plaster. **Warming p.,** a pitch-plaster containing cantharides or capsicum.

Plasʹtic (plasʹtik). Tending to build up tissues. **P. force,** the natural force that builds up tissues.

Plastic'ity (plas-tisʹit-e). The quality of being plastic

Plasʹtid. Any cell or constructive unit.

Plasʹtidule (plasʹtid-ūl). Smallest unit of living protoplasm.

Plasʹtin. One of the proteids of the cell-nucleus.

Plasʹtocyte (plasʹto-sīt). A blood-plate.

Plastocytopeʹnia. Abnormally small number of blood-plates.

Plastocytoʹsis. Abnormal increase in the number of blood-plates.

Plate. A flattened process, chiefly of bone. **Approximation p.,** a plate of bone, or the like, used in intestinal surgery. **Auditory p.,** bony roof of auditory meatus. **Axial p.,** the primitive streak of embryo. **Blood-p.** See *Blood-plaque.* **P.-culture,**

bacterial culture in agar or gelatin on a glass plate. **Dorsal p.,** lengthwise ridge on either side on the dorsum of embryo. **End-p.** See *End-plate.* **Foot-p.,** flat portion of stapes. **Medullary** or **Neural p.,** plate of epiblast in embryo developing into neural canal. **Palate-p.,** that part of the palate-bone which forms a lateral half of roof of mouth. **Tarsal p.,** the quasi-cartilaginous substance which gives firmness to an eyelid. **Tympanic p.,** bony plate forming floor and sides of meatus auditorius.

Plat'iculture. Same as *Plate-culture.*

Plat'inode (plat'in-ōd). Collecting plate of an electric battery.

Plat'inum (plat'in-um). Heavy whitish metal; symbol Pt; its chlorids are medicinal.

Platyce'lous, Platycœ'lous. Having vertebræ distally concave and proximally flat.

Platyceph'alous (plat-is-ef'al-us). Having a wide flat head.

Platycne'mia, Platycne'mism. Flatness of the tibiæ.

Platycne'mic. Having flattened tibiæ.

Plat'ycyte (plat'is-īt). A form of cell seen in tuberculous nodules.

Platyhier'ic (plat-e-hi-er'ik). Having a very wide sacrum.

Platyme'ric (plat-im-e'rik). Having a broad femur.

Platyo'pia. Broadness across the face.

Platypel'lic, Platypel'vic. Having the pelvis laterally very wide.

Platypo'dia (plat-e-po'de-ah). Flatness of the sole.

Plat'yrrhine. Having a very wide nose.

Platys'ma myoid'es. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Platyspondyli'tis. Congenital flattening of the vertebral bodies.

Plat'ytrope. Either of two symmetrical parts on either side of the body.

Plaut's angina. Vincent's angina.

Pled'get. A small compress or tuft.

Plegapho'nia. Auscultation of the chest in which vibrations of vocal cords are replaced by percussion over the larynx.

Plejapy'rin. An antipyrin preparation: used in migraine.

Pleochro'ic, Pleochromat'ic. Showing various colors in varying circumstances.

Pleochro'mia. Increased coloration, especially increased secretion of bile-pigment.

Pleocyto'sis (ple-o-si-to'sis). Lymphocytosis in the cerebrospinal fluid.

Pleomas'tia, Pleoma'zia. The condition of having many mammæ.

Pleomor'phic. Occurring in various distinct forms.

Pleomor'phism. Quality of being pleomorphous.

Ple'onasm. An excess of parts.

Pleonec'tic. Taking up more than 70 per cent. of oxygen: said of blood.

Pleonex'ia. Morbid greediness.

Plesiomor'phous. Of like or similar form.

Plessesthe'sia. Palpatory percussion.

Plessim'eter (ples-sim'et-er). Same as *Plexímeter.*

Ples'sor (ples'sor). Same as *Plexor.*

Pleth'ora (pleth'o-rah). Vascular turgescence, excess of blood, and fulness of habit.

Plethor'ic (pleth-or'ik). Characterized by plethora.

Plethys'mograph. Instrument for recording variations of parts in size and in blood-supply.

Pleu'ra. The serous membrane investing lungs and lining the thorax.

Pleu'ral. Pertaining to the pleura.

Pleural'gia (plu-ral'je-ah). Pain in the pleura, or in the side.

Pleurapoph'yals (plu-rah-pof'is-is). A rib or its homologue.

Pleurec'tomy. Excision of portion of the pleura.

Pleu'risy (plu'ris-e). Inflammation of the pleura. **Acute p.** is marked by sharp, stabbing pain, fever, friction, fremitus, and to-and-fro friction-sounds. **Blocked p.,** pleurisy that cannot be aspirated. **Chronic p.** includes the dry and serofibrinous kinds. **Diaphragmatic p.** is limited to a spot near diaphragm. **Dry p.,** variety with a fibrinous exudate. **Encysted p.,** that whose effusion is circumscribed by adhesions. **Fibrinous p.** Same as *Plastic p.* **Hemorrhagic p.,** a variety in which there is a bloody exudate. **Ichorous p.,** empyema with a thin, offensive pus. **Interlobular p.,** p. enclosed between lobules of the lung. **Latent p.,** that which causes little pain or inconvenience. **Mediastinal p.** affects the pleural folds about the mediastinum. **Metapneumonic p.,** that which depends upon a pneumonia. **Plastic p.** is characterized by deposition of a soft, semisolid exudate in a layer. **Purulent p.** Same as *Empyema.* **Serofibrinous p.,** that whose watery exudate contains flocculi, while some fibrin is deposited. **Serous p.** is characterized by free exudation of serum.

Pleurit'ic (plu-rit'ik). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pleurisy.

Pleuri'tis (plu-ri'tis). Same as *Pleurisy.*

Pleu'rocele (plu'ros-ēl). Hernia of lung-tissue, or of pleura.

Pleurocente'sis. Puncture of the pleura.

Pleurocen'trum (plu-ro-sen'trum). The lateral element of the vertebral column.

Pleurocholecysti'tis. Inflammation of the pleura and gall-bladder.

Pleuroc'lysis (plu-rok'lis-is). Injection of fluids into the pleural cavity.

Pleurodyn'ia (plu-ro-din'e-ah). Pain of intercostal muscles; also, pain of the pleural nerves. **Epidemic diaphragmatic p.,** devil's grip; an epidemic disease marked by a sudden attack of pain in the chest, fever, and a tendency to recrudescence on the third day.

Pleurogen'ic (plu-ro-jen'ik). Originating in the pleura.

Pleurohepati'tis. Hepatitis with inflammation of pleura near the liver.

Pleu'rolith. A concretion in the pleura.

Pleurol'ysis. Same as *Pneumolysis.*

Pleuropari'etopexy. The operation of binding the lung to the chest wall by fixing the visceral pleura to the parietal.

Pleuropericardi'tis. Combined pleuritis and pericarditis.

Pleuroperitone'al cavity. Same as *Celom.*

Pleuropneumo'nia. Pleurisy complicated with pneumonia.

Pleuropneumonol'ysis. Removal of ribs from one side in order to produce collapse of the affected lung for tuberculosis.

Pleurorrhe'a. A pleural effusion.

Pleuros'copy. Examination of the pleural cavity through an incision into the chest wall.

Pleuroso'mus. Fetus with protrusion of intestine at one side.

Pleurothot'onos. Tetanic bending of the body to one side.

Pleurot'omy. Surgical incision of the pleura.

Pleuroty'phoid. Acute pleurisy complicated with typhoid.

Pleurovis'ceral. Pertaining to the pleura and the viscera.

Plex'al. Pertaining to a plexus.

Plexal'gia. A condition marked by pain and exhaustion: seen in troops after long exposure.

Plex'iform (plek'sif-orm). Resembling a plexus.

Plexim'eter. 1. A plate to be struck in mediate percussion. 2. Glass plate used to show condition of skin under pressure.

Plex'or. Hammer used in diagnostic percussion.

Plex'us. A network or tangle, chiefly of veins or nerves. **Aortic p.,** nerve plexuses (1) on either side and in front of abdominal.

and (2) around thoracic aorta. **Auerbach's p.**, between coats of intestine; sympathetic nerve. **Biliary p.**, network of bile-ducts, said to be sometimes observable in the liver. **Brachial p.**, great nerve-plexus of neck and axilla. **Cardiac p., anterior** or **superficial,** under arch of aorta. **Cardiac p., deep** or **great,** a plexus situated in front of the tracheal fork. **Carotid p., external,** around the external carotid artery. **Carotid p., internal,** on outer side of internal carotid. **Cavernous p.,** in the cavernous sinus. **Celiac p.,** on or near celiac axis. **Cervical p.,** opposite four upper vertebræ. **Cervical p., posterior,** in posterior cervical region. **Choroid p.,** fold of pia in third, fourth, and lateral ventricles. **Coccygeal p.,** near dorsum of coccyx. **Colic p's., right, middle,** and **ileo-**, parts of the superior mesenteric p. **Colic p., left,** part of the inferior mesenteric p. **Coronary p., anterior,** beneath the arch of aorta. **Coronary p., Gastric p.,** at lesser curve of stomach. **Coronary p., posterior,** at dorsum of heart. **Crural p.,** about upper part of femoral artery. **Cystic p.,** near gall-bladder. **Dental p., inferior,** around roots of teeth of lower jaw. **Diaphragmatic p.,** near phrenic artery. **Epigastric p.** Same as *Solar p.* **Esophageal p.,** about he esophagus. **Facial p.** surrounds part of facial artery. **Gangliform p.,** from roots of origin of inferior maxillary nerve. **Gastric p.,** one of the coronary plexuses of the trisplanchnic. **Gastroduodenal p.,** a branch of the celiac p. **Gastro-epiploic p.,** a portion of celiac p. **Gasto-epiploic p., left,** near convex border of stomach. **Hemorrhoidal p., inferior** and **superior,** near the rectum. **Hepatic p.,** near and in the liver. **Hypogastric p.,** before promontory of sacrum. **Hypogastric p., inferior.** Same as *Pelvic p.* **Ileocolic p.** See above, under *Colic p.* **Infra-orbital p.,** under levator labii superioris. **Intestinal submucous p., Meissner's p.,** in submucosa of small intestine. **Lingual p.,** around lingual artery. **Lumbar p.,** in psoas muscle. **P. magnus profundus,** the deep cardiac p. **Mesenteric p., inferior,** around inferior mesenteric artery. **Mesenteric p., superior,** surrounds superior mesenteric artery. **Myenteric p.** Same as *Auerbach's p.* **Nasopalatine p.,** near incisor foramen. **Obturator p.,** around obturator nerve. **Occipital p.,** around occipital artery. **Ophthalmic p.,** about ophthalmic artery and optic nerve. **Ovarian p.** 1. Nerve-p. distributed to ovaries and uterine fundus. 2. Venous p. near ovary. **Pampiniform p.,** network of spermatic veins, or ovarian veins. **Pancreatic p.** supplies the pancreas. **Pancreaticoduodenal p.,** filaments to pancreas and duodenum. **Patellar p.** supplies region in front of knee. **Pelvic p., right** and **left,** supply viscera and other plexuses of pelvis. **Pharyngeal p.** 1. Nerve-p. which supplies the pharynx, etc. 2. Venous p at side of pharynx. **Phrenic p.,** filaments to diaphragm and suprarenal capsules. **Prostatic p.** supplies the bladder. **Pterygoid p.,** venous p. near internal maxillary vein. **Pulmonary p., anterior** to root and substance of lungs, below and anteriorly. **Pulmonary p., posterior** to root of lungs, dorsal aspect, and lung-substance. **Pyloric p.** supplies region of pylorus. **Renal p.,** near renal artery. **Sacral p.** situated before the sacrum. **Solar p.,** great network on dorsal aspect of stomach. **Spermatic p.,** around spermatic vessels: supplies the testes. **Sphenoid p.,** upper part of internal carotid p. **Splenic p.,** situated around splenic artery. **Subsartorial p.,** at posterior border of sartorius muscle. **Subtrapezius p.,** situated under the trapezius. **Suprarenal p., right** and **left,** around suprarenal capsules. **Thyroid p., inferior** and **superior,** supply larynx, pharynx, and thyroid region. **Tonsillar p.,** to fauces,

tonsil, and soft palate. **Tympanic p.** supplies the tympanum. **Uterine p.** 1. Nerve-p. supplies cervix and lower part of uterus. 2. Venous p., between layers of broad ligament. **Vaginal p.** 1. Nerve-p. supplies the vaginal walls. 2. Venous p., near orifice of vagina. **Vertebral p.,** around basilar and vertebral region. **Vesical p.** surrounds the vesical arteries. **Vidian p.** is made up of filaments from Vidian nerve.

Pli'ca (pli'kah), pl. *pli'cæ.* A plait or fold. **P. neuropath'ica,** curled state of the hair caused by nervous disorder. **P. palma'tæ,** folds of the arbor vitæ uterinus. **P. polon'ica.** a matting of the hair with crusts and vermin. **P. semiluna'ris,** fold of mucous membrane on outer canthus of the eye.

Pli'cate (pli'kāt). Plaited or folded.

Plicot'omy (pli-kot'om-e). Surgical division of the posterior fold of the tympanic membrane.

Plum'bic. Containing, or pertaining to, lead.

Plum'bism (plum'bizm). Lead-poisoning.

Plum'bum (plum'bum). L. for *Lead.*

Plum'mer's pills. Compound antimonial pills.

Plum'pers. Devices for extending sunken cheeks, as in artificial dentures.

Pluricep'tor. A receptor which has more than two complementophil groups.

Plurigrav'ida (plu-rig-rav'id-ah). A woman pregnant for the third or more time.

Pluriloc'ular (plu-ril-ok'u-lar). Multilocular.

Plurip'ara. A woman who has borne several children.

Pluripar'ity. Fact or condition of having borne several children.

Plutoma'nia. Insane belief of the patient that he is very rich.

Pne'in. A substance supposed to be present in the tissues and to hasten their oxidizing activities.

Pneodynam'ics (ne-o-di-nam'iks). Dynamics of respiration.

Pne'ograph (ne'og-raf). Device for registering respiratory movements.

Pneom'eter (ne-om'et-er). Same as *Spirometer.*

Pne'ophore (ne'o-fōr). Instrument to aid artificial respiration.

Pne'oscope (ne'os-kōp). Same as *Pneumograph.*

Pneumarthro'sis. Presence of gas or air in a joint.

Pneu'mascope. Instrument for viewing movements of thorax in respiration.

Pneumathe'mia. Presence of air or gas in blood-vessels.

Pneumat'ic (nu-mat'ik). Of, or pertaining to, air or respiration. **P. cabinet,** a cabinet for enclosing a part for treatment with rarefied or compressed air.

Pneumatinu'ria. Same as *Pneumaturia.*

Pneumatocar'dia. Presence of air in the heart.

Pneumat'ocele (nu-mat'o-sēl). 1. Hernia of lung-tissue. 2. A swelling containing a gas.

Pneumatodyspne'a. Dyspnea from emphysema.

Pneumat'ogram. A tracing made by a pneumatograph.

Pneumat'ograph. Device for registering movements of chest-wall.

Pneumatol'ogy. Science of gases and air and of their therapeutic use.

Pneumatom'eter (nu-mat-om'et-er). Same as *Spirometer.*

Pneumatom'etry. Measurement of respiratory movements.

Pneumator rachis. Presence of gas in vertebral canal.

Pneumat'oscope (nu-mat'os-kōp). Device for determining the absence or presence of pus in the air-cells of the mastoid.

Pneumato'sis (nu-mat-o'sis). Presence of air or gas in an abnormal situation.

Pneumatother'apy (nu-mat-o-ther'ap-e). Treatment by rarefied or compressed air.

Pneumatotho'rax (nu''mat-o-tho'raks). Same as *Pneumothorax.*

Pneumatu'ria (nu-mat-u're-ah). The presence of gas or air in urine.

Pneu'matype (nu'mat-īp). Deposit of moisture from the breath on glass in diagnosis.

Pneumec'tomy (nu-mek'tom-e). Excision of a piece of the lung.

Pneumobacil'lus. The bacillus of pneumonia.

Pneu'mocele (nu'mo-sēl). Protrusion of lung-tissue through chest-wall.

Pneumocente'sis (nu-mo-sen-te'sis). Surgical puncture of a lung.

Pneumoceph'alus. Presence of air in the cerebral cavity.

Pneumoch'ysis (nu-mok'is-is). Pulmonary edema.

Pneumococ'cus (nu-mo-kok'us). The diplococcus of pneumonia.

Pneumoconio'sis. Lung-disease due to inhaled dust.

Pneumoder'ma (nu-mo-der'mah). Subcutaneous emphysema.

Pneumod'ograph. An instrument for registering respiratory nasal efficiency.

Pneumo-empye'ma. Empyema with the presence of gas.

Pneumoenteri'tis (nu-mo-en-ter-ī'tis). Pneumonia and enteritis together.

Pneumogalac'tocele. A tumor of the breast containing milk and gas.

Pneumogas'tric. Pertaining to the lungs and stomach. **P. lobe.** Same as *Flocculus.* **P. nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of.*

Pneu'mogram. Same as *Pneumatogram.*

Pneu'mograph (nu'mo-graf). Same as *Pneumatograph.*

Pneumog'raphy (nu-mog'raf-e). Description of lungs.

Pneumohemopericar'dium. The collection of air and blood in the pericardium.

Pneumohemorrha'gia. Apoplexy of the lungs.

Pneumohemotho'rax. Presence of gas or air and blood in pleural cavity.

Pneumohydropericar'dium. Presence of air or gas with effused serum in the pericardium.

Pneumohydrotho'rax. Presence of gas or air and liquid in the thoracic cavity.

Pneumohypoder'ma. Escape of air into the subcutaneous tissues.

Pneumokid'ney. Same as *Pneumopyelography.*

Pneu'molith (nu'mo-lith). A pulmonary concretion.

Pneumolithi'asis. The presence of concretions in the lungs.

Pneumol'ogy. The study of diseases of the air passages.

Pneumol'ysis. The operation of stripping the pleura from the fascia of the thoracic wall.

Pneumomala'cia. Softening of the lung tissue.

Pneumomassage. Air-massage of the tympanum.

Pneumomelano'sis. Melanosis of lung in pneumoconiosis.

Pneumom'eter (nu-mom'et-er). Same as *Spirometer.*

Pneumomyco'sis. See *Pneumonomycosis.*

Pneumomyelog'raphy. *x*-Ray examination of the spinal canal.

Pneumonec'tasis (nu-mon-ek'tas-is). Emphysema of lungs.

Pneumonec'tomy. Same as *Pneumectomy.*

Pneumone'mia. Pulmonary congestion.

Pneumo'nia (nu-mo'ne-ah). Inflammation of lungs. **Abortive p.,** a form with a short and favorable course. **Acute p.,** lobar p. of bacterial origin. **Alcoholic p.,** lobar p. of drunkards.

Apex p., **Apical p.**, p. limited to the apex of a lung. **Aspiration-p.**, p. due to inhalation of dust, food, or foreign body. **Bronchial p.** See *Bronchopneumonia*. **Catarrhal p.** Same as *Bronchial p.* **Central p.**, lobar p. beginning in the interior of the lobe of the lung. **Cerebral p.**, p. usually apical, with severe head-symptoms. **Cheesy p.**, when the alveoli become filled with necrosed cells and the cut surface looks like cheese. **Chronic fibrous p.**, p. with increase of interstitial and stromatic elements. **Contusion-p.**, p. following injury. **Croupous p.** Same as *Lobar p.* **Deglutition-p.**, p. from food-particles breathed into the lungs. **Desquamative p.** See *Cheesy p.* **Double p.** affects both lungs. **Embolic p.** is due to embolism. **Ephemeral p.**, simple congestion of lungs. **Fibrous p.** See *Chronic fibrous p.* **Gangrenous p.** See *Necropneumonia*. **Hypostatic p.**, that due to dorsal decubitus in weak or aged persons. **Interstitial p.**, chronic fibrous p. **Larval p.**, p. presenting the initial symptoms of the disease only. **Lobar p.** affects one or more lobes of a lung. **Lobular p.**, catarrhal or bronchial p. **Massive p.**, lobar p. with solidification of air-cells, bronchi, or even an entire lung. **Migratory p.**, p. gradually involving one lobe of the lung after another. **Pleuritic p.**, pleuropneumonia. **Pleurogenic p.** is secondary to pleural disease. **Purulent p.** is marked by formation of pus. **Septic p.** is due to septic poison, and is often lobular. **Superficial p.** affects only parts near the pleura. **Syphilitic p.** is due to syphilitic infection, and is of various types. **Typhoid p.**, an asthenic attack with typhoid symptoms. **Wandering p.** attacks various parts of the lung successively, and is probably of erysipelatous origin. **White p.**, infantile syphilitic p. with white fatty degeneration of lung.

Pneumon'ic (nu-mon'ik). Pertaining to the lung, or to pneumonia.

Pneumoni'tis (nu-mon-i'tis). Same as *Pneumonia*.

Pneumon'ocele (nu-mon'os-ēl). Same as *Pneumocele*.

Pneumonocirrho'sis. Cirrhosis of the lung.

Pneumonoconio'sis. Same as *Pneumoconiosis*.

Pneumonol'ysis (nu-mo-nol'is-is). Same as *Pneumolysis*.

Pneumonomelano'sis. Melanosis of lung.

Pneumonom'eter (nu-mon-om'et-er). Same as *Spirometer*.

Pneumonomyco'sis. Lung-disease caused by schizomycetes.

Pneumonop'athy (nu-mo-nop'ath-e). Any lung disease.

Pneumoperitoni'tis. Peritonitis with great distention of the abdomen.

Pneu'monopexy. Same as *Pneumopexy*.

Pneumonoph'thisis. Pulmonary tuberculosis.

Pneumonor'rhaphy. Suture of the lung.

Pneumono'sis (nu-mo-no'sis). Any lung-disease.

Pneumonot'omy. See *Pneumotomy*.

Pneumopal'udism. Malarial disease of the lungs.

Pneumopar'esis. Progressive congestion and infiltration of lung vesicles.

Pneumopericar'dium. Air or gas in pericardium.

Pneumoperitone'um. Gas in the peritoneal cavity.

Pneumoperitoni'tis. Peritonitis with formation of gas.

Pneu'mopexy. Fixation of the lung to the thoracic wall.

Pneumopleuri'tis. Inflammation of lungs and pleura.

Pneumopleuropari'etopexy. The operation of suturing the lung with its parietal pleura to the margin of a thoracic wound.

Pneumopyelog'raphy. Pyelography after the injection of oxygen into the kidney pelvis.

Pneumopyopericar'dium. Air or gas and pus in the pericardium.

Pneumopyotho'rax. Presence of air and pus in the pleural cavity.

Pneumora'chis. The presence of gas in the spinal cord.
Pneumoradiog'raphy. Radiography of a part following the injection of air.
Pneumorrha'gia (nu-mor-ra'je-ah). Hemorrhage from the lungs.
Pneu'mosan. A proprietary preparation for use in tuberculosis.
Pneu'moscope. An instrument for showing the respiratory power.
Pneumosero'sa. Injection of air into a joint cavity.
Pneumoserotho'rax. Presence of gas and serum in pleural cavity.
Pneumother'apy (nu-mo-ther'ap-e). 1. Treatment of disease of lungs. 2. Same as *Pneumatotherapy*.
Pneumothermomas'sage. Application to the body of hot, medicated, condensed air.
Pneumotho'rax (nu-mo-tho'rax). Gas or air in the pleural cavity.
Pneumot'omy (nu-mot'om-e). Surgical incision of a lung.
Pneumotox'in. A toxin produced by the bacteria of pneumonia.
Pneumoty'phus. Pneumonia concurrent with typhoid fever.
Pneumou'ria. Same as *Pneumaturia*.
Pneumoven'tricle. Presence of air in the cerebral ventricles.
Pneumoventriculog'raphy. Radiography of the cerebral ventricles which have been injected with oxygen.
Pneusom'eter (nu-som'et-er). A spirometer.
Pnigopho'bia (ni-go-fo'be-ah). Morbid dread of choking.
Pock. A pustule, especially of smallpox. **P.-marked**, pitted or scarred, as a result of smallpox.
Pock'eting. Enclosure of the pedicle in ovariotomy within the edges of the external wound.
Podag'ra (pod-ag'rah). The gout.
Podal'gia (po-dal'je-ah). Pain in the feet.
Podal'ic version. Conversion of a more untoward presentation into a footling presentation.
Podarthri'tis (pod-ar-thri'tis). See *Podagra*.
Podelco'ma. Same as *Mycetoma*.
Podenceph'alus. Monster with the head held on by a mere pedicle.
Podi'atrist. One who practises podiatry; a chiropodist.
Po'diatry. Treatment of disease of the feet and toes; cheiropody.
Podobromidro'sis. Fetid perspiration of the feet.
Pod'oderm. That part of the skin which is continued downward within the horn-capsule of the hoof of an animal.
Pododynamom'eter. A device for determining the strength of the leg muscles.
Pododyn'ia (pod-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the feet.
Po'dogram. A print of the sole of the foot.
Podol'ogy. The study of the foot.
Podophyl'lin (pod-of-il'in). The yellow purgative resin of podophyllum.
Podophyllotox'in. A poisonous principle from podophyllum.
Podophyl'lum pulta'tum. May-apple or mandrake: the root is purgative.
Pœ-. For words thus beginning, see *Pe-*.
Pogoni'asis. Excessive or abnormal growth of the beard.
Pogo'nion. The anterior mid-point of the chin.
Poikil'ocyte (poi-kil'o-sit). A malformed blood-corpuscle.
Poikilocyto'sis (poi''kil-o-si-to'sis). Presence of poikilocytes in the blood.
Poikilopic'ria. Variation in the concentrations of the anions of the blood.
Poikiloplas'tocyte. An irregularly shaped blood-plate.

Poikilother'mal (poi-kil-o-ther'mal). Having a variable body temperature or one which corresponds to its environment.

Point, anterior focal. One of the cardinal points of the eye. **Auricular p.,** the center of the opening of the external auditory meatus. **Barker's p.,** the proper spot to trephine in abscess of the temporosphenoidal lobe; located 1¼ inches above and 1½ inches below the center of the external auditory meatus. **Boas' p.,** a tender area to the left of the twelfth thoracic vertebra in patients with gastric ulcer. **Brewer's p.,** the point of the costovertebral triangle, tenderness over which points to kidney infection. **Broca's p.,** the auricular point. **Capuron's p's.,** the ileopectineal eminences and the sacro-iliac joints. **Cardinal p.,** any one of a set of six points of reference in the eye, or of four in pelvic inlet. **Cra iometric p.,** any one of a set of points of reference used in craniometry. **Dew-p.,** temperature at which the dew begins to be deposited. **Disparate p's.,** points on the retinæ which are not paired exactly. **Far-p.** See *Far-p.* **Hysterogenic p.,** point on which if pressure be made a hysteric attack may be produced. **Lacrimal p's.** See *Puncta lacrimalia.* **Lanz's p.,** a point indicating the position of the vermiform appendix. **Lian's p.,** the point of election for paracentesis of the abdomen. **McBurney's p's.,** points of special tenderness in appendicitis, situated about two inches from the right anterior superior spine of the ilium on a line between the latter and the umbilicus. **Malar p.,** point on external tubercle of malar bone. **Munro's p.,** the point midway between the umbilicus and the left anterior iliac spine. **Morris' p's.,** two points of special tenderness in appendicitis, 1½ inches from the navel, in a line running thence to the anterior superior iliac spine. **Motor-p.** 1. Point at which a motor nerve enters a muscle. 2. Point whereon if galvanic stimulation be applied it will cause contraction of a corresponding muscle. **Near-p.** See *Near-p.* **Nodal p's.,** two cardinal points on posterior surface of lens. **P. of election,** point at which a certain operation is to be done by preference. **Posterior focal p.,** point on retina at which rays parallel to axis will converge. **Principal p's.,** two points on optic axis in anterior chamber of eye. **Robson's p.,** a point of greatest tenderness in gall-bladder inflammation, situated opposite the junction of the middle and lower third of a line drawn from the right nipple to the umbilicus. **Valleix's p's.,** tender points on course of certain nerves in neuralgia.

Pointillage (pwahn-tel-yahz'). Massage with the points of the fingers.

Points douloureux (pwah doo-loo-ruh'). Same as *Valleix's points*, under *Point.*

Poiseuille's space (pwah-za-iz'). Space near the periphery of a blood-vessel entirely free from corpuscles.

Poi'son (poi'zn). Any substance which when applied to the body or ingested causes disease.

Poi'soning (poi'zun-ing). The morbid condition produced by a poison. **Blood p.** See *Septicemia.* **Crowd p.,** poisoning by crowd poisons. **Food p.** See *Sitotoxism;* also *Allantiasis, Botulism,* and *Meat poisoning.* **Forage p.,** a disease produced in animals, especially horses, as a result of eating moldy or fermented food. Called also *Cerebrospinal meningitis.* **Garage p.,** poisoning by carbon monoxide, which accumulates in the air of closed garages when the engine is run. Called also *Petromortis.* **Lead p.** See *Plumbism.* **Loco p.** See *Locoism.* **Meat p.,** acute, often severe, gastro-enteritis caused by *Bacterium enteritidis* or some similar organism. **Sausage p.** See *Allantiasis* and *Botulism.* **Shoe-dye p.,** poisoning by the dye used in coloring tan shoes: marked by cyanosis, weakness, headache, and

vomiting. **Tetrachlorethane p.**, a form of poisoning in munition workers from inhalation of the fumes of tetrachlorethane, characterized by toxic jaundice, headache, anorexia, and gastro-intestinal disturbance. **T. N. T. p., Trinitrotoluene p.** See *Trinitrotoluene.*

Poitrinaires (pwah-trin-ârz'). Patients with chronic chest-disease.

Poke. See *Phytolacca;* also *Veratrum viride.*

Po'lar. Of, or pertaining to, a pole. **P. bodies, P. cells, P. granules,** two cells which protrude from the unfertilized ovum, and later become detached. **P. stars,** the star-like figures of the diaster.

Polarim'eter (po-lar-im'et-er). Device for measuring the rotation of polarized light.

Polarim'etry (po-lar-im'et-re). Measurement of the rotation of polarized light.

Polar'iscope (po-lar'is-kōp). Instrument for the study of polarization.

Polar'ity (po-lar'it-e). Condition of having poles or of exhibiting opposite effects at the two extremities. **P. of a nerve,** a state in which a nerve exhibits both anelectrotonus and catelectrotonus.

Polariza'tion. The production of that condition in light by virtue of which its vibrations take place all in one plane, or else in circles and ellipses.

Po'larizer. An appliance for polarizing light.

Policlin'ic. A city hospital or infirmary.

Polioencephali'tis. Inflammatory disease of the gray substance of the brain.

Polioencephalomeningomyeli'tis. Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord and their membranes.

Polioencephalomyeli'tis. Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord.

Polioencephalop'athy. Disease of the gray matter of the brain.

Poliomyelencephali'tis. Poliomyelitis combined with polioencephalitis.

Poliomyeli'tis (pol-e-o-mi-el-i'tis). Inflammation of gray substance of spinal cord. **Anterior p.,** acute inflammation of anterior horns of gray substance in spinal cord; an acute infectious disease of children, marked by fever, paralysis, and muscular atrophy. **Ascending p.,** p. with a cephalad progression. **Chronic p.** Same as *Progressive muscular atrophy.*

Poliomyeloencephali'tis. Inflammation of gray matter of brain and spinal cord.

Poliomyelop'athy. Any disorder of the gray matter of the myelon.

Po'lioplasm (po'le-o-plazm). See *Protoplasm.*

Polio'sis (pol-e-o'sis). Calvities; also premature grayness.

Po'lish plait. Same as *Plica polonica.*

Politzeriza'tion. Inflation of middle ear by means of Politzer's bag.

Pol'itzer's bag. Rubber bag for driving air through a Eustachian tube.

Poll (pōl). The back part of the head of an animal. **P.-evil,** abscess behind the ears of a horse.

Pollac'cine. A pollen vaccine for hay-fever.

Pollakiu'ria (pol-a-ki-u're-ah). Unduly frequent passage of urine.

Pollan'tin. Antitoxin of hay-fever derived from the serum of horses inoculated with the toxin of pollen.

Pollenogen'ic. Caused by the pollen of plants.

Polleno'sis (pol-en-o'sis). Hay-fever.

Pol'lex. L. for *Thumb.* **P. pe'dis,** great toe; hallux.

Pollino'sis, Hay-fever.

Pollu'tion. Discharge of semen without coition.

Polo'nium. A supposed element derived from pitchblend and having radio-active properties.

Poly (pol'e). A polymorphonuclear leukocyte.

Polyade'nia (pol-e-ad-e'ne-ah). Same as *Pseudoleukemia.*

Polyadenomato'sis. Multiple adenomas in a part.

Polyad'enous (pol-e-ad'en-us). Having many glands.

Polyalge'sia. A condition in which a stimulus at a single point produces a sensation as if several points were touched.

Polyarteri'tis. Inflammation of several arteries at the same time.

Polyar'thric. Affecting several joints.

Polyarthri'tis. Inflammation of several joints together.

Polyartic'ular. Affecting many joints.

Polyatom'ic (pol-e-at-om'ik). Made up of several atoms.

Polyax'on. A nerve-cell giving off four or more axons from its dendrites.

Polyba'sic. 1. Noting an acid which has several replaceable hydrogen atoms. 2. Noting a salt of a polybasic acid.

Pol'yblast (pol'e-blast). Any cell in new-formed connective tissue which is neither a leukocyte nor a fibroblast.

Polyblen'nia. Excessive secretion of mucus.

Polycep'tor. A ceptor capable of binding several different complements.

Polycho'lia (pol-ik-o'le-ah). Secretion of bile in excess.

Pol'ychrest. 1. Useful in many conditions. 2. A remedy useful in many diseases.

Polychromat'ic. Many colored; variegated.

Polychromat'ophil. Stainable with many kinds of stain.

Polychromatophil'ia. 1. The property of being stainable with various stains. 2. Excess of polychromatophil cells in the blood.

Polychrome'mia. Increase in the coloring-matter of the blood.

Polychro'mia. Increased or abnormal color formation.

Polychy'lia. Excessive production of chyle.

Polyclin'ic (pol-ik-lin'ik). Hospital or infirmary with many beds.

Polyclo'nia. A disease marked by many clonic spasms.

Polyco'ria (pol-e-ko're-ah). The presence of more than one pupil.

Polycrot'ic. Having several secondary pulse-waves.

Polycro'tism (po-lik'rot-izm). Fact or quality of being polycrotic.

Polycye'sis (pol-e-si-e'sis). Multiple pregnancy.

Polycys'tic (pol-is-is'tik). Containing many cysts or cavities.

Polycythe'mia. Excess of red blood-corpuscles.

Polycyto'sis (pol-e-si-to'sis). Abnormal increase in the proportion of cells in the blood.

Polydac'tylism. Presence of supernumerary fingers.

Polydip'sia (pol-e-dip'se-ah). Extreme or abnormal thirst.

Polye'mia (pol-e-e'me-ah). Excessive amount of blood in the body. **P. hyperalbumino'sa,** excess of albumin in blood-plasma. **P. polycythem'ica,** an increase in red corpuscles of blood. **P. sero'sa,** condition in which amount of blood-serum is increased.

Polyesthe'sia (pol-e-es-the'zhe-ah). Condition in which a single object seems to be felt in several different places.

Polyesthet'ic. Affecting several senses.

Polyfor'min. A compound of resorcin and hexamethylenetetramin; used in skin diseases and as an internal antiseptic.

Polygalac'tia (pol-ig-al-ak'she-ah). Excessive secretion of milk without overflow.

Polyglan'dular. Affecting many glands.

Polyglobu'lia, Polyglob'ulism. Same as *Polycythe'mia.*

Polyg'nathus (pol-ig'nath-us). Double monster united by the jaws.

Pol'ygram (pol'e-gram). A tracing made by a polygraph.

Pol'ygraph (pol'ig-raf). A sphygmograph which records simultaneously arterial and venous pulse-waves, apex-beat of heart, and other pulsations.

Polygro'ma (pol-ig-ro'mah). A large hygroma.

Polygy'ria (pol-ij-ir'e-ah). Excess in the number of cerebral gyri.

Polyhæ'mia. Same as *Polyemia.*

Polyhe'dral. Having many sides or surfaces.

Polyhydram'nios. Excess of liquor amnii in pregnancy.

Polyhydru'ria. Abnormal dilution of the urine.

Polyidro'sis (pol-e-id-ro'sis). Excess in the secretion of sweat.

Polyinfec'tion. Infection with more than one organism.

Polykar'yocyte (pol-e-kar'e-o-sit). A giant cell containing several nuclei.

Polylep'tic. Having many remissions and exacerbations.

Polymas'tia, Polyma'zia (pol-im-as'te-ah, pol-e-ma'ze-ah). Presence of more than two mammæ.

Polymas'tigote. Having several flagella.

Polym'elus (po-lim'el-us). Fetus with more than two legs.

Pol'ymer (pol'im-er). Any member of a series of polymeric substances.

Polyme'ria. Presence of supernumerary parts of the body.

Polymer'ic Characterized by polymerism.

Polym'erism. 1. Excess in the number of parts present. 2. Isomerism in which the molecular weights of members of the series are in multiples of each other.

Polym'itus (po-lim'it-us). An animal micro-organism, or stage of a micro-organism, found in the blood in malaria.

Polymor'phism. Quality of being polymorphous.

Polymorphocel'lular. Having cells of many forms.

Polymorphonu'clear. Having nuclei of many forms.

Polymor'phous (pol-im-or'fus). Occurring in various forms.

Polymyoc'lonus. A minute muscular tremor.

Polymyos'itis (pol-im-i-os-i'tis). Inflammation of many muscles at once.

Polyneuri'tis (pol-in-u-ri'tis). Inflammation of several nerves at once.

Polynu'clear. Possessing or affecting more than one nucleus.

Polynucleo'sis. Presence of a large number of polynuclear cells in the blood.

Polyodon'tia. Presence of supernumerary teeth.

Polyo'pia, Polyop'sia (pol-e-o'pe-ah, pol-e-op'se-ah). State in which one object appears as two or more objects.

Polyor'chidism. Presence of more than two testicles.

Polyor'chis (pol-e-or'kis). A person with more than two testes.

Polyorrhomeni'tis. Malignant inflammation of serous membranes.

Polyo'tia (pol-e-o'she-ah). Presence of more than one ear on a side.

Pol'yp (pol'ip). Same as *Polypus.*

Polypar'esis. Condition of general paresis.

Polypath'ia. The presence of several diseases at one time.

Polypep'tid. A peptid formed by the union of three or more amido-acids.

Polypeptide'mia. The presence of polypeptids in the blood.

Polyperiosti'tis hyperesthet'ica. A chronic disease of the periosteum with extreme tenderness of the skin and soft parts.

Polypha'gia. Excessive or voracious eating.

Polyphalan'gism. Excessive number of phalanges in a finger or toe.

Polypna'gia (pol-e-fa'je-ah). Voracious or excessive feeding.

Polyphar'macy (pol-e-far'mas-e). Use of too many drugs together or of too much medicine.

Polyphra'sia (pol-e fra'ze-ah). Morbid or insane volubility.

Polypif'erous (pol-ip-if'er-us). Producing a polyp.

Pol'yplast (pol'ip-last). Composed of many cells.

Polyplas'tic. Passing through great changes of form.

Polyplastocyto'sis. Increase in the number of blood-plates.

Polyple'gia. Paralysis of several muscles.

Polypne'a, Polypnœ'a (pol-ip'ne-ah). A rapid or panting respiration.

Polypo'dia. The presence of supernumerary feet.

Pol'ypoid (pol'ip-oid). Resembling a polypus.

Polyp'orus officina'lis. Purging agaricus.

Polypo'sis. The formation of numerous polypi.

Polyp'otome (pol-ip'ot-ōm). Instrument for cutting off polypi.

Pol'ypus. Smooth and pedunculated growth from a mucous surface. **Blood-p.** Same as *Placental p.* **P. carno'sus,** a sarcoma. **Fibrinous p.,** intra-uterine p. made up of fibrin from retained blood. **Fibrous p.,** polypus made up mainly of fibrous tissue. **Mucous p.,** soft p. from local inflammatory hyperplasia of mucous membrane, or is a true myxoma. **Placental p.** is derived from a piece of retained placenta.

Polyrrhe'a, Polyrrhœ'a. A copious discharge of fluid.

Polysaccha'rids. A group of substances including the dextrins, starches, and glycogen.

Polysar'cous (pol-is-ar'kus). Corpulent; too fleshy.

Polysce'lia (pol-is-e'le-ah). Presence of more than two legs.

Pol'yscope (pol'is-kōp). Same as *Diaphanoscope.*

Polyserosi'tis. General inflammation of serous membranes.

Polysinui'tis. Inflammation of several sinuses at once.

Polysol'veol. Sodium or ammonium sulphoricinate.

Polyso'mia. Condition of having several bodies.

Polyso'mus. A monster with double or triple body.

Polysper'mia, Polysper'mism. Excessive secretion of semen.

Polystich'ia (pol-is-tik'e-ah). Presence of two or more rows of eyelashes on a lid.

Polysyph'ilide. Marked by many syphilitic lesions.

Polythe'lia (pol-e-the'le-ah). Two or more nipples on a mamma.

Polyt'ocous (pol-it'o-kus). Giving birth to several offspring at one time.

Polytrich'ia (pol-e-trik'e-ah). Same as *Hypertrichiasis.*

Polytro'phia (pol-it-ro'fe-ah). Over-nutrition.

Polyu'ria. Excess in the amount of urine discharged.

Po'made. Same as *Pomatum.*

Poma'tum. Ointment; chiefly for the hair.

Pomegran'ate (pum-gran'et). The tree *Punica granatum* and its astringent fruit: the root-bark destroys tapeworm.

Pom'pholyx (pom'fo-lix). 1. Any skin-disease marked by bullæ. 2. Same as *Cheiropompholyx.*

Pom'phus (pom'fus). A wheal.

Po'mum Ada'mi. Adam's apple; prominence on the throat caused by thyroid cartilage.

Pond's extract. A proprietary preparation of witch-hazel.

Pon'ogene (pon'o-jēn). Any waste material derived from the brain or nervous system.

Po'nograph. Instrument for measuring and recording sensitiveness to pain.

Ponopalmo'sis. Palpitation on effort; a name for neurocirculatory asthenia.

Ponopho'bia. Abnormal fear of pain.

Po'nos. A disease of children in certain Greek Islands marked by splenic enlargement, cachexia, etc.

Pons (ponz). 1. L. for *Bridge*. 2. Same as *Pons Varolii*. **P. hep'atis,** a projection partially bridging the longitudinal fissure of the liver. **P. Tari'ni,** the floor of the posterior perforated space. **P. Varo'lii,** organ which connects the cerebrum, cerebellum, and oblongata.

Pon'tal, Pon'tile, Pon'tine. Pertaining to the pons Varolii.

Pon'tic. A substitute for a natural tooth.

Pontic'ular. Pertaining to the ponticulus or propons.

Pontic'ulus. Same as *Propons*.

Pop'lar (pop'lar). A genus (*Populus*) of trees the bark of which contains populin and salicin.

Poplitæ'us (pop-lit-e'us), **Poplite'us.** See *Muscles, Table of*.

Poplite'al (pop-lit-e'al). Pertaining to the ham or area behind the knee.

Pop'py. A plant. See *Papaver*.

Pop'ulin. Benzoyl-salicin, $C_{20}H_{22}O_8$, a sweet principle from poplar bark.

Poradeni'tis. A disease of the iliac glands marked by the formation of small abscesses.

Por'cupine disease. Same as *Ichthyosis*.

Pore (pōr). A minute orifice, as of a sweat-gland.

Porencepha'lia (po-ren-sef-a'le-ah). Abnormal cavity, or cavities, in brain-tissue

Porencephali'tis. Porencephalia with inflammation of brain.

Porenceph'alous (po-ren-sef'al-us). Characterized by porencephalia.

Pornog'raphy (por-nog'raf-e). The literature, or bibliography, of prostitution.

Po'rocele (po'ro-sēl). Scrotal hernia with thickening of the coverings.

Porocephali'asis. Presence of Porocephalus in the tissues.

Poroceph'alus. A genus of parasites infesting animals and man.

Porokerato'sis. Skin disease marked by hypertrophy of stratum corneum, followed by its atrophy.

Poro'ma, Poro'sis. Inflammatory induration.

Poro'sis. Formation of callus at the ends of fractured bones.

Poros'ity (po-ros'it-e). The condition of being porous.

Porot'omy (po-rot'o-me). Same as *Meatotomy*.

Po'rous. Filled with pores or open spaces.

Porphyrinu'ria. The presence of porphyrin in the urine.

Porphyriza'tion. Pulverization; reduction to a powder.

Porphyru'ria. Presence of porphyrin in urine.

Porri'go. Ringworm or other disease of the scalp. **P. decal'vans.** Same as *Alopecia areata*. **P. favo'sa.** Same as *Favus*. **P. larva'lis,** eczema with impetigo of scalp.

Por'ro's operation (por'rōz). Excision of pregnant uterus and ovaries by abdominal incision.

Por'ta hep'atis. The transverse fissure of the liver.

Por'tal. Pertaining to the porta hepatis.

Portcaus'tic, Portecaustique (port-kōs-teek'). A handle for holding a caustic substance.

Portenœud (port-ned'). Instrument for applying a ligature to pedicle of a tumor.

Por'tio du'ra. The facial nerve. **P. in'ter du'ram et mol'lem. P. interme'dia,** a fasciculus which joins the facial

and acoustic nerves. **P. mol'lis,** acoustic nerves. **P. vagina'lis,** portion of uterus which projects into the vagina.

Port-wine stain. A form of nevus.

Po'rus. L. for *Pore.* **P. acus'ticus exter'nus,** outer end of external auditory meatus. **P. acus'ticus inter'nus,** opening of internal auditory canal into cranial cavity. **P. op'ticus,** opening in lamina cribrosa of the sclera for central retinal artery.

Posada'sia. A protozoan organism occurring in Argentine and causing a human affection.

Posioma'nia (po''se-o-ma'ne-ah). Dipsomania.

Posi'tion (po-zish'un). Attitude or posture of a patient. **Dorsal p.,** one with the patient lying on his back. **Edebohl's p., Simon's p.,** dorsal p., right knee and thigh drawn up, legs flexed on thighs, thighs on belly, hips elevated, thighs adducted. **Elliot's p.,** supine position with a support under the small of the back. **Fowler's p.,** position of patient with the head of his bed elevated 18 to 20 inches above the level. **Genucubital p., Knee-elbow p.,** the patient lies on the knees and elbows, the head on his hands. **Genupectoral p., Knee-chest p.,** patient on knees and chest, arms crossed above head. **Left lateral recumbent p., English p., Obstetric p.,** patient on left side, right thigh and knee drawn up. **Lithotomy p., Dorsosacral p.,** patient on the back, legs flexed on thighs, thighs flexed on belly and abducted. **Mercurio's p.,** a position similar to Walcher's p. **Robson's p.,** patient lying with sand-bag under the hollow of the back: used in operations on gall-bladder. **Semiprone p.. Sims' p.,** patient on left side and on chest, right knee and thigh drawn up, left arm along the back. **Trendelenburg's p.,** patient on back, on a plane inclined 45°, legs and feet hanging down over end of table. **Walcher's p.,** the patient on his back with hips at the edge of the table and the legs hanging down.

Pos'itive electrode. P. pole. The electrode or pole connected with the negative element in a battery.

Posolog'ical (po-so-loj'ik-al). Pertaining to doses.

Posol'ogy (po-sol'o-je). Science or system of doses, or dosage.

Postax'ial. Situated or occurring behind an axis.

Postca'va. The ascending vena cava.

Postca'val. Pertaining to the postcava.

Postcen'tral. Situated or occurring behind a center.

Postci'bal (post-si'bal). Occurring after the taking of food.

Postclavic'ular. Situated or occurring behind the clavicle.

Postconnu'bial. Occurring or happening after marriage.

Postconvul'sive. Following after a convulsion.

Postdicrot'ic. Occurring after the dicrotic elevation of the sphygmogram.

Postepilep'tic. Following an epileptic attack.

Poste'rior (pos-te're-or). Situated behind or toward the rear. **P. chamber,** that part of the aqueous chamber of the eye situated behind the iris.

Posteroclu'sion. Same as *Distoclusion.*

Postero-exter'nal. Situated on the outer side of a posterior aspect.

Posterome'dian. Situated on the middle of a posterior aspect.

Poster'ula (pos-ter'u-lah). Space between the turbinal bones and the posterior nares.

Postesopha'geal. Situated behind the esophagus.

Posteth'moid. Situated behind the ethmoid bone.

Postex'ed. Bent backward.

Postex'ion. Posterior flexion.

Post-feb'rile neuritis. See *Neuritis.*

Postgem'inum. The posterior corpora quadrigemina.

Postgenicula'tum. The internal geniculate body.
Posthet'omy (pos-thet'om-e). Same as *Circumcision.*
Pos'thioplasty (pos'thi-op-las-te). Plastic surgery of the foreskin.
Posthi'tis (pos-thi'tis). Inflammation of the foreskin.
Post'humous (post'u-mus). Occurring after death; born after father's death.
Postme'dian. Situated or occurring behind a median line or plane.
Post mor'tem. After death. **P.-m. wart,** warty growth on the hand of those who dissect dead bodies.
Postoblonga'ta. Part of oblongata below the pons.
Post-oc'ular neuritis. Inflammation of part of optic nerve behind the eyeball.
Postol'ivary. Situated behind the oliva.
Postop'erative. After a surgical operation.
Postoper'culum. The posterior part of the operculum.
Posto'ral. Behind or in the back part of the mouth.
Postpal'lium. The cerebral cortex behind the fissure of Rolando.
Postpal'udal. Occurring after a malarial attack.
Postparalyt'ic (pōst-par-al-it'ik). Following an attack of paralysis.
Postpar'tum. Occurring after childbirth; after delivery.
Postpon'tile (pōst-pon'til). Situated behind the pons Varolii.
Postpyram'idal nucleus. Same as *Nucleus gracilis.*
Post'ural. Pertaining to posture or position.
Postvi'tal. After death.
Po'table (po'ta-bl). Drinkable; fit to drink.
Potamopho'bia. A dread of large bodies of water.
Pot'ash (pot'ash). 1. Potassium hydrate or hydroxid, KOH; caustic potash. 2. Potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3.
Potas'sa (po-tas'ah). Caustic potash.
Potas'sic (po-tas'ik). Containing potash.
Potas'sium. A metallic element whose salts are used in medicine.
Poten'tial (po-ten'shal). Existing and ready for action, but not yet active.
Po'tion (po'shun). A draft: a large dose of liquid medicine.
Pott's cur'vature. Curvature of spinal column following Pott's disease. **P.'s disease,** caries of the vertebræ. **P.'s fracture.** See *Fracture.*
Pouch (powtsh). Any pocket-like space or cavity.
Poul'tice (pōl'tis). Any soft pultaceous mass to be placed hot upon the skin.
Pound. See *Weights and Measures, Table of.*
Poupart's ligament (poo-parz'). See *Ligament.*
Pow'der. Aggregation of particles obtained by grinding or triturating a solid. **Aromatic p.,** powders of cinnamon, cardamom, and nutmeg. **Dover's p.,** powder of ipecac and opium. **Gray p.,** mercury with chalk. **Insect-p.,** powdered tops and flowers of various species of fleabane. **James's p.,** powder of antimonious oxid and calcium phosphate. **Seidlitz p.,** effervescent saline aperient powder. **Tully's p.,** powder of chalk, camphor, licorice, and morphin.
Pox. Any eruptive disease; chiefly used as a vulgar name of syphilis.
P. p. Abbreviation of *Punctum proximum,* near-point.
P. r. Abbreviation of *Punctum remotum,* far-point.
Prac'tice (prak'tis). Practical recognition and treatment of disease.
Practi'tioner (prak-tish'un-er). One who practises medicine.

Præ-. For words thus beginning, see *Pre-*.

Pragmatagno'sia. Inability to recognize objects.

Pragmatamne'sia. Loss of power of remembering appearance of objects.

Pra'sold. A solution of globularin and globularetin: used in rheumatism and gout.

Praxin'oscope. An instrument for studying the larynx.

Pre-ag'onal, Pre-agon'ic. Immediately before the death agony.

Pre-antisep'tic. Before the days of antiseptic surgery.

Pre-aor'tic. In front of the aorta.

Pre-atax'ic. Occurring before the advent of ataxia.

Pre-ax'ial (pre-ak'se-al). In front of the transverse axis of the body.

Precan'cerous. Occurring before the development of a cancer.

Preca'va. The descending vena cava.

Precen'tral. Situated in front of a center.

Prechor'dal. In front of the notochord.

Precip'itant. A substance that causes precipitation.

Precip'itate (pre-sip'it-āt). 1. To cause a substance in solution to settle down in solid particles. 2. A deposit made or substance thrown down by precipitation. **Red p.**, red oxid of mercury, HgO. **White p.**, ammoniated mercury, NH_2HgCl. **Yellow p.**, yellow oxid of mercury, HgO.

Precipita'tion. Act or process of precipitation.

Precip'itin (pre-sip'it-in). An antibody produced by artificial immunization and having the power of precipitating from solution the proteid by which the immunization was produced.

Precipit'ogen. A substance which causes the formation of a precipitin.

Precip'itoid. A precipitin whose activity has been destroyed by heat.

Precip'itophore. Noting the group in a precipitin which is the active cause of precipitation.

Precip'itum. The precipitate produced by a precipitin.

Precor'dia (pre-kor'de-ah). Same as *Epigastrium*.

Precor'dial (pre-kor'de-al). Pertaining to the precordia; epigastric.

Precor'nu. Anterior cornu of lateral ventricle.

Precu'neus. The quadrate lobule of the cerebrum.

Prediastol'ic. Occurring before the diastole.

Predicrot'ic. Occurring before the dicrotic wave of the sphygmogram.

Prediges'tion (pre-dij-es'chun). Partial artificial digestion of food before its ingestion.

Predispo'sing. Conferring a tendency to disease.

Predisposi'tion. A diathesis or special tendency toward some disease.

Preflag'ellate (pre-flaj'el-āt). Preceding the flagellate stage: said of protozoa.

Prefron'tal. The central part of the ethmoid bone. **P. lobe,** portion of central lobe in advance of the precentral fissure.

Pregenicula'tum. The external geniculate body.

Preglob'ulin (pre-glob'u-lin). A proteid derivable from cytoglobulin.

Preg'nancy. Condition of being with child; gestation. **Abdominal p.,** lodgement of ovum in abdominal cavity. **Extra-uterine p.,** development of ovum outside the walls of the uterus. **False p.,** apparent, but not real, pregnancy. **Hydatid p.,** p. with formation of hydatid mole. **Interstitial p.,** gestation in that part of oviduct which is within wall of uterus. **Molar p.,** conversion of ovum into a mole. **Multiple p.,**

presence of more than one ovum in the uterus at same time. **Mural p.** Same as *Interstitial p.* **Ovarian p.**, pregnancy occurring in an ovary. **Phantom-p.**, abdominal enlargement in hysterical women, simulating pregnancy. **Tubal p.**, pregnancy within an oviduct.

Preg'nant. With child; gravid.

Prehemipleg'ic (pre-hem-ip-led'jik). Forerunning an attack of hemiplegia.

Prehen'sile. Capable of grasping or seizing.

Prehen'sion (pre-hen'shun). The act of grasping.

Prehepat'icus. An embryonic mass which develops into part of the liver.

Prehy'oid. In front of the hyoid bone.

Prehypoph'ysis. The anterior lobe of the hypophysis.

Pre-immuniza'tion. Artificial immunization produced in very young infants.

Prein'sula. The cephalic portion of the insula.

Prei'ser's disease. Traumatic osteoporosis of the carpal scaphoid bone.

Prelim'bic (pre-lim'bik). Situated before a limbus.

Preli'poid. Preceding the lipoid state.

Pre'lum abdomina'le. Squeezing of abdominal viscera between diaphragm and abdominal wall, as in defecation, etc.

Pre'mature labor. Labor before proper term, but after viability.

Premaxil'la. The intermaxillary bone.

Premax'illary. Situated before the maxilla. **P. bone.** Same as *Incisive bone.*

Premo'lar. In front of the molar teeth.

Premon'itory (pre-mon'it-o-re). Giving a warning.

Premon'ocyte (pre-mon'o-sīt). A cell transitional in development between a myeloblast and a monocyte.

Premuni'tion (pre-mu-nish'un). Immunity by preventive vaccination.

Premu'nitive. Pertaining to, or produced by, preventive vaccination.

Premy'elocyte. Same as *Myeloblast.*

Prena'tal. Existing or occurring before birth.

Preoper'culum. The frontal part of the operculum.

Pre-op'tic. In front of the lobes.

Preo'ral. In front of the mouth.

Prepal'lium. The brain cortex in front of the fissure of Rolando.

Prepatel'lar. Situated in front of the patella.

Prephthi'sis (pre-thi'sis). The initial stages of pulmonary phthisis.

Pre'puce (pre'pūs). Cutaneous fold or cover of glans penis; foreskin.

Prepu'tial (pre-pu'shal). Of, or pertaining to, the prepuce.

Pres'byatry. Treatment of the diseases of old age.

Presbycu'sis (pres-be-ku'sis). Impairment of hearing due to old age.

Presbyophre'nia. The defective memory, and loss of sense of location, often seen in old age.

Presbyo'pia (pres-be-o'pe-ah). Impairment of eyesight due to old age.

Presbytiat'rics. Same as *Presbyatry*

Prescrip'tion. A written direction for the preparation and administering of medicines.

Presenta'tion. The appearance at the os uteri of some particular part of the body of the fetus at birth.

Presphe'noid (pre-sfe'noid). Anterior portion of the body of the sphenoid bone.

Pressinervos'copy (pres''e-ner-vos'ko-pe). Diagnosis of disease by pressure upon the pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves.

Pres'sure-myelitis. See *Myelitis.* **P. point,** a point of extreme sensibility to pressure.

Prester'num. Same as *Manubrium.*

Presubic'ulum. The portion of the hippocampal gyrus between the olfactory portion and the subiculum.

Presup'purative. Occurring before suppuration.

Presyl'vian fissure (pre-sil've-an). The anterior branch of the Sylvian fissure.

Presys'tole. Interval of time just before the systole.

Presystol'ic (pre-sis-tol'ik). Occurring before the systole.

Pretar'sal. Situated in front of the tarsus.

Pretib'ial (pre-tib'e-al). Situated in front of the tibia.

Preven'tive. Same as *Prophylactic.*

Prevento'rium. An institution for checking the spread of disease.

Prever'tebral (pre-ver'te-bral). Situated in front of a vertebra.

Prezy'mogen. A substance in the cell which becomes changed into zymogen.

Pri'apism (pri'ap-izm). Persistent abnormal erection of penis.

Prick'le-cell. A cell having fibrillary radiating processes connecting it with similar adjacent cells. **P.-layer.** Same as *Stratum spinosum.*

Prick'ly heat. Same as *Lichen tropicus.*

Pri'mæ vi'æ. The alimentary canal.

Pri'mary. First in order; principal.

Primip'ara. A woman who has had but one child.

Primipar'ity. Condition or fact of having borne only one child.

Primip'arous. Having borne one child only.

Prim'itive. First in point of time; original. **P. streak. P. trace,** opaque streak in the area pellucida in front of which the ovum is developed.

Primor'dial (pri-mor'de-al). Original or primitive.

Prin'ceps (prin'seps). A principal artery.

Prin'ciple. A definite essential constituent.

Pri'nos verticilla'tus. The tonic and astringent bark of the black alder.

Prism. A solid with a triangular or polygonal cross-section. **Enamel-p.,** any one of the columns which make up the enamel of teeth. **Nicol p.** See *Nicol prism.* **P. diop'ter,** the unit of prismatic refraction; a deflection of one centimeter at the distance of one meter.

Prismoptom'eter. Instrument for testing the refraction of the eye by means of a revolving prism.

Pris'mosphere (priz'mo-sfer). A prism combined with a globular lens.

Pri'vates. The external genitalia.

Pro-am'nion. That part of the embryonal area at front and sides of head which remains without mesoderm for some time.

Pro'bang. A flexible rod with a ball or sponge at the end; used in diseases of esophagus or larynx. **Ball-p.,** one with an ivory bulb at end. **Bristle p., Horse-hair p.,** one with an expansible tuft of horse-hairs or bristles at end. **Sponge-p.,** one which is tufted with sponge.

Proba'tionary ward. A ward for the temporary detention of patients suspected of having a contagious disease.

Probe. A long slender instrument for exploring wounds. **Anel's p.,** delicate probe for lacrimal puncta and canals. **Blunt p.,** one with a blunt point. **Bowman's p.,** one of a set of probes for use on nasal duct. **Drum-p.,** one with a reverberator to indicate contact with a foreign body. **Electric p.,** one which on contact

with a foreign body completes an electric current. **Eyed p.**, one with a slit for a ligature or tape near one end. **Lacrimal p.**, one designed for use on the tear-passages. **Meerschaum p.**, a probe with meerschaum tip, which on contact with a leaden bullet becomes darkened. **Nélaton's p.**, a bullet-probe with an unglazed porcelain head. **Uterine p.**, a probe for uterine exploration. **Vertebrated p.**, flexible p. made up of small links. **Wire p.**, a probe of steel wire.

Probi'lin. A proprietary preparation for biliary stasis.

Pro'caine hydrochlo'ride. Same as *Novocain*.

Procatarc'tic. Predisposing: said of a cause of a disease.

Procatarx'is. Predisposition; a predisposing cause.

Proce'lous. Concave anteriorly.

Procephal'ic. Pertaining to the anterior part of the head.

Procer'coid. One of the larval stages of fish tapeworms.

Proce'rus. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Proc'ess (pros'es). A long projecting point or prominence. **Acromion p.** See *Acromion*. **Alveolar p.** See *Alveolar border*. **Auditory p.**, bony tube of auditory meatus. **Basilar p.**, forward process of occipital to articulate with sphenoid bone. **Blumenbach's p.**, the uncinate process. **Capitular p.**, the articular process on a vertebra for the head of a rib. **Caudate p.**, that portion of the liver which connects the right lobe and the caudate lobe. **Ciliary p's.**, the fringe-like processes that encircle the margin of the eye-lens. **Civinini's p.** See *Civinini's spine*, under *spine*. **Clavate p.**, a point on the posterior pyramid of the oblongata, near the apex of the fourth ventricle. **Coracoid p.**, projection from anterior and upper edge of scapula. **Coronoid p.**, a process of lower jaw; also, one of ulna. **Deiter's p.**, axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell. **Dendritic p.**, the branched p. of a nerve-cell. **Ensiform p.** Same as *Ensiform cartilage*. **Ethmoid p.**, projection from upper border of inferior turbinated bone. **Falciform p.** 1. Upper and outer border of saphenous opening. 2. The falx cerebri. **Frontal p.** Same as *frontosphenoidal process*. **Frontonasal p.**, a process of bone in the fetus which develops into the forehead and bridge of the nose. **Frontosphenoidal p.**, the ascending process of the malar bone uniting with the external angular process of the frontal bone. **Funicular p.**, that portion of the tunica vaginalis which surrounds the spermatic cord. **Globular p.**, an eminence at either angle of the nose (in the embryo). **Hamular p.**, hook-like process on lower extremity of internal pterygoid plate. **Jugular p.**, process of occipital bone touching jugular foramen. **Lacrimal p.**, process of inferior turbinated which joins with the lacrimal bone. **Lenticular p.** See *Processus lenticularis*. **Long p. of incus**, process which joins the orbiculare to incus proper. **Long p. of malleus.** Same as *Processus gracilis*. **Malar p.**, eminence by which the superior maxilla articulates with the malar bone. **Mammillary p.**, a tubercle on each superior articular process of a lumbar vertebra. **Mastoid p.**, conical projection at base of mastoid portion of temporal bone. **Maxillary p.**, bony plate which descends from ethmoid process of lower turbinated bone. **Nasal p.**, part of lateral wall of upper jaw-bone. **Odontoid p.**, tooth-like process of axis which ascends and articulates with atlas. **Olecranon p.** See *Olecranon*. **Olivary p.**, small oval p. behind optic groove of sphenoid bone. **Orbital p.** 1. Process of palate-bone which passes upward and outward. 2. Process which goes inward from inner surface of upper jaw-bone, forming part of floor of nostril and roof of mouth. **Postglenoid p.**, tubercle which separates glenoid fossa from auditory process. **Protoplasmic p.**, any process of a nerve-cell not

continued as an axis-cylinder. **Pterygoid p.**, a process of the palate-bone; also, one of the sphenoid. **Rau's p.**, the long process of the malleus. **Short p.** See *Processus brevis*. **Sphenoid p.**, one of the processes of palate-bone. **Spinous p.**, four processes of ilium, one of the sphenoid, and one of almost all the vertebræ. **Styloid p.**, a process each of the fibula, radius, temporal bone, and ulna. **Superior vermiform p.**, upper part of median lobe of the cerebellum. **Temporal p.**, posterior angle by which the malar bone articulates with the zygomatic process of temporal bone. **Transverse p.**, process on either side of a vertebra. **Unciform p.**, hooked projection from the ethmoid, and one from unciform bone; also, hook at anterior end of the gyrus of the hippocampus. **Vaginal p.**, a process of the peritoneum which forms the tunica vaginalis testis; also, a process of the sphenoid, and one of the temporal bone. **Xiphoid p.**, the ensiform cartilage. **Zygomatic p.**, an important p. of temporal bone, and also of the malar bone.

Process'us (pro-ses'us). L. for *Process*, or *Processes*. **P. bre'vis**, short p. of the malleus; also, short p. of incus. **P. clava'tus**, point on posterior pyramid of oblongata, near apex of fourth ventricle. **P. cochlearifor'mis**, bony plate which divides the canal of Eustachian tube from that of tensor tympani. **P. e cerebel'lo ad medul'lam**, the restiform bodies. **P. e cerebel'lo ad pon'tem**, middle peduncles of cerebellum. **P. e cerebel'lo ad tes'tes**, superior peduncles of cerebellum. **P. gra'cilis**, the long process of the malleus. **P. hama'tus**, the unciform process. **P. lenticula'ris**, lenticular process of malleus. Same as *Orbicular bone*. **P. lon'gus**. 1. Long process of incus. 2. Long process of malleus.

Prochownick's diet (pro-kov'niks). See under *Diet*.

Prociden'tia (pro-sid-en'she-ah). A falling down or a state of prolapse.

Procrea'tion (pro-kre-a'shun). The act of begetting or generating.

Proctag'ra. Pain in the rectum.

Proctalgia (prok-tal'je-ah). Pain in the rectum.

Proctatre'sia (prok-tat-re'ze-ah). Rectal stricture.

Proctec'tomy (prok-tek'tom-e). Surgical removal of the rectum.

Procten'clisis. Anal constriction.

Procteuryn'ter. An instrument for stretching the anus.

Procti'tis. Inflammation of the rectum.

Proc'tocele (prok'to-sēl). A hernial protrusion of part of the rectum.

Proctoc'lysis (prok-tok'lis-is). Slow injection of water into the rectum.

Proctococ'cypexy (prok-to-kok'sip-eks-e). The suturation of the rectum to the coccyx.

Proctocolonos'copy. Inspection of interior of rectum and lower colon.

Proctocystot'omy. Removal of vesical stone through rectum.

Proctode'um, Proctodæ'um. A fold of epiblast that forms the cloaca, etc

Proctodyn'ia (prok-to-din'e-ah). Pain in the rectum.

Proctol'ogy. Branch of medicine treating of the rectum and its diseases.

Proctoparal'ysis. Paralysis of the anal sphincter.

Proc'topexy (prok'to-pek-se). The fixation of the rectum by suture.

Proctopho'bia. Mental apprehension in persons with rectal disease.

Proc'toplasty. Plastic surgery of the rectum.

Proctople'gia (prok-to-ple'je-ah). Same as *Proctoparalysis*.

Proctopto'sis. Prolapse or procidentia of the rectum.
Proctor'rhaphy. The sewing up of a wound or defect of the rectum.
Proctorrhe'a. A discharge from the anus.
Proc'toscope. A rectal speculum.
Proctos'copy. Rectal inspection.
Proctosigmoidi'tis. Inflammation of the rectum and sigmoid.
Proc'tospasm. Spasm of the rectum.
Proctosteno'sis. Stricture of the rectum.
Proctos'tomy. Formation of a permanent opening into the rectum.
Proc'totome (prok'to-tōm). A knife for making rectal incisions.
Proctot'omy (prok-tot'om-e). Incision of the rectum; division of a rectal stricture.
Proctotoreu'sis. The making of an artificial anus.
Proctovalvot'omy. The operation of cutting the rectal valves.
Procum'bent. Lying on the face.
Procur'sive. Having a tendency to run forward.
Prodigio'sus toxin. An antitoxin from *Bacillus prodigiosus:* it is used for malignant tumors.
Pro'drome (pro'drōm). A premonitory symptom.
Produc'tive inflammation. Inflammation attended with a new growth of connective tissue.
Pro-enceph'alus. A fetus with a protrusion of the brain through a frontal fissure.
Profer'ment. Same as *Zymogen.*
Profer'rin. Iron nucleoproteid.
Profess'ional (pro-fesh'un-al). Pertaining to one's profession or occupation.
Profla'vine. Diamino-acridin sulphate, a compound used like acriflavine in treating infected wounds.
Profun'da fem'oris. See *Arteries, Table of.*
Profundom'eter. An apparatus for locating a foreign body by the fluoroscope.
Proge'ria. Premature old age resulting from improper development.
Proglos'sis. The tip of the tongue.
Proglot'tis, pl. *proglottides.* A joint or segment of a tapeworm.
Prog'nathism. Projection of the jaws.
Prog'nathous (prog'nath-us). Having projecting jaws.
Prognos'is. A prediction as to the probable result of an attack of a disease.
Prognos'tic. Affording an indication as to prognosis.
Prognos'ticate. To state the probable outcome of an illness.
Progres'sive muscular atrophy. Atrophy of successive groups of muscles due to degenerations in the spinal cord. See *Atrophy.*
Proi'odin. An iodin casein compound.
Prola'bium. The exposed red part of the lip.
Prolam'in. Any one of a group of alcohol-soluble proteins found in cereals.
Pro'lapse (pro'laps), **Prolap'sus.** The falling down or sinking of a part; procidentia.
Prolep'tic. Occurring ahead of the usual time.
Proleuce'mia (pro-lu-se'me-ah). Same as *Leucanemia.*
Proleu'kocyte (pro-lu'ko-sīt). Same as *Leukoblast.*
Prolifera'tion. The formation and reproduction of cells.
Prolif'erous (pro-lif'er-us). Characterized by proliferation.
Prolif'ic (pro-lif'ik). Fruitful; productive.
Prolig'erous (pro-lij'er-us). Producing an ovum. See *Discus proligerus.*
Pro'lin (pro'lin). Alpha-pyrrolidin carboxylic acid, a derivative of the protein molecule.

Promeg'aloblast. A cell intermediate in size between a megaloblast and a lymphoidocyte.

Prom'ontory. A projecting process or eminence. **P. of the sacrum,** the upper or projecting part of the sacrum.

Promyel'ocyte. A large aminuclear myeloid cell seen in leukemia.

Prona'tion (pro-na'shun). The act of turning the palm downward.

Prona'tor muscles. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Prone (prōn). Lying with the face downward.

Pronеph'ros (pro-nef'ros). The primordial kidney.

Pro'nograde. Carrying the body in a horizontal position.

Pronom'eter. Instrument for measuring amount of pronation or supination of forearm.

Pronu'cleus. Nucleus of the egg-element (*female p.*) or of the sperm-etement (*male p.*) after the coalition of the spermatozoon with the ovum.

Proof spirit. Alcohol containing 42.5 to 49.24 per cent. of absolute alcohol.

Pro-ot'ic. Situated in front of the ear.

Prop'-cells. See *Hensen's cells.*

Propædu'tics, Propedu'tics. The introduction to an art or science.

Propa'sin. A colorless, crystalline compound: used as a local anesthetic.

Propen'yl (pro-pen'il). Same as *Glyceryl.*

Propep'sin (pro-pep'sin). Same as *Pepsinogen.*

Propep'tone (pro-pep'tōn). Same as *Hemialbumose.*

Propeptonu'ria. Same as *Hemialbumosuria.*

Prophylac'tic (pro-fil-ak'tik). Tending to ward off disease.

Prophylactodon'tia. Preventive dentistry; that branch of dentistry which specializes in preventing dental and oral diseases.

Prophylactodon'tist. A dentist who specializes in prophylactodontia.

Prophylax'is (pro-fil-aks'is). Prevention of disease; preventive treatment.

Pro'pion (pro'pe-on). Diethyl ketone, $C_2H_5.CO.C_2H_5$: sedative and hypnotic.

Propion'ic acid. A fatty acid, $C_3H_6O_2$, from chyme, sweat, etc.

Pro'plex, Proplex'us. The choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle.

Pro'ponal. A crystalline hypnotic compound, used like veronal

Pro'pons. Delicate plates of white matter passing across the anterior end of the pyramid and just below the pons Varolii.

Propri'etary medicine. A remedy owned or patented.

Propriocep'tive. Receiving stimuli within the body.

Propriocep'tor. The apparatus which receives stimuli caused by the actions of the body itself.

Proptom'eter. An instrument for measuring exophthalmus.

Propto'sis (prop-to'sis). Prolapse or procidentia.

Propul'sion (pro-pul'shun). A tendency to fall forward; also festination.

Propylam'in. A base or ptomain, C_3H_9N. antirheumatic.

Prop'ylene (prop'il-ēn). A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_6, from coal, etc.

Pro re na'ta. According to circumstances.

Prore'nin. Same as *Renninogen.*

Pro'rrhaphy (pro'raf-e). Same as *Advancement.*

Pror'sad. In a forward direction.

Prosecre'tin (pro-se-kre'tin). The supposed precursor of secretin.

Prosec'tor. One who dissects an anatomic subject for demonstration.

Prosencepha'lon. The forebrain; the anterior part of the anterior cerebral vesicle of the embryo.

Prosodem'ic. Passing from one person to another; said of a disease.

Prosogas'ter (pros-o-gas'ter). Same as *Foregut*.

Prosopal'gia (pros-o-pal'je-ah). Neuralgia of the trifacial nerve.

Prosopantri'tis (pros-o-pan-tri'tis). Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

Prosopecta'sia. Oversize of the face.

Prosopla'sia. Development into a higher state of organization.

Prosopodias'chisis. An operation for opening all the paranasal sinuses.

Prosopodiple'gia. Paralysis of the face and one lower extremity.

Prosoponeural'gia. Facial neuralgia.

Prosopople'gia (pros''o-po-ple'je-ah). Facial paralysis.

Prosopople'gic. Pertaining to, or affected with, facial paralysis.

Prosopos'chisis (pros-o-pos'kis-is). Congenital fissure of the face.

Pros'opospasm. Spasm of the face.

Prosoposternodym'ia (pros-o-po-ster-no-dim'e-ah). Double monster joined from face to sternum.

Prosopothoracop'agus (pros-o-po-thor-ak-op'ag-us). Twin fetuses joined in the thorax, face, and neck.

Prosopoto'cia. Face-presentation in labor.

Prostatal'gia. Pain in the prostate gland.

Prostataux'e (pros-tat-awk'se). Enlargement of the prostate.

Pros'tate (pros'tāt). A gland surrounding the neck of the bladder and urethra in the male.

Prostatec'tomy. Surgical removal of a part of the prostate.

Prostat'ic (pros-tat'ik). Pertaining to the prostate gland.

Pros'tatism. Chronic prostatic disease.

Prostati'tis (pros-tat-i'tis). Inflammation of the prostate gland.

Prostatocysti'tis. Inflammation of the prostatic urethra and the bladder.

Prostatocystot'omy. Incision of the bladder and prostate.

Prostatodyn'ia. Pain in the prostate gland.

Prostatomeg'aly. Hypertrophy of the prostate.

Prostatom'eter. Instrument for measuring the prostate.

Prostat'omy. Operation of cutting into the prostate.

Prostatomyomec'tomy. Excision of a prostatic myoma.

Prostatorrhe'a. Gleety or catarrhal discharge from the prostate.

Prostatot'omy. Surgical cutting of the prostate.

Prostatotox'in. A toxin destructive to prostatic cells.

Prostatovesiculec'tomy. Excision of the prostate and seminal vesicles.

Prostatovesiculi'tis. Inflammation of prostate and seminal vesicles.

Prostax'ia. A stabilized condition of the protein dispersion in the body.

Prosterna'tion. Same as *Camptocormia*.

Pros'theon. The alveolar point.

Pros'thesis (pros'the-sis). 1. Replacement of an absent part by an artificial one. 2. An artificial organ, as an eye, leg, or denture. **Dental p.**, the art of supplying missing teeth or parts of teeth by artificial substitutes. **Maxillofacial p.**, the treatment and repair of injuries to the face and jaws including the artificial replacements of those parts. **Paraffin p.**, subcutaneous injection of melted paraffin in order to restore the natural contour of a part. **Sauerbruch's p.**, an artificial limb in which the tissues of the

stump are used to secure motion. **Vanghetti's p.,** an artificial limb with a mechanism similar to Sauerbruch's prosthesis.

Prosthet'ics (pros-thet'iks). Branch of surgery pertaining to artificial organs or parts.

Prosthodon'tia. Prosthetic dentistry; the act of making dental appliances and substitutes.

Prosthodon'tist (pros-tho-don'tist). A dentist who specializes in prosthodontia.

Prostitu'tion. Indiscriminate sexual intercourse.

Prostra'tion. Extreme exhaustion or powerlessness.

Pro'tagon. A crystalline principle, $C_{160}H_{308}N_5PO_{35}$, from brain-substance, said to be a mixture of lecithin and cerebrin.

Protal'bumose. Same as *Protoalbumose.*

Protam'in. An amin or base, $C_{16}H_{32}N_9O_2$, from spermatozoa and fish-spawn.

Pro'tan. Tannin nucleoprotein, an astringent in diarrhea.

Protano'pia (pro-tan-o'pe-ah). Red blindness.

Protar'gol. Compound of silver and albumose: a bactericide in eye disease, gonorrhea, and wounds.

Pro'tean (pro'te-an). Changing form or assuming different shapes.

Pro'tease (pro'te-ās). A ferment that digests proteins.

Prolec'tin. A substance forming in blood-serum, which protects the corpuscles against a hemolytic serum.

Protec'tive. Oiled silk used in surgery for its waterproof qualities. **P. protein.** See *Alexin, Sozin, Phylaxin.*

Pro'teid. An old name for the supposed essential constituent of all proteins: it is probably identical with alkali-albumin.

Prote'idin. A substance destructive to bacteria formed in the body.

Proteidog'enous. Giving rise to or producing proteins.

Pro'tein. Any one of a group of bodies found in animal and vegetable tissues. They are combinations of α-amino-acids and their derivatives. **Bacterial p.,** a protein formed by the action of bacteria upon tissue. **Bacterial cellular p.,** a protein that forms part of the substance of a bacterium. **Bence-Jones p.** See *Bence-Jones albumose,* under *albumose.* **Coagulated p.,** a protein coagulated by boiling or by chemic agents. **Compound p.,** a protein which on hydrolysis yields a simple protein and a non-protein matter. **Defensive p.,** any protein formed within the body and serving as a protection against disease. **Floating p.,** a protein which simply circulates in the body and is then excreted. **Immune p's.,** proteins formed by the combination of albuminous matters of the body with the enzymes of pathogenic bacteria. **Insoluble p.,** a substance left behind after the other proteins have been extracted from a cell. **Protective p.** Same as *Defensive p.* **Serum p.,** any protein found in the serum of the blood.

Proteinog'enous. Formed by or from a protein.

Proteinopho'bia. Morbid aversion to protein foods.

Proteinother'apy. Treatment by the injection of foreign proteins.

Proteinu'ria. Presence of protein in the urine.

Proteoclas'tic. Splitting up proteins.

Pro'teogens. Preparations of proteins used by injection in the treatment of various infections.

Proteoli'pin. A compound lipin containing a protein radical.

Proteol'ysin (pro-te-ol'is-in). A specific substance causing proteolysis.

Proteol'ysis. Conversion of proteins into peptones.
Proteolyt'ic. Effecting the digestion of proteins.
Proteometab'olism. The metabolism of protein.
Proteopep'tic. Digesting protein.
Proteopex'ic. Fixing protein within the organism.
Pro'teopexy. The fixation of protein within the organism.
Pro'teose (pro'te-ōs). Any albumose or other substance intermediate between a protein and a peptone.
Proteosother'apy. Treatment by the injection of foreign proteose.
Proteosu'ria. Presence of proteose in urine; albumosuria.
Proteother'apy. Same as *Proteinotherapy.*
Proteotox'in. Same as *Anaphylatoxin.*
Proteu'ria (pro-te-u're-ah). Presence of a protein in urine.
Pro'teus. A genus of schizomycetes. **P. hom'inis** occurs in rag-sorters' disease. **P. mirab'ilis, sep'ticus, vulga'ris.** and **zen'keri,** are pathogenic.
Proth'esis (proth'es-is). Same as *Prosthesis.*
Prothrom'base. Same as *Thrombogen.*
Prothrom'bin. Thrombin in an inactive earlier state.
Protoal'bumose. An albumose obtainable from cultures of the bacillus of anthrax.
Pro'toblast (pro'to-blast). A cell with no cell-wall.
Protochlo'rid (pro-to-klo'rid). That one of a series of chlorids of the same element which contains the least chlorin.
Protogas'ter (pro-to-gas'ter). Same as *Foregut.*
Pro'togen (pro'to-jen). Any albuminoid substance whose aqueous solution does not coagulate when heated.
Protoglob'ulose. An albumose produced in the digestion of globulin.
Protolen'kocyte (pro-to-lu'ko-sīt). A small lymphoid cell seen in red bone-marrow and the spleen.
Protomyos'inose. One of the two albumoses formed in the digestion of myosin.
Pro'ton. The primitive rudiment of a part.
Protoneph'ros (pro-to-nef'ros). Same as *Pronephros.*
Protoneu'ron. A neuron which connects a sense-organ with the central nervous system.
Protonu'clein. A proprietary nuclein preparation, $C_{20}H_{49}N_{10}P_5O_{22}$.
Pro'tophyte (pro'to-fīt). Any unicellular plant or vegetable organism.
Pro'toplasm. A granular material, the essential constituent of the living cell.
Protoplas'mic. Pertaining to, or consisting of, protoplasm. **P. process,** a dendrite, or branching process, of a nerve-cell.
Pro'toplast. 1. Protoplasm. 2. An embryonic cell.
Pro'tosalt. That one of a series of salts of the same base which contains the smallest amount of the combining substance.
Pro'tospasm (pro'to-spazm). A spasm which begins in a limited area and extends to other parts.
Prototox'in. That one of a series of toxins which is most virulent.
Prototroph'ic. Deriving food from inorganic substances.
Protover'tebra. Same as *Somite.*
Protox'eoid. Any one of a group of bodies which are liable to be formed in the propagation of toxins.
Protox'id. That one of a series of oxids of the same element which contains the least amount of oxygen.
Protox'oid. See *Toxoid.*
Protozo'a, pl. of *Protozoon.* A class of unicellular animal organisms.

Protozo'acide (pro-to-zo'as-id). Destructive to protozoa.
Protozo'an, Protozo'on. Any species or organism of the protozoa: used also adjectively.
Protozool'ogy. The study of protozoa.
Protozo'ophag. A phagocyte which absorbs protozoa.
Protozoother'apy. Treatment of diseases caused by protozoa.
Protrac'tor. Instrument for drawing bodies from wounds.
Protu'berance. A projecting part.
Pro'tyl (pro'til). A theoretic substance from which all the chemic elements have been supposed to be derived.
Proud flesh. Any redundant mass of granulations.
Prowazek'ia. A genus of flagellate organisms.
Prowazeki'asis. Infestation with Prowazekia.
Prox'imad. In a proximal direction; toward the proximal end.
Prox'imal. Nearest the trunk, center, or median line.
Prox'imate (proks'im-āt). Immediate; nearest. **P. cause,** that cause of a disease which immediately precipitates the attack. **P. principle,** any one of the definite compounds into which a tissue may be directly or readily resolved.
Proximo-atax'ia. Ataxia of the proximal part of an extremity, as the arm, forearm, thigh, or leg.
Prozy'mogen (pro-zi'mo-jen). Same as *Prezymogen.*
Pru'nus Virginia'na. The bark of wild cherry: sedative and expectorant.
Prurig'inous (pru-rij'in-us). Of the nature of prurigo.
Prurī'go (pru-ri'go). Papular skin-disease with itching.
Prurī'tus (pru-ri'tus). Severe itching. **P. hiema'lis,** an itching skin-disease peculiar to cold climates.
Prus'sian-blue (proo'shan). Ferric ferrocyanid, $Fe.3Fe(C_3N_3)_2$.
Prus'siate (proo'she-āt). Same as *Cyanid.*
Prus'sic acid (proos'sik). Same as *Hydrocyanic acid.*
Psal'is (sal'is). Same as *Fornix.*
Psalte'rium (sal-te're-um). Same as *Lyra.*
Psammo'ma (sam-mo'mah). A fibrous tumor of the brain-tissue containing brain-sand.
Psammosarco'ma. A sarcoma containing a sandy deposit.
Psammother'apy (sam-o-ther'ap-e). Same as *Ammotherapy.*
Pselaphe'sia, Pselaphe'sis. The tactile sense.
Psell'ism (sel'izm). Stuttering or stammering.
Pseudacon'itin. Crystalline alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{41}O_6$, from *Aconitum ferox.*
Pseudacous'ma, Pseudacu'sis. Condition in which sounds seem altered in quality of pitch.
Pseudarthrī'tis. An hysteric joint-affection.
Pseudarthro'sis (su-dar-thro'sis). A false joint following a fracture.
Pseudenceph'alus (su-den-sef'al-us). A fetus with tumor in place of brain.
Pseudesthe'sia (su-des-the'zhe-ah). An imaginary sensation; sense as of pain in a lost part.
Pseudo-an'gina (su-do-an'jin-ah). Nervous disorder resembling angina.
Pseudo-ap'oplexy. Condition like apoplexy, but without hemorrhage.
Pseudo-atax'ia. Condition of general incoordination resembling ataxia.
Pseudobacter'ium. A cell resembling a bacterium.
Pseudoblep'sis. Condition in which objects look different from what they really are.
Pseudobul'bar paraly'sis. Paralysis of the same regions as in bulbar paralysis, but due to some brain lesion.

Pseudocartilag'inous. Composed of a substance resembling cartilage.

Pseu'docast. Urinary sediment resembling a true cast, but being an accidental formation.

Pseu'docele (su'do sēl). The fifth ventricle of the brain.

Pseudoceliot'omy. The pretended performance of abdominal section.

Pseudochore'a. A state of general inco-ordination, resembling chorea.

Pseudochromesthe'sia. A condition in which sounds induce a sensation as of color.

Pseudocirrho'sis. Apparent cirrhosis of liver, due to pericarditis.

Pseu'docœle (su'do-sēl). The fifth ventricle.

Pseudocolobo'ma. A scar on the iris resembling a coloboma.

Pseudocri'sis (su-do-kri'sis). A false crisis.

Pseu'docroup (su'do-kroop). Same as *Laryngismus stridulus*.

Pseudocye'sis (su-do-si-e'sis). Spurious or false pregnancy.

Pseu'docyst (su'do-sist). A dilated space resembling a cyst.

Pseudodemen'tia. State of general apathy resembling dementia.

Pseudodiphthe'ria. A sort of diphtheria not due to Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.

Pseudo-ede'ma (su-do-e-de'mah). A puffy state resembling edema.

Pseudo-emphyse'ma. A temporary blocking of the bronchi resembling emphysema.

Pseudo-encephali'tis. Condition resembling encephalitis, but due to colliquative diarrhea.

Pseudo-erysip'elas. An inflammatory subcutaneous disease resembling erysipelas.

Pseudo-esthe'sia. Same as *Pseudesthesia*.

Pseudogan'glion (su-do-gan'gle-on). An enlargement of a nerve not unlike a ganglion.

Pseudogeusesthe'sia (su-do-gūs-es-the'ze-ah). A condition in which sensations of taste are accompanied by sensations as of color.

Pseudo-geu'sia. A sensation of taste without external stimulus to produce it.

Pseudoglio'ma (su-do-gli-o'mah). An exudate in the vitreous stimulating glioma.

Pseudoglot'tis. The space between the false vocal cords.

Pseudohemop'tysis. Spitting of blood which comes from some other source than the lungs.

Pseudohermaphrod'itism. See *Hermaphrodism, spurious*.

Pseudoher'nia (su-do-her'ne-ah). An inflamed sac or gland simulating strangulated hernia.

Pseudohydropho'bia. Same as *Hydrophobophobia*.

Pseudohyoscyam'in. An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, from *Duboisia myoporoides*.

Pseudohypertroph'ic paralysis. Paralysis with enlargement and fatty degeneration of the affected muscles.

Pseudohyper'trophy. Increase of size with loss of function.

Pseudoleuke'mia. Progressive and fatal anemia with lymphomata.

Pseudoleukocythe'mia. Same as *Pseudoleukemia*.

Pseudolo'gia, Pseudol'ogy. The writing of anonymous letters to people of prominence, onto self, etc.

Pseudoma'nia (su-do-ma'ne-ah). Insanity in which the patient accuses himself of crimes which he has not committed.

Pseudomasturba'tion. Same as *Pectillomania*.

Pseudomelano'sis. Pigmentation of tissues after death.

Pseudomem'brane (su-do-mem'brān). See *False membrane.*

Pseudonne'sia. A condition in which the patient seems to remember things which never occurred.

Pseudomu'cin (su-do-mu'sin). A variety of mucin from ovarian cysts.

Pseudoneuro'ma. A growth on a nerve simulating neuroma.

Pseudonu'clein. Same as *Paranuclein.*

Pseudoparal'ysis. A loss of muscular power with no real paralysis.

Pseudopar'asite. See *Facultative parasite.*

Pseudopar'esis. A hysteric condition simulating paresis.

Pseudopellade (su-do-pel-ăd'). Alopecia with the formation of small white cicatrices.

Pseudopelleti'erin (su''do-pel-le-te'er-in). An alkaloid, $C_9H_{16}NO+2H_2O$, from the root bark of pomegranate.

Pseudopep'sin. A ferment secreted by the stomach glands.

Pseudophthi'sis (su-dof-thi'sis). A wasting not due to tuberculosis.

Pseudople'gia (su-do-ple'je-ah). Hysteric paralysis.

Pseudopo'dium (su-do-po'de-um). A temporary protrusion, mainly of the ectosarc of an ameba, serving for purposes of locomotion.

Pseudop'sia (su-dop'se-ah). Same as *Pseudoblepsis.*

Pseudora'bies (su-do-ra'be-ez). Same as *Hydrophobophobia.*

Pseudoscarlati'na. Eruption with fever following wounds, childbirth, etc. It is a septic condition.

Pseudosclero'sis. A disease with the symptoms, but not the lesions, of sclerosis.

Pseudos'mia (su-doz'me-ah). A delusion as to smell.

Pseudos'toma. An apparent communication between stained endothelial cells.

Pseudosyph'ilis. A condition resembling syphilis, but yielding to non-specific treatment.

Pseudota'bes. A disease simulating locomotor ataxia.

Pseudotet'anus. Persistent muscular contractions, not associated with presence of tetanus bacillus.

Pseudotuberculo'sis. Condition like tuberculosis, but without any tubercular bacilli.

Pseudoty'phoid (su-do-ti'foid). Spurious typhoid fever.

Pseudoxan'thin. A leukomain, $C_5H_5N_5O$, from muscular tissue; also, an isomer of xanthin from uric acid.

Psilo'sis (si-lo'sis). 1. See *Sprue.* 2. Falling out, or removal, of the hair.

Psittaco'sis (sit-ak-o'sis). A contagious influenza of parrots communicable to man.

Pso'as muscles (so'as). See *Muscles, Table of.* **P. abscess,** abscess of the loin with vertebral disease.

Psod'ymus (sod'im-us). A sysomic monster with two heads and two trunks, but united below.

Psoi'tis (so-i'tis). Inflammation of a psoas muscle or its sheath.

Pso'ra (so'rah). Scabies; also, psoriasis.

Psorelco'sis. Ulceration due to scabies.

Psorenteri'tis. The condition of the bowels in Asiatic cholera.

Psori'asis. A skin-disease of many varieties, characterized by scaly red patches. **P. annula'ris,** p. in ring-shaped patches. **P. bucca'lis.** Same as *Leukoplakia buccalis.* **P. circina'ta.** Same as *P. annularis.* **P. diffu'sa,** form in which there is coalescence of large contiguous lesions. **P. gyra'ta,** a form with patches in serpentine arrangement. **P. palma'ris,** a syphiloderm of palms and soles. **P. puncta'ta,** form in which the lesions con-

sist of minute red papules which become surmounted with pearly scales. **P. universa'lis,** a form with lesions over the whole body.

Psoroco'mium. An itch hospital.

Psoroph'thal'mia (so-rof-thal'me-ah). A form of ulcerative marginal blepharitis.

Pso'rosperm (so'ro-sperm). A vesicular parasitic organism.

Psorosper'mia. The spores of parasitic myxosporidian animal organisms.

Psorospermo'sis. Morbid state due to presence of psorosperms.

Pso'rous (so'rus). Affected with itch.

Psychal'gia (si-kal'je-ah). Painful cerebration.

Psychanal'ysis. See *Psycho-analysis.*

Psychanop'sia. Psychic blindness.

Psychasthe'nia. Neurasthenia with marked psychic symptoms.

Psychi'atry, Psychiat'rics (sik-e'at-re, sik-e-at'riks). The treatment of mental disorders.

Psy'chic, Psy'chical (si'kik, si'kik-al). Pertaining to the mind. **P. blindness.** Same as *Mind-blindness.* **P. contagion,** transfer of nervous disorder by imitation. **P. deafness.** Same as *Mind-deafness.*

Psy'chics. Psychology.

Psychino'sis. Any functional nervous disease.

Psycho-anal'ysis. A method of diagnosing and treating nervous conditions through ascertaining and analyzing the facts of the patient's mental life.

Psychobiol'ogy. Biology which deals with the interactions of mind and body.

Psy'chochrome. Mental association between bodily sensation and some particular color.

Psychochromesthe'sia. Color sensation produced by auditory stimuli.

Psychoco'ma (si-ko-ko'mah). Melancholic stupor.

Psychocor'tical centers. Those centers in the cortex of the brain that are concerned in mental operations.

Psychodom'etry. Measurement of the rate of mental action.

Psychodynam'ics. The science of mental action.

Psychogen'esis. Mental development.

Psychoge'nia. A disease due to faulty psychic activity.

Psychogen'ic. Originating in the mind.

Psychogno'sis. Study of the patient's soul.

Psy'chogram. A mental vision of a concept of the mind.

Psychokine'sia. Explosive cerebral action.

Psy'cholepsy. A mild and temporary attack of confusion, tachycardia, and blindness occurring in nervous or hysteric persons.

Psychol'ogy (si-kol'o-je). Science of mind and of mental operations.

Psychom'etry (si-kom'et-re). Measurement of work done and of time consumed in mental operations.

Psychomo'tor (si-ko-mo'tor). Pertaining to, or causing, voluntary movement.

Psychoneuro'sis (si-ko-nu-ro'sis). A functional disorder of the mind and nerves.

Psychon'omy. The science of the laws of mental activity.

Psychono'sis. Any disease caused by mental or moral agents.

Psychopar'esis. Weakness of mind.

Psy'chopath. A person affected with a psychoneurosis.

Psychopathol'ogy. Pathology of mental diseases.

Psychopatho'sis. Any mental disease of the psychopathic group.

Psychop'athy (si-kop'ath-e). Any disease of the mind.

Psychophys'ics (si-ko-fiz'iks). Science of the relations of mental processes to their causation and manifestations.

Psychophysiol'ogy. Physiology of the mind.

Psychople'gic. An agent lessening cerebral excitability.

Psychoreac'tion. See *Much-Holzmann reaction*, under *Reaction*.

Psychorhyth'mia. Involuntary repetition of various mental actions.

Psychorrhe'a. A condition marked by an incoherent stream of thought.

Psychosen'sory. Perceiving and interpreting sensory stimuli.

Psycho'sin. A cerebrosid found in brain tissue.

Psycho'sis (si-ko'sis). Any mental disease. **Anxiety p.,** a functional mental disorder with anxiety, restlessness, and depression. **Exhaustion p.,** functional mental disorder following some exhausting experience. **Toxic p.,** disordered mental state due to some poison.

Psychotech'nics. The use of psychologic methods in the study of various problems.

Psychother'apy (si-ko-ther'ap-e). 1. Psychiatry. 2. Mind-cure, or cure by making mental impressions or suggestions.

Psychro-al'gia (si-kro-al'je-ah). Painful psychro-esthesia.

Psychro-esthe'sia. A state in which a part of the body, though warm, seems cold.

Psychrom'eter. An instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere.

Psychrophil'ic. Fond of cold: said of bacteria which develop best between 15° and 20° C.

Psychropho'bia (si-kro-fo'be-ah). Insane or morbid dread of cold.

Psychrophore (si'kro-fōr). Device for applying cold to the urethra.

Psychrother'apy. Treatment of disease by applying cold.

Psydra'cium (si-dra'se-um). An obsolete name for certain skin-diseases.

Ptar'mic (tar'mik). Causing sneezing; sternutatory.

Pte'rion (te're-on). Point of junction of frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid bones.

Pteryg'ium (ter-ij'e-um). Patch of thickened conjunctiva extending over a part of the cornea.

Pter'ygoid (ter'ig-oid). Shaped like a wing. **P. bones., P. processes,** two large processes of the sphenoid bone.

Pterygomax'illary. Pertaining to a pterygoid process and the upper jaw.

Pterygopal'atine (ter-ig-o-pal'at-in). Pertaining to a pterygoid process and the palate-bone.

Ptilo'sis (ti-lo'sis). Falling out, or loss, of the eyelashes.

Pti'san (ti'zan). Barley water or any similar preparation.

Ptoma'in (to-ma'in). Any alkaloidal or basic product of putrefaction.

Ptomaine'mia (to-ma-in-e'me-ah). The presence of ptomains in the blood.

Ptomat'ropin (to-mat'ro pin). A ptomain from decaying sausages.

Pto'sis (to'sis). Paralytic drooping of the upper eyelid. **Abdominal p.** See *Splanchnoptosis*. **P. sympath'ica,** p. associated with myosis, vasomotor facial paralysis, and diseases of the cervical sympathetic system.

Ptyal'agogue (ti-al'ag-og). Same as *Sialagogue*.

Pty'alin (ti'al-in). A ferment found in saliva.

Ptyalin'ogen (ti-al-in'o-jen). A hypothetic substance supposed to be intermediary in the formation of ptyalin.

Pty'alism (ti'al-izm). Excessive secretion of spittle; salivation.

Pty'alith (ti'al-ith). A salivary calculus.
Ptyal'ocele (ti-al'o-sēl). See *Ranula.*
Ptyalogen'ic. Formed from saliva.
Ptyal'ogogue (ti-al'o-gog). Sialogogue.
Ptyalorrhe'a. An abnormally copious flow of saliva.
Pu'beral (pu'ber-al). Pertaining to puberty.
Pu'berty (pu'ber-te). The age at which the generative power becomes established.
Pu'bes (pu'bēz). 1. The hair on the external genitalia, or the region covered with it. 2. The pubic bone.
Pubes'cence (pu-bes'sens). 1. Puberty. 2. Lanugo.
Pubetrot'omy. Section of the os pubis and the lower abdominal wall.
Pu'bic (pu'bik). Relating to the pubes. **P. bone,** the lower front part of the innominate bone.
Pubiot'omy. Cutting through the pubic bone.
Pu'bis (pu'bis). The pubic bone.
Pubofem'oral. Pertaining to the pubis and femur.
Puboprostat'ic. Pertaining to the pubes and prostate.
Puboves'ical. Pertaining to the pubes and bladder.
Puden'da. The external genitalia (plural).
Pudendag'ra. Pain in the pudendum.
Puden'dal. Pertaining to the pudenda.
Puden'dum. The external genital parts.
Pu'dic (pu'dik). Same as *Pudendal.*
Pu'ericulture. Art of raising and training children.
Pu'erile (pu'er-il). Pertaining to a child, or to children. **P. respiration,** exaggeration of breath-sounds, such as is normal in healthy childhood.
Pu'erilism. A condition in which a person's mind seems to return to the state of a child's mind.
Puer'pera (pu-er'per-ah). A woman in childbed.
Puer'peral. Pertaining to childbirth. **P. convulsions,** convulsions in childbed. **P. fever, P. septicemia,** septicemic peritonitis and metritis occurring in childbed.
Puer'peralism. Diseases incident to childbirth.
Puer'perant. A puerperal woman.
Puerpe'rium. The period or state of confinement; childbed.
Pu'gil, Pugil'lus (pu'jil). A handful.
Pu'lex. A genus of insects, including fleas and chigoes.
Pulic'icide, Pu'licide (pu-lis'is-īd, pu'lis-īd). Anything which will destroy fleas.
Pullula'tion. The act of sprouting, or of budding.
Pulmo-aor'tic. Pertaining to the lungs and the aorta.
Pulmom'eter (pul-mom'et-er). An apparatus for measuring the lung-capacity.
Pulmom'etry (pul-mom'et-re). Measurement of lung-capacity.
Pul'monary. Pertaining to the lungs.
Pul'monec'tomy. Pneumonectomy.
Pulmon'ic (pul-mon'ik). Same as *Pulmonary.*
Pulmoni'tis (pul-mo-ni'tis). Inflammation of the lung.
Pul'motor. Apparatus for producing artificial respiration by forcing oxygen into the lungs.
Pulp. Any soft and juicy animal or vegetable tissue. **P.-cavity,** space within a tooth containing dental pulp. **Dental p.,** the soft vascular interior substance of a tooth. **Digital p.,** soft cushion on the palmar or plantar surface of the last phalanx of the finger or toe.
Pul'pal. Pertaining to the pulp.
Pulpal'gia. Pain in the dental pulp.
Pulpa'tion, Pulp'ing. Reduction to a pulpy form.
Pulpec'tomy. Removal of the dental pulp from a tooth.

Pulpefac'tion. Conversion into pulp.
Pulpi'tis. Inflammation of the dental pulp.
Pulpot'omy. Incision into the pulp of a tooth.
Pul'py. Soft; pultaceous.
Pul'satile (pul'sat-il). Characterized by a rhythmic pulsation.
Pulsatil'la. The herb *Anemone Pulsatilla:* alterative and depressant.
Pulsa'tion (pul-sa'shun). A throb, or rhythmic beat, as of the heart.
Pulse (puls). The expansion and contraction of an artery. **Abdominal p.,** visible pulsation of the abdominal aorta. **Abrupt p.,** a pulse which strikes the finger rapidly. **Anacrotic p.,** one with two or more expansions to a beat. **Ardent p.,** a pulse which appears to strike the finger at a single point. **Bigeminal p.,** pulse in which two beats follow each other in rapid succession, each group of two being separated from the following by a longer interval. **Capillary p.,** an intermittent filling and emptying of the skin-capillaries. **Capriz'ant p.** See *Goat-leap pulse.* **Catacrotic p.,** one which makes a break in the line of descent of the sphygmogram. **Catadicrotic p.,** one with a primary and secondary expansion. **P.-clock,** old device for determining pulse-rate. **Cordy p.,** a tense, firm pulse. **Corrigan's p.,** jerky pulse with full expansion and sudden collapse. **P.-curve.** Same as *Sphygmogram.* **Dicrotic p.,** one with exaggerated recoil wave. **Dropped-beat p.** See *Intermittent p.* **Entoptic p.,** illumination of visual field at each heart-beat after violent exercise. **Full p.,** one with copious volume of blood. **Gaseous p.,** a very full soft pulse. **Goat-leap p.,** an irregular bounding p. **Hard p.,** one which is characterized by high tension. **Hyperdicrotic p.,** one whose sphygmogram shows an aortic notch below the base line: a sign of extreme exhaustion. **Infrequent p.,** abnormally slow p. **Intermittent p.,** one in which various beats are dropped. **Irregular p.,** one in which beats occur at irregular intervals. **Jerky p.,** pulse in which the artery is suddenly and markedly distended. **Jugular p.,** pulsation in jugular veins. **Paradoxic p.,** one that is weaker during inspiration, as in some cases of adherent pericardium. **Quick p.,** one which strikes the finger smartly and leaves it quickly. **Riegel's p.,** diminution of the size of the pulse during respiration. **Slow p.,** one of slow rate; also one of prolonged systole and diastole. **Thready p.,** one that is very fine and scarcely perceptible. **Tricrotic p.,** one which is marked by three sphygmographic waves to the pulse-beat. **Undulating p.,** a pulse giving the sensation of successive waves. **Unequal p.,** one in which some of the beats are strong and others weak. **Venous p.,** that which occurs in a vein. **Water-hammer p.** Same as *Corrigan's p.* **Wiry p.,** a small tense pulse.
Pulsime'ter. Apparatus for measuring force of pulse.
Pul'sus. L. for *Pulse.* **P. bigem'inus,** pulse with the beats occurring in pairs. **P. ce'ler,** a swift abrupt pulse. **P. paradox'us.** See *Paradoxic pulse.* **P. ra'rus,** a slow pulse due to prolongation of the heart beat. **P. tar'dus,** an abnormally slow pulse.
Pulta'ceous (pul-ta'shus). Like a poultice; pulpy.
Pul'ulate (pul'u-lāt). To germinate.
Pulv. Abbreviation of L. *Pulvis,* powder.
Pulveriza'tion. The reduction of any substance to powder.
Pulver'ulent (pul-ver'u-lent). Powdery; dusty.
Pulvi'nar (pul-vi'nar). The posterior inner part of the optic thalamus.
Pul'vis (pul'vis). L. for *Powder.*

Pump. Apparatus for drawing and removing liquid. **Air-p.,** one for exhausting or forcing in air. **Breast-p.,** p. for taking milk from the breast. **Dental p.,** device for removing saliva during dental operation. **Stomach-p.,** p. for removing poisons from stomach.

Punc'ta, pl. of *punctum.* **P. doloro'sa,** painful points in course of nerves affected with neuralgia. **P. lacrima'lia,** outlets of lacrimal canaliculi. **P. vascul'osa,** minute red spots which mark the cut surface of white substance of brain.

Punc'tate. Spotted; full of points or of punctures.

Punc'tiform. Like a point or like points.

Punc'tograph. An instrument for radiographic localization of foreign bodies in the tissues.

Punctom'eter. An instrument for determining the range of accommodation.

Punc'tum. L. for *Point.* **P. cæ'cum.** Same as *Blind-spot.* **P. lachryma'le,** one of the puncta lacrimalia. **P. prox'imum.** Same as *Near-point.* **P. remo'tum.** Same as *Far-point.*

Punc'ture. An act of piercing; also, a wound made by a pointed instrument. **Bernard's p.,** puncture on a definite point of the floor of that fourth ventricle causing artificial diabetes. **Corning's p.** Same as *Quincke's p.* **Diabetic p.** Same as *Bernard's p.* **Exploratory p.,** the piercing of a cavity or tumor and the removal of some portion of the contents for the purpose of examination. **Kronecker's p.,** puncture of the inhibitory nerve-center of the heart by means of a long fine needle. **Lumbar p., Quincke's p.,** the tapping of the spinal membranes in the lumbar region for the purpose of obtaining cerebrospinal fluid.

Punc'tured wound. A wound made by a stab or prick.

Pun'gent. Penetrating or sharp; somewhat acrid.

Pu'nica. See *Pomegranate.*

Pu'nicin. Same as *Pelletierin.*

Pu'nudos. Pseudoleprosy; a disease of Guatemala resembling leprosy but without the leprosy bacilli.

P. U. O. Abbreviation for *pyrexia of unknown origin,* or trench fever.

Pu'pil. The opening in the center of the iris. **Argyll-Robertson p.,** one which is myotic and responds to accommodative effort, but not to light. **Artificial p.,** one made by iridectomy. **Cat's-eye p.,** one with a narrow vertical aperture. **Hutchinson's p.,** one dilated on one side. **Pin-hole p.,** one which is extremely contracted.

Pu'pillary. Pertaining to the pupil.

Pupillom'eter (pu-pil-om'et-er). Apparatus for measuring the diameter of the pupil.

Pupillos'copy. Same as *Skiascopy.*

Pupillostatom'eter. Instrument to measure distance between pupils.

Pur'gatin. Same as *Purgatol.*

Purga'tion (pur-ga'shun). Catharsis; purging effected by medicines.

Pur'gative (pur'gat-iv). 1. Effecting a purgation; cathartic. 2. A cathartic medicine.

Pur'gatol. Acetyl ether of anthrachinon, a slow acting purgative.

Purge (purj). 1. A purgative medicine or dose. 2. To evacuate the bowels by means of a medicine.

Pu'riform. Like, or resembling, pus.

Pu'rin. Any one of a group of chemical compounds with the nucleus C_5N_4, including uric acid, xanthin, guanin, etc.

Purine'mia. Presence of purin bodies in the urine in excess.

Pur'kinje's cells. Large branched cells of the cerebellar cortex. **P.'s fibers,** moniliform fibers in the subendocardial heart-tissue. **P.'s figures,** shadows of retinal blood-vessels. **P. vesicle.** Same as *Germinal vesicle.*

Pur'kinje-San'son's images (pur-kin'je-san-sonz). Three pairs of images of one object seen in observing the pupil.

Purohepati'tis. Suppurative inflammation of the liver.

Puromu'cous. Consisting of pus and mucus together.

Pur'pura. A disease characterized by formation of purple patches on the skin and in the mucous membranes. **P. angioneurot'ica,** a disease marked by cutaneous hemorrhages, angioneurotic edema, hyperesthesia, gastric crises, etc. **P. annula'ris telangiecto'des,** an eruption of purpuric spots grouped in ring-like areas attended with telangiectasia. **P. ful'minans,** a fatal purpura of young children. **P. hæmorrha'gica,** severe purpura with copious hemorrhages. **P. rheumat'ica,** purpura with severe pains and fever. **P. sim'plex,** purpura with slight or trifling symptoms.

Purpu'ric. Pertaining to, or affected with, purpura.

Pur'purin. A red coloring-matter, $C_{14}H_5O_3(OH)_3$, of the urine.

Purpurinu'ria. Presence of purpurin in urine.

Pur'ring thrill. Thrill comparable to a cat's purring, due to mitral stenosis.

Pu'rulence (pu'ru-lens). The condition of being purulent.

Pu'rulent. Containing or consisting of pus.

Pus'uloid. Resembling pus; pus-like.

Purupu'ra. A contagious skin-disease of Brazil in which the skin becomes whitened.

Pus. A liquid inflammation-product made up of cells and a thin fluid called liquid puris. **Blue p.,** pus with a bluish tint produced by *Bacillus pyocyaneus.* **Curdy p.,** pus mixed with cheesy flakes. **Ichorous p.,** thin, acrid pus. **Laudable p., P. laudan'dum,** whitish inodorous pus, regarded as indicative of less danger than the other varieties. **P.-poultice,** a mass of pus formerly allowed to remain on the surface of a sore with the idea that it was the natural dressing for such a lesion. **Sanious p.,** bloody pus.

Pus'tulant (pus'chu-lant). Causing pustulation.

Pus'tular. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pustule.

Pustula'tion. The formation of pustules.

Pus'tule. An elevation of the cuticle filled with pus or lymph **Malignant p.,** true anthrax.

Pustulo-crusta'ceous. Characterized by pustules and crusts.

Puta'men. The darker and outer part of the lenticular nucleus

Putrefac'tion. Decomposition of animal or vegetable matter effected largely by the action of micro-organisms.

Putrefac'tive. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, putrefaction.

Putres'cent (pu-tres'sent). Rotting; undergoing putrefaction.

Putres'cin (pu-tres'in). A liquid ptomain from decaying matter.

Pu'trid. Characterized by putrefaction; rotten. **P. fever,** typhus or typhoid fever. **P. sore-throat,** cynanche maligna; gangrenous sore-throat.

Pu'trilage. Putrescent or putrid matter.

Pyæ'mia. See *Pyemia.*

Pyarthro'sis. The presence of pus in a joint-cavity.

Pycne'mia. Same as *Pyknemia.*

Pyec'chysis. An effusion of purulent matter.

Pyelec'tasis. Dilatation of the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyelit'ic. Pertaining to or affected with pyelitis.

Pyeli'tis. Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. **Calculous p.** is due to calculi. **Hemorrhagic p.** is attended with hemorrhage.

Pyelocysti'tis. Inflammation of the renal pelvis and bladder.

Pyelocystomato'sis. Surgical anastomosis between the renal pelvis and the bladder.

Py'elogram, Pyelograph. An *x*-ray of the kidney and ureter.

Pyelog'raphy. Radiography of the kidney.

Pyelolitho(t)'omy. Excision of calculus from renal pelvis.

Pyelom'eter (pi-el-om'et-er). A pelvimeter.

Pyelom'etry. 1. Measurement of the pelvis of the kidney. 2. Pelvimetry.

Pyelonephri'tis. Inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis. **P. bacillo'sa bo'vum,** purulent inflammation of the renal pelvis in cows.

Py'eloplasty. Plastic operation on the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyeloplica'tion. Infolding of the wall of a dilated renal pelvis by sutures.

Pyelos'copy. *x*-Ray examination of the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyelot'omy. Incision of the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyelove'nous backflow. The drainage from the pelvis of the kidney into the venous system under certain conditions of back pressure.

Pyem'esis. The vomiting of pus.

Pye'mia. Septic infection due to absorption of pyogenic germs. **Arterial p.,** pyemia due to the dissemination of emboli from cardiac thrombosis. **Cryptogenic p.,** pyemia the source of which is concealed in the deep tissues.

Pye'mic (pi-e'mik). Pertaining to, or affected with, pyemia.

Pye'mid. Any skin eruption developing during pyemia.

Pyenceph'alus. Abscess of the brain.

Pye'sis, Pyo'sis. The formation of pus.

Py'gal (pi'gal). Pertaining to the buttocks.

Pygal'gia. Pain in the buttocks.

Pygodid'ymus. Fetus with double hips and pelvis.

Pygome'lus. Fetus with extra limbs on the buttocks.

Pygop'agus. Twin fetus joined at the buttocks.

Py'in. An albuminoid sometimes found in pus.

Pykne'mia. Thickening of the blood.

Pyknocar'dia. Tachycardia.

Pyknohe'mia. Same as *Pyknemia.*

Pyk'nolepsy. Cumulative epileptiform attacks in children.

Pyknom'eter. 1. Instrument for measuring thickness of parts. 2. Instrument for determining specific gravity of urine.

Pyknomor'phous. Having the stained portions of the cell-body compactly arranged.

Pyknophra'sia. Thickness of speech.

Pykno'sis (pik-no'sis). Degeneration of a cell in which it becomes denser and smaller.

Py'la. Passage from the third ventricle to the Sylvian aqueduct.

Pylemphrax'is. Obstruction of the portal vein.

Pylephlebec'tasis. Dilatation of the portal vein.

Pylephlebi'tis. Inflammation of the portal vein.

Pylethrombo'sis. Obstruction of portal vein by a thrombus.

Pylom'eter. Apparatus for measuring obstructions at the entrance of the bladder.

Pyloral'gia (pi-lo-ral'je-ah). Pain and spasm of the pylorus.

Pylorec'tomy (pi-lo-rek'to-me). Removal of the pylorus.

Pylor'ic (pi-lor'ik). Pertaining to the pylorus.

Pyloristeno'sis. Stenosis of the pylorus.

Pylori'tis. Inflammation of the pylorus.

Pylorodio'sis. Dilatation of a stricture of the pylorus by the fingers.

Pyloroduodeni'tis. Inflammation of the pyloric and duodenal mucosa.

Pylorogastrec'tomy. Excision of the pyloric pocket in cases of bilocular stomach.

Pyloromyot'omy. Longitudinal incision and suture of the pyloric sphincter for pylorospasm.

Pylor'oplasty. Plastic surgery of the pylorus.

Pylorop'tosis. Displacement of the pyloric end of the stomach.

Pyloros'copy. Inspection of the pylorus.

Pylo'rospasm. Spasm of the pylorus.

Pylorosteno'sis. Stenosis of the pylorus.

Pyloros'tomy. Formation of an opening into the pylorus through the abdominal wall.

Pylorot'omy. Incision of the submucosa of the pylorus for hypertrophic stenosis.

Pylo'rus. The distal or duodenal aperture of the stomach.

Py'ocele (pi'o-sēl). Hernia containing pus.

Pyoce'lia (pi-o-se'li-ah). Pus in the abdominal cavity.

Pyoceph'alus. Abscess in the brain.

Pyoche'zia. Presence of pus in the stools.

Pyocol'pocele (pi-o-kol'po-sēl). A suppurating vaginal tumor.

Pyocol'pos. A collection of pus in the vagina.

Pyoc'tanin. Same as *Pyoktanin*.

Py'oculture. Comparative cultivation of bacteria from a wound, part being left in the collecting tube and part being cultivated on bouillon. If the development of the pus in the culture is more abundant the test is positive, and indicates a struggle between the bacteria and the body forces which needs therapeutic aid.

Pyocy'anase. A ferment from cultures of *Bacil'lus pyocya'neus*.

Pyocy'anin (pi-o-si'an-in). A pigment, $C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$, from blue pus.

Py'ocyst (pi'o-sist). A cyst containing pus.

Py'ocyte (pi'o-sīt). A pus corpuscle: said to be a true leukocyte.

Pyodermati'tis. Dermatitis from pyogenic infection.

Pyodermato'sis. Any skin disease of pyogenic origin.

Pyoder'mia. Any purulent skin disease.

Pyofe'cia (pi-o-fe'se-ah). Pus in the feces.

Pyogen'esis (pi-o-jen'es-is). The formation of pus.

Pyogen'ic (pi-o-jen'ik). Producing suppuration.

Pyohæ'mia, Pyohe'mia (pi-o-he'me-ah). Same as *Pyemia*.

Pyohemotho'rax. The presence of pus and blood in the cavity of the thorax.

Py'oid (pi'oid). Resembling or like pus.

Pyok'tanin, blue. Methyl violet: a germicide and stain. **P., yellow,** an amin, used as a stain.

Pyolabyrinthi'tis. Suppuration of the labyrinth of the ear.

Pyome'tra, Pyometri'tis (pi-o-me'trah, pi-o-me-tri'tis). An accumulation of pus within the uterus.

Pyonephri'tis. Purulent inflammation of the kidney.

Pyonephrolithia'sis. Presence of pus and stones in the kidney.

Pyonephro'sis (pi-o-nef-ro'sis). A collection of pus within the kidney.

Pyo-ova'rium (pi-o-o-va're-um). An ovarian abscess.

Pyopericardi'tis. Suppurative pericarditis.

Pyopericar'dium (pi-o-per-ik-ar'de-um). The presence of pus in the pericardium.

Pyoperitone'um. Pus in the peritoneal cavity.

Pyoperitoni'tis. Suppurative inflammation of the peritoneum.

Pyophthalmi'tis. Purulent inflammation of the eye.

Pyophylac'tic membrane. The lining membrane of an abscess cavity.

Pyophysome'tra. Presence of pus and gas in the uterus.

Pyopla'nia. Wandering of pus from one place to another.

Pyopneumocholecysti'tis. Distention of the gall-bladder with pus and gas.

Pyopneumopericar'dium. Presence of pus and gas in pericardium.

Pyopneumoperitoni'tis. Peritonitis with presence of pus and gas.

Pyopneumotho'rax. Pus and gas or air in the pleural cavity.

Pyopoie'sis (pi-o-poi-e'sis). Same as *Pyogenesis.*

Pyop'tysis. Spitting of purulent matter.

Pyopyelec'tasis. Dilatation of the renal pelvis with purulent fluid.

Pyorrhe'a, Pyorrhœ'a. A copious discharge of pus. **P. alveola'ris,** purulent inflammation of the dental periosteum.

Pyosalpingi'tis. Purulent salpingitis.

Pyosalpingo-oöphori'tis. Purulent inflammation of ovary and oviduct.

Pyosal'pinx. An accumulation of pus in an oviduct.

Pyosapre'mia. Infection of the blood with purulent matter.

Pyoseptheˊmia, Pyosepthæ'mia. Same as *Septicopyemia.*

Pyoseptice'mia. See *Septicopyemia.*

Pyose'roculture. A culture made by implanting pus into blood-serum.

Py'osin (pi'o-sin). A compound, $C_{57}H_{110}N_2O_{15}$, from plasma of pus-cells.

Pyo'sis (pi-o'sis). Suppuration.

Pyosper'mia. Presence of pus in the semen.

Pyostat'ic. Arresting suppuration.

Pyother'apy. Treatment with pus.

Pyotho'rax. An accumulation of pus in the thorax.

Pyotoxine'mia. Presence of toxins of pus organisms in the blood.

Pyoure'ter (pi-o-u-re'ter). Presence of pus in ureter.

Pyovesiculi'tis. Accumulation of pus in the seminal vesicles.

Pyoxan'thin. Brownish pigment from oxidation of pyocyanin.

Pyoxan'those. A yellow pigment from pus.

Pyracon'itin. A derivative of aconitin with action like that of aconitin.

Pyralox'in. Pyrogallol oxide.

Pyr'amid (pir'am-id). Any cone-shaped eminence upon an organ. **P. of the cerebellum,** a conic projection, the central portion of the inferior vermiform process. **P. of Ferrein,** any one of the intracortical prolongations of the Malpighian pyramid. **Lalouette's p.** See *Pyramid of the thyroid gland.* **Malpighian p.,** any one of the conic masses of the medulla of the kidney. **P's. of the medulla,** two anterior and two posterior columns within the oblongata. **Renal p.** Same as *Malpighian p.* **P. of the thyroid,** the third lobe of the thyroid body. **P. of tympanum,** the elevation in the middle ear which contains the stapedius. **Wistar's p's.,** the sphenoturbinal bones.

Pyram'idal. Shaped like a pyramid. **P. bone,** the cuneiform bone of the carpus. **P. tract,** a set of motor fibers going from the motor area and passing to the pyramids of the oblongata; they afterward become the p. tracts of the spinal cord.

Pyramida'lis. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Pyram'idon. An antipyretic and analgesic antipyrin derivative.

Py'ran. An antirheumatic and antineuralgic compound of thymol, and benzoic and salicylic acids.

Pyran'tin. An antipyretic substance, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3$.

Py'razol (pi'ra-zol). A compound, $C_3H_4N_2$: a nervous paralyzant.

Pyre'mia. Excess of carbonaceous matter in the blood.

Pyrene'mia. The presence of nucleated red corpuscles in the blood.

Pyre'nin. The substance of a nucleolus.

Py'renoid. A refringent body seen on the chromatophores of protozoa.

Py'renol. An antirheumatic compound of salicylic and benzoic acid with thymol and a sodium salt.

Pyrenol'ysis. The breaking down of a cell nucleus.

Pyreth'erapy. Same as *Pyretotherapy.*

Pyre'thrin. An anthelmintic substance isolated from pyrethrum.

Pyre'thrum. The root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum,* or pellitory: sialagogue and sedative.

Pyret'ic (pi-ret'ik). Pertaining to, or characterized by, fever.

Pyretico'sis. Any febrile affection.

Pyre'tin (pi-re'tin). An analgesic and antipyretic preparation.

Pyretogen'esis (pi-re-to-jen'es-is). The origiuation of fevers.

Pyretog'enin (pi-re-toj'en-in). A base from bacterial cultures.

Pyretog'enous (pi-re-toj'en-us). Producing or causing fever.

Pyretog'raphy (pi-ret-og'raf-e). Description of fevers.

Pyretol'ogy (pi-ret-ol'o-je). The sum of what is known regarding fevers.

Pyretol'ysis (pi-ret-ol'is-is). Reduction of fever.

Pyretother'apy. Treatment by raising the patient's temperature, especially by means of injecting fever-producing vaccines.

Pyretotypho'sis. The delirium of fever.

Pyrex'ia (pi-reks'e-ah). Fever; elevation of temperature.

Pyrex'ial (pi-reks'e-al). Pertaining to fever.

Pyr'idin (pir'id-in). An antispasmodic, C_5H_5N, from coal-tar and tobacco.

Py'riform. Pear-shaped. **P. fascia,** the fascia covering the pyriformis muscle.

Pyrifor'mis (pir-if-or'mis). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Pyrobo'rate (pi-ro-bo'rāt). Any salt of pyroboric acid.

Pyrobo'ric acid. The acid, $H_2B_4O_7$, obtained by heating boric acid.

Pyrocat'echin (pi-ro-kat'e-chin). An antipyretic substance from catechu.

Pyrocatechinu'ria, Pyrocatechu'ria. The presence of pyrocatechin in the urine.

Pyr'odin. A poisonous antipyretic: used in skin-diseases.

Py'roform. Compound of bismuth oxyiodid and pyrogallol.

Pyrogal'lic acid, Pyrogal'lol. See *Acid.*

Py'rogen (pi'ro-jen). A substance supposed to exist in bacteria and to cause fever when they invade the body.

Pyrogen'ic (pi-ro-jen'ik). Inducing fever.

Pyrolag'nia. Pyromania associated with sexual gratification.

Pyrolig'neous (pi-ro-lig'ne-us). Obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

Py'rolin. A disinfectant preparation of magnesium acetate.

Pyrol'ysis. Decomposition of organic substances under the influence of a rise in temperature.

Pyroma'nia (pi-ro-ma'ne-ah). An insane propensity to incendiarism.

Pyrom'eter (pi-rom'et-er). A device for measuring high degrees of heat.

Py'ronin. A red anilin histologic stain.

Pyronix'is. Same as *Ignipuncture.*

Pyropho'bia (pi-ro-fo'be-ah). Insane dread of fire.

Pyrophos'phate. Any salt of pyrophosphoric acid.

Pyrophosphor'ic acid. See *Acid.*

Py'ropuncture. Puncture with hot needles.

Py'rosal. Antipyrin salicylate: used in arthritis, influenza, pleuritis, etc.

Pyro'sis. Heart-burn or water-brash.

Pyroso'ma bigem'inum. A parasite of the red blood-corpuscles causing Texas cattle fever.

Pyrot'ic (pi-rot'ik). Caustic.
Pyrotox'in (pi-ro-tok'sin). A toxin developed during a fever.
Pyrox'ylin (pi-roks'il-in). Gun-cotton; cotton treated with nitric and sulphuric acids.
Py'rozole. A proprietary coal-tar antipyretic.
Py'rozone (pi'ro-zōn). A proprietary preparation of hydrogen peroxid.
Pyr'rol. An oily base, C_4H_5N, from various animal matters.
Pythogen'esis. Production by means of filth.
Pythogen'ic (pi-tho-jen'ik). Caused by filth or putrefaction.
Pyu'ria (pi-u're-ah). Passage of urine containing pus.
Pyx'ol. An antiseptic preparation resembling compound solution of cresol.

Q.

Q. L. Abbreviation for *quan'tum li'bet:* "as much as you please."
Q. S. Abbreviation for *quan'tum suf'ficit:* "as much as will suffice."
Quack. A charlatan; an ignorant or fraudulent empiric.
Quack'ery. The practice or methods of a quack; charlatanry.
Quadrang'ular (kwod-rang'u-lar). Having four angles.
Quadrantanop'sia. Loss of vision in one-quarter of the visual field.
Quad'rate (kwod'rāt). Square or squared. **Q. lobe,** one of the smaller lobes of the liver. **Q. lobule,** the precuneus; a part of the parietal lobe of the cerebrum.
Quadra'tus lumbo'rum, etc. See *Muscles, Table of.*
Quad'riceps exten'sor. See *Muscles, Table of.*
Quadrigem'inal (kwod-rij-em'in-al). Fourfold; in four parts. **Q. bodies.** Same as *Corpora quadrigemina.*
Quadrilat'eral (kwod-ril-at'er-al). Having four sides.
Quadrip'ara. A woman who has born four children.
Quadriple'gia. Paralysis of all four limbs.
Quadriv'alent (kwod-riv'al-ent). Having a valence of four.
Quad'ruplet (kwod'ru-plet). Any one of four children born at one birth.
Qua'le. The quality of a thing; especially the quality of a sensation.
Qualim'eter. An instrument for measuring the hardness (penetrating power) of *x*-rays.
Qual'itative, Qual'itive. Pertaining to quality. **Q. analysis.** See under *Analysis.*
Quantim'eter. An instrument for measuring the quantity of *x*-rays generated by a tube.
Quan'titative, Quan'titive. Pertaining to quantity. **Q. analysis.** See under *Analysis.* **Q. vision,** vision just sufficient to distinguish light from darkness.
Quantiv'alence (kwon-tiv'al-ens). Chemical valence; atomicity or combining power.
Quan'tum li'bet. L. for "as much as you please."
Quan'tum suf'ficit. L. for "as much as suffices."
Quar'antine (kwar'an-tēn). Place or period of detention of ships coming from infected or suspected ports. **Land q.,** quarantine against persons by land from an infected region. **Shotgun q.,** forcible quarantine not legally authorized.
Quar'tan (kwor'tan). Recurring every third (fourth) day.
Quar'ter. The part of a horse's hoof between the heel and the toe. **False q.,** a cleft in a horse's hoof from the top to the bottom. **Q.-cast,** cut in the quarter of the hoof. **Q.-crack,** fissure of the hoof of a horse.

Quar'tile (kwar'til). The middle term of each half of a series of variables.

Quartip'ara (kwor-tip'ar-ah). A woman who has had her fourth child.

Quassa'tion (kwas-sa'shun). A crushing or shattering.

Quass'ia (kwash'e-ah). Bitter tonic wood of *Picræna excelsa*.

Quas'sin (kwas'sin). Bitter principle, $C_{20}H_{44}O_{10}$, from quassia.

Quater'nary (kwah-ter'nar-e). Containing four elements; fourth.

Quat'uor pills. Pills of iron, quinin, nux vomica, and aloes.

Quebra'cho (kwe-brah'tsho). Bark of tree *Aspidosperma quebracho blanco* of Chili: antiperiodic and tonic.

Quer'cus al'ba. White oak: the bark is a tonic astringent.

Quer'ulent. A person who shows abnormal fretfulness and suspiciousness.

Quick'ening. The first recognizable movements of the fetus in the uterus.

Quick'lime. Caustic or unslaked lime.

Quick'silver. Mercury.

Qui'gila. An infectious disease resembling leprosy, occurring in Brazil.

Quilla'ia sapona'ria. Chilian tree: its bark (soap-bark) is used in catarrhs, bronchitis, etc.

Quil'led or **Quil'ted suture.** An interrupted suture with double thread, quill, and loops for lacerated intestine.

Quinal'gen (kwin-al'jen). Same as *Analgen*.

Quinasep'tol (kwin-as-ep'tol). Same as *Diaphthol*.

Qui'nate (kwi'nāt). Any salt of quinic acid.

Quince. Fruit of *Cydonia vulgaris*: a demulcent.

Quinck'e's disease. Urticaria œdematosa. **Q.'s puncture,** the tapping of the spinal membranes to obtain cerebrospinal fluid for examination.

Quin'ia (kwin'e-ah). See *Quinin*.

Quin'ic acid (kwin'ik). An acid, $C_7H_{12}O_6$, from cinchona bark.

Quin'icin (kwin'is-in). An amorphous alkaloid isomeric with quinin.

Quin'idin (kwin'id-in). Alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, from cinchona: used like quinin.

Quin'in (kwin'in). A bitter white alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 + 3H_2O$, from cinchona: used as a tonic and antiperiodic. **Q. fever,** fever with eruption on the skin from an overdose of quinin.

Quin'inism (kwin'in-izm). Same as *Cinchonism*.

Quinochlo'ral. An antiseptic product of the treatment of quinin with chloral.

Quin'oform. A compound of formaldehyd and quinin.

Quinoi'din (kwin-oi'din). Same as *Chinoidin*.

Quin'olin (kwin'ol-in). An oily liquid, C_6H_7N, from quinin.

Quin'one (kwin'ōn). A principle, $C_6H_4O_2$, obtained by oxidizing quinic acid.

Quinopro'pylin. An antiperiodic homologue of quinin.

Quin'osol. An antiseptic oxyquinolin preparation.

Quino'vin. A glucosid, $C_{30}H_{48}O_8$, from cinchona.

Quinox'in. Nitrosophenol, $C_6H_4(NO)OH$.

Quinqui'na (kwin-kwi'nah). Same as *Cinchona*.

Quinquiv'alent. Same as *Pentavalent*.

Quin'sy (kwin'ze). Acute suppurative tonsillitis.

Quin'tan (kwin'tan). Recurring every fifth (fourth) day.

Quintip'ara. A woman who has borne five children.

Quin'tuplet (kwin'tu-plet). One of five children born at one birth.

Quio'nin. Tasteless quinin.

Quit'ter, Quit'tor (kwit'or). A fistulous sore on the quarters or the coronet of a horse's foot. **Simple q.,** local inflammation resulting in a slough with formation of pus immediately above the hoof. **Skin q.,** a very painful ulcer of the skin above the

hoof. **Subhorny q.**, inflammation beginning at the coronary band and extending beneath the hoof and producing pus formation in the sensitive tissue. **Tendinous q.**, a condition in which the inflammation of quitter has extended into the tendons of the leg and the ligaments of the joint.

Quiz. Instruction by questions and answers. **Q. class**, a class of students banded together for the purpose of being questioned by a teacher.

Quotid'ian. Recurring every day.

Quo'tient (kwo'shent). A number obtained as the result of division. **Albumin q.**, the amount of albumin in the blood divided by the amount of albumin present. **Blood q.**, the number obtained by dividing the amount of hemoglobin in a specimen of the blood by the number of erythrocytes contained in it; it indicates the percentage of hemoglobin in the erythrocytes. **Caloric q.**, the quotient obtained by dividing the heat evolved (expressed in calories) by the oxygen consumed (expressed in milligrams) in a metabolic process. **D q.**, the ratio of glucose to nitrogen in the urine. **Growth q.**, that portion of the entire food energy which is utilized for the purpose of growth. **Intelligence q.**, the measure of intelligence obtained by dividing the patient's mental age, as ascertained by the Binet-Simon scale, by his actual age. **Protein q.**, the number obtained by dividing the quantity of globulin of the blood-plasma by the quantity of albumin. **Respiratory q.**, the ratio between the volume of carbon dioxid expired and the volume of oxygen inspired in a given time.

Q. v. Abbreviation for L. *quan'tum vis*, as much as you like, and for *quod vi'de*, which see.

R.

R. Abbreviation for *Réaumur*.

R. Abbreviation for *Recipe:* "take."

Ra. The chemical symbol for *Radium*.

Raabe's test. A test for the presence of albumin.

Rabela'isin. A glucoside from the Philippine Islands; it is a heart stimulant.

Rab'etting. Interlocking of the broken surfaces of a fractured bone.

Ra'biate. Affected with rabies.

Ra'biator. A person or animal affected with rabies.

Ra'bic. Pertaining to rabies.

Rabici'dal. Destructive to the infective agent of rabies.

Rab'id. Affected with hydrophobia or rabies.

Ra'bies (ra'be-ēz). The hydrophobia of animals.

Rac'emose (ras'e-mōs). Shaped like a bunch of grapes.

Rachialbuminim'eter. An apparatus for measuring the albumin in a specimen of the cerebrospinal fluid.

Rachialbuminim'etry. The measurement of the amount of albumin in the spinal fluid.

Rachial'gia (ra-ke-al'je-ah). Pain in the spinal column.

Rachianalge'sia. Same as *Rachianesthesia*.

Rachianesthe'sia. Anesthesia produced by injections into the spinal canal.

Rachicente'sis. Lumbar puncture of the spinal canal.

Rachid'ian. Pertaining to the spine.

Ra'chigraph. An instrument for recording the outlines of the spine and back.

Rachil'ysis (ra-kil'is-is). Correction of lateral curvature of spinal column by combined traction and pressure.

Rachiocamp'sis. Spinal curvature.

Rachioch'ysis. Dropsy of the spinal canal.
Rachiodyn'ia. Pain in the spinal cord.
Rachiom'eter. Apparatus for measuring spinal curvatures.
Rachiomyeli'tis. Myelitis.
Rachiople'gia. Spinal paralysis.
Ra'chiotome (ra'ke-ot-ōm). Instrument for cutting into the spinal column.
Rachiot'omy (ra-ke-ot'o-me). The cutting into, or through, the spinal column.
Ra'chis (ra'kis). The vertical or spinal column.
Rachis'chisis (ra-kis'kis-is). Congenital fissure of spinal column.
Rachistovainiza'tion. Injection of stovain into the spinal canal for the production of anesthesia.
Rachit'ic (ra-kit'ik). Affected with, or pertaining to, rickets. **R. rosary,** a succession of bead-like prominences along costal cartilages.
Rachi'tis (ra-ki'tis). See *Rickets.*
Radec'tomy (rad-ek'to-me). Excision of a part of the root of a tooth.
Radesy'ge (rah-de-se'geh). Ulcerative skin disease formerly prevalent in Scandinavia.
Radiabil'ity. The property of being readily penetrated by the *x*-ray.
Ra'diad. Toward the radial side or aspect.
Ra'dial (ra'de-al). Pertaining to the radius.
Ra'diant, Ra'diate. Diverging from a center.
Radia'tion. 1. Divergence from a center. 2. Structure made up of divergent elements. **Optic r.,** strand of fibers continuous with those of corona radiata, derived mainly from pulvinar, geniculate bodies, and optic tract. **Striothalamic r.,** fiber-system which links the thalamus to the subthalamic r. **Thalamic r.,** tracts of fibers from optic thalami radiating into hemisphere.
Rad'ical (rad'ik-al). 1. Directed to the cause; going to the root or source of a morbid process. 2. Atom or group of atoms which may be combined with other atoms or groups. **R. operation,** one intended to effect a complete cure.
Rad'icle (rad'ik-l). One of the smallest branches of a vessel or nerve.
Radicot'omy. Same as *Radiculectomy.*
Radicula'gia. Neuralgia of the nerve-roots.
Radic'ular. Pertaining to a root or radicle. **R. fibers,** fibers connected with roots of spinal nerves. **R. vessels,** arterial branchlets which supply roots of cerebral and spinal nerves.
Radiculec'tomy. Resection of a spinal nerve-root.
Radiculi'tis. Inflammation of the nerve-roots.
Radiec'tomy. Excision of the root of a tooth.
Radio-activ'ity. The property existing in certain substances of giving off particles of matter with the power of penetrating solid matter.
Radio-anaphylax'is. Sensitization to the *x*-ray or other form of radiant energy.
Radiocar'pal. Pertaining to the radius and carpus.
Radiochem'istry. The chemistry of radio-active substances.
Radiochro'ism. The capacity of a substance to absorb certain radio-active rays.
Radiochrom'eter. An instrument for measuring the penetrative power of *x*-rays.
Ra'diode. An apparatus for applying radio-active matters in therapeutics.
Radiodermati'tis. Dermatitis caused by some radio-active substance
Radiodiagno'sis. Diagnosis by the *x*-ray.

Radiodon'tia. That department of dentistry which deals with radiography of the teeth.

Radiodon'tist. A specialist in dental radiography.

Radio-el'ement. A radio-active element.

Ra'diogram. An *x*-ray picture.

Ra'diograph (ra'de-o-graf). Same as *Skiagraph.*

Radiog'raphy (ra-de-og'raf-e). Same as *Skiagraphy.*

Radiol'ogist. One who is skilled in the use of *x*-rays and other radiant matters.

Radiol'ogy. That branch of medical science which deals with the use of radiant energy in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Radiolu'cent. Transparent to the *x*-ray.

Radi'olus. A probe or sound.

Radiom'eter. Instrument for measuring the penetrating power of radio-active rays.

Ra'dion. One of the particles given off by radio-active matter.

Radionecro'sis. Destruction of tissue by radiant energy.

Radioneuri'tis. Neuritis from exposure to radio-active rays.

Radiopaque'. Opaque to the *x*-ray.

Radiopar'ent. Transparent to the Röntgen rays.

Radiopelvim'etry. Measurement of the pelvis by *x*-ray examination.

Radiophylax'is. The modifying effect of a small dose of radiation on the reaction to a large subsequent radiation.

Radioprax'is. Diagnosis or treatment by some radio-active substance.

Radiorecep'tor. A receptor for stimuli which are excited by radiant energy.

Radios'copy. Examination of the body by means of Röntgen rays.

Radiosensibil'ity. Sensibility to irradiation.

Radiosen'sitive. Sensitive to radiant energy, such as the *x*-ray.

Radiosur'gery. Surgical treatment by the use of radium.

Radiotherapeu'tist. A specialist skilled in radiotherapy.

Radiother'apy. Treatment by means of radio-active substances.

Radiother'my. The therapeutic use of radiant heat.

Radiotoxe'mia. Toxemia produced by radio-active treatment.

Radio-ul'nar. Pertaining to the radius and ulna.

Ra'dium. A rare metal obtained from pitchblende, which gives off *x*-rays.

Ra'dius. The bone of the thumb side of the forearm. **R. fix'us,** straight line from hormion to inion.

Ra'dix, pl. *radi'ces.* L. for *Root.*

Rag-sor'ters' disease. A febrile disease of bacterial origin in persons who assort paper-rags.

Rail'way-kidney. A kidney-disease ascribed to the jar of railway travel. **R.-spine,** a complication of nervous and myelonic symptoms caused by injuries received in railway accidents.

Rai'sins (ra'zinz). Dried grapes; passulæ or uvæ passæ.

Râle (rahl). Any abnormal respiratory sound heard in auscultation. [See *Table of the Râles,* pp. 628, 629.]

Ra'mi. Plural of *Ramus.* **R. communican'tes,** bundles of nerve-fibers connecting the spinal cord with the sympathetic ganglia.

Ramifica'tion. Distribution in branches.

Ram'ify. To branch; to diverge in different directions.

Ramisec'tion. The operation of cutting the rami communicantes of the sympathetic: done for the relief of spastic paralysis.

Ramollissement (ra-mol-lees-maw'). Fr. for *Softening.*

A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL RÂLES.

NAME.	HEARD IN.	HOW PRODUCED.	QUALITIES.	SIGNIFICANCE.
Amphoric.	Expiration and inspiration.	By air in cavity communicating with a bronchus.	Musical, large, tinkling.	Shows a cavity from tubercle or abscess.
Bubbling, large.	Expiration and inspiration.	Passage of air through mucus in a bronchus or trachea.	Large and moist.	Lung-congestion and bronchitis.
Bubbling, medium.	Expiration and inspiration.	Air passing through mucus in the bronchia.	Smaller than in next above; moist.	Capillary and other bronchitis.
Bubbling, small.	Expiration and inspiration.	Air passing through mucus in bronchioles.	Moist, small, and almost crepitant.	Capillary bronchitis of children.
Cavernous.	Expiration and inspiration.	Air passing through small cavities which collapse in expiration.	Metallic and hollow.	Third stage of tuberculosis.
Clicking.	In inspiration.	Air passing through soft material in the small bronchia.	Sticky and small.	Early stages of tuberculosis.
Consonating.	Expiration and inspiration.	Air passing through bronchioles in consolidated tissue.	Clear and ringing.	Tuberculous pneumonia.
Crackling, dry.	Inspiration.	By broken-down lung-tissue.	Short, sharp, and loud.	Second stage of tuberculosis; gangrene of lungs.
Crackling, medium.	Mainly in inspiration.	By fluids in smaller bronchia.	Dry and somewhat small.	Softening of a pulmonary exudate or of a tuberculous deposit.
Crackling, small.	Mainly in inspiration.	By fluids in bronchioles.	Dry, small, and almost crepitant.	Softening of a pulmonary exudate or of a tuberculous deposit.
Crepitant.	End of inspiration.	Entrance of air into collapsed vesicles, usually near base of lung.	Small; sounds like hair rubbed between the fingers.	Early pneumonia; hypostatic pneumonia; edema of lungs; local deposit of tubercle.

Dry.	Inspiration and expiration.	Narrowing of bronchial tubes by thickening of the mucous lining; spasm of the muscular coat; mucus within or without; pressure from outside.	Large and sonorous; sometimes small and hissing, or whistling.	In asthma, bronchitis, and in localized incipient tuberculosis.
Extra-thoracic.		In larynx or trachea.		
Friction.	Expiration and inspiration; chiefly near end of inspiration.	By the rubbing together of serous surfaces, roughened or dried by inflammation.	Crackling, breaking, grating, grazing, rubbing.	Pericarditis and pleurisy.
Gurgling.	Expiration and inspiration.	Passage of air through fluid in cavities on coughing.	Large and moist like the bursting of large bubbles.	Advanced stages of tuberculosis.
Guttural.		In the throat.		
Moist.		Air going through fluids in a bronchus.		
Mucous.	Expiration and inspiration.	Bursting of viscid bubbles in the bronchia.	A variety of subcrepitant.	Emphysema of lungs.
Redux.	Expiration and inspiration.	Air going through a fluid in a bronchial tube.	Unequal and crackling.	Stage of resolution in pneumonia.
Sibilant.	Expiration and inspiration.	Narrowing of bronchia by adherent mucus, by spastic contraction or thickening of the lining membrane.	High-pitched, piping, or hissing.	Asthma, bronchitis, and local in incipient tuberculosis.
Sonorous.	Expiration and inspiration.	From reduced caliber of a bronchus, from spasm, external pressure, or tumefaction of its substance.	Snoring; low in pitch.	Frequent in asthma and in bronchitis.
Subcrepitant.	Expiration and inspiration.	Air passing through mucus in bronchioles.	Moist and small.	Capillary bronchitis.

Ra'mus. A branch, as of a nerve, vein, or artery. **R. commu'nicans,** a branch which connects a spinal nerve with a sympathetic ganglion.

Ran'cid. Having a musty rank taste or smell.

Range of accommodation. Difference in diopters between the accommodation of the eye at its near-point and at its far-point.

Ra'nine (ra'nin). Pertaining to a ranula or to the lower surface of the tongue.

Ran'ula. A cystic tumor beneath the tongue.

Ranvier's nodes (rah-ve-āz'). Constrictions on nerve-fibers at about the interval of one millimeter.

Rape. Coitus without the consent of the woman.

Rapha'nia (raf-a'ne-ah). 1. Nervous disease said to be caused by eating wild or black radishes. 2. Pellagra. 3. Ergotism.

Ra'phe (ra'fe). Ridge that marks the line of union of the halves of a symmetric organ.

Rarefac'tion. Condition of being or becoming less dense.

Rar'efying osteitis. See under *Osteitis*.

Rash. A temporary eruption on the skin, as in urticaria or strophulus. **Canker-r.,** popular name for *Scarlatina*. **Caterpillar-r.,** local eruption attributed to poisoning by hairs of caterpillars. **Drug r., Medicinal r.,** one caused by medication. **Mulberry r.,** peculiar eruption of typhus fever looking like the eruption of measles. **Nettle-r.** See *Urticaria*. **Rose-r.** See *Roseola*. **Serum r.,** a rash following the injection of antitoxic sera. **Tooth-r.** See *Strophulus*. **Wildfire r.** See *Strophulus*.

Ras'patory. A file or rasp for surgeons' use; xyster.

Rasu'ra. Filings or scrapings

Ratan'hia (rat-an'he-ah). See *Krameria*.

Rat-bite fever. An infectious disease following the bite of a rat, and caused by *Spirochæta morsus-muris*.

Rath'ke's pouch (raht'kiz). Diverticulum from embryonic buccal cavity whence the anterior lobe of the pituitary body is developed.

Rat'icide (rat'is-id). A substance that kills rats; a rat poison.

Rat'ion (rash'un). Fixed daily allowance of food granted to a soldier or sailor.

Ra'tional (rash'un-al). Accordant with reason. **R. symptom.** Same as *Subjective symptom*.

Rats'bane. Arsenic trioxid or arsenous anhydrid, As_2O_3.

Rat-tails. A swollen condition of the hair-papillæ over the flexor tendons of a horse's leg.

Rat'tle. A râle. See also *Death-rattle*.

Rat'tlesnake. See *Crotalus*.

Rat-tooth forceps. Forceps with teeth that interlock.

Rau's apophysis (rawz). Same as *Processus gracilis*.

Rauber's layer. The external layer of flat cells covering the ectoderm of the blastodermic vesicle at an early stage.

Rausch'brand (rowsh'brahnt). Black-leg or quarter-evil.

Ray. A line of light or heat. **Actinic r.,** a light ray which produces chemical changes. **Alpha r's.,** emanations of the lowest velocity and penetrating power. **Becquerel's r's.,** the emanations given off by radium, uranium, and other radioactive substances. **Beta r's.,** emanations with moderate velocity and power. **Blondlot r's.** Same as *N.-r's*. **Border r's.** Same as *Grenz r's*. **Canal r's.,** rays formed when a discharge is passed through a vacuum tube having a perforated cathode. **Cathode r.,** a ray resembling Röntgen rays, but carrying negative electricity and capable of being deflected by the magnet. **R.-fungus.** Same as *Actinomyces*. **Gamma r's.,** emanations of the highest velocity and penetration. **Gold-**

stein's r's., rays formed in passing *x*-rays through a transparent medium. **Grenz r's.,** electromagnetic vibrations of wavelength of about 2 Angstrom units: they lie between the Rontgen rays and the ultra-violet rays. **Medullary r.,** any cortical extension of a bundle of tubules from a Malpighian pyramid of the kidney. **Millikan r's.,** electromagnetic waves of an unknown source: their wavelength is shorter and their penetrating power greater than that of gamma rays. **N.-r's.,** non-luminous rays having a wavelength below that of light and above that of electricity. **R.-r's.,** rays given off by muscle and by other animal tissues. **Röntgen r.** See *Röntgen r.* **Sagnac r.,** secondary beta rays formed when gamma rays emerge from a metal surface. **Transition r's.** Same as *Grenz r's.* **Ultra-violet r's.,** those rays of the spectrum which are beyond the violet rays. **X-r's.** See *Röntgen ray.*

Raynaud's disease (ra-nōz′). Same as *Acroasphyxia.*

Rb. Symbol for *Rubidium.*

R. D. A. The right dorso-anterior position of the fetus.

R. D. P. The right dorsoposterior position of the fetus.

R. E. Abbreviation for *radium emanation* and *right eye.*

Reac'tion. 1. Opposite action or counteraction. 2. Phenomena caused by chemical action of substances on each other. **Abderhalden's r.** See under *Abderhalden.* **Abelen's r.,** a reaction for ascertaining the presence of salvarsan in the urine. **Adamkiewicz's r.,** violet coloration and slight fluorescence, caused by the addition of concentrated sulphuric acid to a solution of albuminoids in glacial acetic acid. **Amphoteric r.,** alteration of color of both blue and red litmus. **Antitryptic r.,** the reaction produced by blood upon mixture of trypsin and casein solutions: such reactions are modified by various diseased conditions. **Ascoli's r.** Same as *Meiostagmin r.* **Biuret r.,** biuret dissolved in water and heated with Fehling's solution gives a violet reaction. **Calmette's r.** Same as *Ophthalmic r.* **Cammidge's r.,** a reaction for determining the presence of pancreatic disease. **Cuti-reaction of von Pirquet,** reaction of the skin following inoculation with tuberculosis toxins; more marked in tuberculous than in normal subjects. **R. of degeneration,** loss of response to faradic stimulus in a muscle, and to galvanic and faradic stimulus in a nerve. **Desmoid r.,** a test for gastric secretion and mobility. **Electric r.,** response to electric stimulation. **Epiphanin r.,** a reaction for the determination of antibodies in the blood, especially in the diagnosis of syphilis. **Ficker's r.,** the clumping of dead typhoid bacilli by the serum of persons with typhoid fever. **Gubler's r.,** formation of a brown color on gradually adding nitrosonitric acid to urine; indicative of hemapheic jaundice. **Hemiopic pupillary r.,** reaction in some cases of hemianopia in which the stimulus of light thrown upon one side of the retina causes the iris to contract, while light thrown upon the other side arouses no response. **Klausner's r.,** formation of a flocculent precipitate when distilled water is added to fresh blood-serum in certain stages of syphilis and other infectious diseases. **Luetin r.** See *Noguchi r.*, 2d def. **Meiostagmin r.,** a blood-serum test to confirm the diagnosis of malignant tumors, syphilis, typhoid, etc., based on the surface tension of the mixture of antibodies and their corresponding antigens. **Moro's r.,** a red eruption on the skin after rubbing in tuberculin ointment. **Much'Holzman r.,** inhibition of the hemolytic action of cobra venom on the red corpuscles, seen in dementia præcox and manic-depressive insanity. **Myotonic r.,** increase in faradic excitability, as in Thomsen's disease. **Ninhydrin r.,** a reaction for detecting the presence of peptone or amino-acid in a test for pregnancy. **Noguchi's r.** 1. A modification of the Wassermann r. for syphilis. 2. In syphilis,

on the injection of a drop of luetin a distinct papule is formed. **Ophthalmic r.,** local reaction of the conjunctiva following instillation into the eye of toxins of typhoid fever and tuberculosis. **Pancreatic r.,** a test for recognizing pancreatic disease. **Pirquet's r.** See *Cuti-reaction* above. **R.-period, R.-time,** time elapsing between stimulating and the consequent reaction. **Rivalta's r.,** a r. for distinguishing fluids of transudation and exudation. **Schick r.,** a local inflammation on the skin following the injection of a definite amount of diphtheria antitoxin: indicative of the degree of immunity to diphtheria. **Wassermann's r.,** when the blood-serum of a syphilitic patient is mixed with an extract of the liver of a stillborn syphilitic child, no reaction takes place; but if the patient is not syphilitic, hemolysis occurs. **Weil-Felix r.,** agglutination in the blood-serum of typhus patients of a bacillus (Weil-Felix bacillus) of the proteus group from the urine and feces. **Wildbolz r.,** a few drops of the patient's urine are injected intradermically, when a local reaction follows if the patient is tuberculous. **Wolff-Eisner r.,** ophthalmic reaction.

Rea'gent (re-a'jent). Substance employed to produce a chemical reaction.

Real'gar (re-al'gar). Arsenic disulphid, As_8S_2.

Re-amputa'tion. Repeated performance of an amputation.

Rea'pers' kerati'tis. Keratitis in harvesters produced by awns and dust from grain.

Reattach'ment. 1. The replacing of a dental crown or bridge. 2. The reattachment of the alveolus of a tooth that has been loosened or replanted.

Reaumur's scale (re-o-murz'). Thermometer scale with melting-point of ice at 0° and boiling-point of water at 80°.

Reba'sing. The repairing or altering of the base of an artificial denture.

Rebreath'ing. The breathing of fresh oxygen by the patient during the administration of an anesthetic for the purpose of securing rapid elimination of the anesthetic from the system.

Recei'ver. A vessel for collecting a gas or a distillate.

Receptac'ulum chy'li. Expansion at lower end of thoracic duct.

Recep'tor (re-sep'tor). See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory.*

Recess'us. A cavity or recess. **R. pharyn'geus,** fossa in nasopharynx on either side of the Eustachian tubes.

Rec'ipe (res'ip-e). 1. L. for *Take.* 2. A prescription or formula.

Recip'ient. The person who receives the blood in transfusion.

Recip'rocal reception. Articulation in which each surface is convex in one way and concave in another.

Reclination. The turning of the eye-lens over on its back for the cure of cataract.

Rec'lus's disease. A cystic disease of the mammary gland.

Rec'rement (rek'rim-ent). Saliva or other secretion which is reabsorbed into the blood.

Recrementi'tious. Of the nature of a recrement.

Recrudes'cence (re-kru-des'ens). Recurrence of symptoms after temporary abatement.

Recrudes'cent (re-kru-des'ent). Breaking out anew.

Rec'tal (rek'tal). Pertaining to the rectum. **R. crisis,** severe pains of the rectum in locomotor ataxia. **R. reflex,** the reflex by which the accumulation of feces in rectum excites defecation.

Rectal'gia (rek-tal'je-ah). Pain in the rectum.

Rectec'tomy. Excision of the rectum.

Rectifica'tion. The process of purifying or correcting.

Rect'ified. Brought to an established standard of purity. **R. spirit,** alcohol freed from fusel oil and containing but 16 per cent. of water.

Rectī'tis. Inflammation of the rectum.
Rec'tocele (rek'to-sēl). Hernia of the rectum through the vagina.
Rectoc'lysis (rek-tok'lis-is). Same as *Proctoclysis.*
Rectococ'cypexy (rek-to-kok'sip-eks-e). Fixation of rectum to the coccyx.
Rectocoli'tis. Inflammation of the rectum and the colon.
Rectocystot'omy. Vesical incision through the rectum.
Rec'topexy (rek'to-pek-se). Surgical fixation of rectum.
Rectopho'bia (rek-to-fo'be-ah). Morbid foreboding in patients with rectal disease.
Rec'toplasty. Same as *Proctoplasty.*
Rectoroman'oscope. An instrument for examining the upper rectum.
Rector'rhaphy. Same as *Proctorrhaphy.*
Rec'toscope (rek'tos-kōp). Speculum for rectal examination.
Rectosig'moid. The portion of the intestinal tract made up of the terminal 2 inches of the sigmoid and the proximal 1½ inches of the rectum.
Rectosteno'sis. Stricture or narrowing of rectum.
Rectos'tomy. Surgical formation of a permanent opening into the rectum.
Rectot'omy (rek-tot'o-me). Same as *Proctotomy.*
Recto-ure'thral. Pertaining to the rectum and urethra.
Recto-u'terine. Pertaining to rectum and uterus.
Rectovag'inal (rek-to-vaj'in-al). Pertaining to rectum and vagina.
Rectoves'ical (rek-to-ves'ik-al). Pertaining to rectum and bladder.
Rec'tum. Distal portion of large intestine.
Rec'tus muscles. See *Muscles, Table of.*
Recupera'tion. Recovery of health and energy.
Recur'rence (re-ker'ens). The return of symptoms after a remission.
Recur'rent. Returning after a remission. **R. sensibility,** sensibility remaining in a nerve after its section.
Recurved (re-kervd'). Bent backward.
Red blindness. Inability to discern red tints. **R. gum.** Same as *Strophulus.* **R. lead,** lead tetroxid, Pb_3O_4; minium. **R. nucleus,** a mass of gray matter in the tegmentum. **R. pepper.** See *Capsicum.* **R. softening,** a form of degeneration of the brain and cord.
Re'dia. The second larval stage of certain trematode worms.
Redintegra'tion (red-in-tig-ra'shun). Restitution of a part.
Redresse'ment forcé. Forcible correction of knock-knee.
Reduce (re-dūs'). To replace in normal position.
Redu'cible. Susceptible of being reduced.
Redu'cin (re-du'sin). A leukomain, $C_{12}H_{26}N_6O_6$, from urochrome.
Reduc'tase. A ferment that has a reducing action on chemicals.
Reduc'tion (re-duk'shun). Correction of a fracture, luxation, or hernia.
Redu'plicated. Doubled; bent back.
Reduplica'tion. A doubling back.
Refine (re-fīn'). To purify or free from foreign matter.
Reflec'tion (re-flek'shun). A turning or bending back.
Reflec'tor (re-flek'tor). A device for reflecting light or sound.
Reflex (re-fleks'). 1. Reflected. 2. A reflected action or movement. **Abdominal r.,** contractions about navel on downward friction of abdominal wall. **Achilles r.** See *Tendo Achillis r.* **Acromial r.,** slight flexion of the forearm and inward rotation of the hand on tapping the acromion. **Ankle-clonus, Ankle-r.,** pressure on sole with flexion of foot causes clonic contraction of tendo Achillis. **R. arc,** an afferent nerve, a nerve-

center, an efferent nerve, and a muscle. **Babinski's r.,** dorsal extension of the great toe on tickling the sole of the foot. **Bechterew's r.** 1. Plantar flexion of the foot on tapping the dorsum; seen in organic nervous diseases. 2. Passively flexing the toes and foot in a plantar direction is followed by flexion in a dorsal direction and by movements of the knee and hip. 3. Contraction of the muscles of the lower abdomen on stroking the skin of the inner surface of the thigh. 4. Dilatation of the pupil on exposure to light. **Biceps r.,** tap on tendon of biceps of arm causes it to contract. **Bulbocavernous r.,** tap on dorsum of penis retracts the bulbocavernous portion. **R.-center,** nerve-center where sensory impressions give rise to involuntary motor impulses. **Chin-r., Jaw-jerk,** stroke on lower jaw causes clonic movement. **Ciliospinal r.,** stimulus of skin of neck dilates pupil. **Corneal r.. Eyelid-closure,** irritation of conjunctiva closes lids. **Cranial r.,** any reflex whose paths are connected with the brain. **Cremasteric r.,** stimulation of skin of thigh retracts testis. **Crossed r.,** stimulation of one side of body makes a reflex on other side. **Davidsohn's r.,** light seen through pupil when electric light is held in mouth. **Deep r.,** any reflex elicited by irritating a deep structure. **Dorsal r.,** stimulating of skin along erector spinæ contracts muscles of back. **Elbow-jerk r.** See *Biceps r.* **Epigastric r.,** stimulation in fifth and sixth intercostal spaces near axilla dimples the epigastrium. **Faucial r.,** irritation of fauces causes vomiting. **Femoral r.,** irritation of skin on upper anterior aspect of thigh flexes foot and first three toes and extends knee. **Front-tap r.,** tap on shin-muscles of extended leg contracts gastrocnemius. **Gluteal r.,** stroke over skin of buttock contracts the glutæi muscles. **Hirschberg's r.,** tickling of the sole at the base of the great toe causes adduction of the foot. **Interscapular r., Scapular r.,** stimulus between scapulæ contracts scapular muscles. **Jaw-jerk.** See *Chin-r.* **Knee-jerk, Patellar r., Westphal's sign,** stroke on tense patellar tendon contracts the quadriceps and jerks the foot. **Kocher's r.,** contraction of abdominal muscle on compression of the testicles. **Laryngeal r.,** irritation of fauces and larynx causes cough. **Lumbar r.** Same as *Dorsal r.* **Mandibular r.** Same as *Chin-r.* **McCarthy's r.,** contraction of the orbicularis oculi muscle on tapping the supra-orbital nerve. **Nasal r.,** irritation of Schneiderian membrane provokes sneezing. **Obliquus r.,** stimulus of skin below Poupart's ligament contracts part of external oblique. **Oculocardiac r.,** slowing of the rhythm of the heart following compression of the eyes. **Palatal r.,** stimulation of palate causes swallowing. **Palmar r.,** tickling of palm flexes fingers. **Paradoxic patellar r.,** stroke on patellar tendon, the patient lying on his back, contracts the adductor muscles; also, forcible flexion and sudden relaxation of leg contracts anterior muscles. **Paradoxic pupillary r.,** stimulation of retina by light dilates pupil. **Patellar r.** See *Knee-jerk.* **Penis-r.** Same as *Bulbocavernous r.* **Periosteal r.,** tap on bones of leg or forearm causes muscular contraction. **Peroneal r.,** stroke on tense peroneal muscles or when foot is turned in causes reflex movements. **Pharyngeal r.,** stimulus to pharynx causes swallowing. **Plantar r.,** irritation of sole contracts the toes. **Platysmal r.,** nipping the platysma myoides contracts pupil. **Pupillary r.,** stimulus of light contracts pupil. **Scapular r.** Same as *Interscapular r.* **Skin-r.** See *Platysmal r.* **Sole-r.** See *Plantar r.* **Spinal r.,** any reflex emanating from a center in spinal cord. **Superficial r.,** any reflex provoked by a superficial stimulation. **Tendo Achillis**

r., plantar flexion of the foot on striking the tendo Achillis. **Toe-r.**, strong flexion of great toe flexes all muscles of lower extremity. **Virile r.** Same as *Bulbocavernous r.* **Wrist-clonus r.**, extreme extension of hand causes local jerking movements.

Reflexogen'ic (re-fleks-o-jen'ik). Producing reflex action.

Reflex'ograph (re-fleks'o-graf). An instrument for recording a reflex.

Reflexom'eter. Instrument for measuring force required to produce myotactic contraction.

Reflex'ophil (re-fleks'o-fil). Marked by activity of reflexes.

Re'flux (re'flux). A return flow.

Refract'. To ascertain errors of ocular refraction.

Refrac'ta do'si. In repeated and divided doses.

Refrac'tion (re-frak'shun). The deviation of light in traversing obliquely a medium of differing density. **Double r.**, refraction in which incident rays are divided into two refracted rays. **Dynamic r.**, refraction of the eye when at rest. **R.-index**, refringent power of any body as compared with air. **Static r.**, refraction of the eye when its accommodation is paralyzed.

Refrac'tionist. One skilled in correcting errors of refraction of the eye.

Refrac'tive (re-frak'tiv). Pertaining to refraction.

Refractom'eter. Apparatus for measuring refraction.

Refrac'tory. Not readily yielding to treatment.

Refrac'toscope. An apparatus for auscultation of heart sounds.

Refrac'ture. Operation of breaking again an improperly treated fracture.

Refran'gible (re-fran'jib-l). Susceptible of being refracted.

Refresh (re-fresh'). To freshen or make raw again.

Refrig'erant (re-frij'er-ant). Relieving fever and thirst.

Refrigera'tion (re-frij-er-a'shun). Therapeutic reduction of a high temperature.

Refu'sion (re-fu'zhun). The returning of blood to the vessels.

Regenera'tion (re-jen-er-a'shun). Renewal; repair of injured tissue.

Reg'imen (rej'im-en). Methodical system of diet and habits.

Re'gion (re'jun). Any particular part of the body. **Axillary r.**, the axilla and its borders. **Ciliary r.**, part of eye occupied by ciliary body and its adjuncts. **Clavicular r's., right** and **left**, regions of the clavicles. **Epigastric r.**, median region of abdomen between hypochondriac regions. **Hypochondriac r's., right** and **left**, regions of abdomen on either side below ribs. **Hypogastric r.**, lowest median abdominal region between inguinal regions. **Infra-axillary r.**, situated below axilla. **Infraclavicular r.**, space on either side of chest below clavicle. **Inframammary r.**, below the mamma and above lower border of twelfth rib. **Infrascapular r.**, below scapula on either side of vertebral column. **Infraspinous r.**, below spine of scapula. **Inguinal r.**, the groin. **Inguinal r's., right** and **left**, lowest abdominal on either side below lumbar regions. **Interscapular r.**, space between scapulæ. **Ischiorectal r.**, region between ischium and rectum. **Lumbar r's., right** and **left**, on either side of umbilical region. **Mammary r.**, on either side of chest between third and sixth ribs. **Motor r., Rolandic r.**, ascending frontal and parietal convolutions. **Precordial r.**, region of heart and pit of stomach. **Scapular r.**, region of the back over the scapula. **Sensory r.**, a parietotemporal region of cortex. **Supraclavicular r.**, space above clavicle. **Supraspinous r.**, above spine of scapula. **Umbilical r.**, medial abdominal region between lumbar regions.

Re'gional (re'jun-al). Pertaining to a region.
Regres'sive (re-gres'siv). Going back; retreating.
Reg'ular. Normal; conforming to rule. **R. practitioner,** a physician of the scientific and more generally recognized school. **R. school,** system of medicine based upon scientific facts and the knowledge gained by experience.
Reg'ulin. A proprietary constipation remedy.
Regur'gitant (re-gur'jit-ant). Flowing back.
Regurgita'tion. 1. The casting up of undigested food. 2. A flowing backward of the blood.
Rei'chart's cartilage (ri'karts). The cartilage of the hyoid arch of the embryo whence the styloid process, stylohyoid ligaments, etc., are developed.
Reich'mann's disease (rik'mahnz). Same as *Gastrorrhea.*
Reid's base-line (reedz). See *Base-line,* under *Line.*
Reil's island (rilz). See *Island of Reil.*
Re-implanta'tion. Replacement of what has been taken out.
Re-infec'tion. A second infection by a similar agent.
Re-inocula'tion. An inoculation that follows a previous one.
Reinsch's test (rinsh'ez). Test for arsenic with copper and hydrochloric acid.
Re-inver'sion. Restoration to normal place of an inverted organ.
Reiss'ner's canal (ris'nerz). Same as *Cochlear canal.* **R.'s membrane,** thin membrane between R.'s canal and scala vestibuli.
Rejuvenes'cence. A return to youth.
Relapse (re-laps'). Return of a disease after its apparent cessation.
Relap'sing fever. See *Fever.*
Rel'ative near-point. See *Near-point.*
Relax'ant (re-laks'ant). Causing a relaxation.
Relaxa'tion. A lessening of tension.
Relief' incision. A cut made to relieve tension or congestion.
Remak's fiber (re-maks'). A non-medullated nerve-fiber. **R.'s ganglion,** a ganglion in the wall of the right auricle. **R.'s symptom,** abnormal lapse of time before a painful sensation is perceived.
Rem'edial (re-me'de-al). Curative; acting as a remedy.
Rem'edy (rem'ed-e). Anything that cures, palliates, or prevents disease.
Remis'sion (re-mish'un). A diminution or abatement of symptoms.
Remit'tent (re-mit'ent). Having periods of abatement and of exacerbation, as a certain form of malarial fever.
Ren. L. for *Kidney.*
Ren'aden. A proprietary extract of the kidney; used in Bright's disease.
Renaglan'din. A hemostatic preparation from the adrenals.
Re'nal (re'nal). Pertaining to the kidney.
Ren'atone. A proprietary diuretic and urinary disinfectant.
Ren'culin. An albuminoid said to exist in the suprarenal bodies.
Renicap'sule. The suprarenal body.
Ren'iform. Shaped like a kidney.
Ren'in. An extract prepared from the kidneys.
Renipor'tal. Pertaining to the portal system of the kidney.
Ren'ipuncture. Surgical incision of capsule of kidney.
Ren'net. Preparation of calf's stomach which coagulates milk.
Ren'nin. A milk-curdling ferment from gastric juice.
Rennin'ogen (ren-in'o-jen). A milk-curdling ferment found in the gastric juice, pancreatic juice, and testes.
Ren'nogen. A substance from which rennin is developed.
Renog'raphy. Radiographic study of the kidney.
Repel'lant. Capable of dispersing a swelling.

Repercola'tion. Second or repeated percolation with same materials.

Repercus'sion (re-per-kush'un). 1. The driving in of an eruption or scattering of a swelling. 2. Ballottement.

Reple'tion (re-ple'shun). Condition of being full.

Reposi'tion (re-po-zish'un). Replacement in the normal position.

Repos'itor (re-poz'it-or). Instrument for replacing displaced parts.

Reproduc'tion. Production of offspring by organized bodies.

Reproduc'tive. Serving for purposes of reproduction.

Resal'dol. A proprietary intestinal astringent and antiseptic.

Resal'gin (re-sal'jin). A compound of antipyrin and resorcin.

Resec'tion. Excision of a part of an organ. **Submucous r., Window r.,** excision of a portion of a deflected nasal septum after first laying back a flap of mucous membrane.

Reserve' air. Air left in the lungs at end of expiration that may be partly expelled by forced expiration.

Res'ervoir of Pecquet. Same as *Receptaculum chyli.*

Resid'ual. Remaining; left behind. **R. air,** air that cannot be expelled from the lungs by forced respiration.

Resid'uum (re-zid'u-um). A residue or remainder.

Resil'ience (re-sil'e-ens). Elasticity; quality of rebounding.

Resil'ient (re-sil'e-ent). Elastic; inclined to contract after dilatation.

Res'in (rez'in). 1. An inflammable amorphous substance of many kinds, obtained from plants and trees. 2. Same as *Rosin.* **R.-plaster.** See *Plaster*

Res'inol (rez'in-ol). Same as *Retinol.*

Res'inous (rez'in-us). Of the nature of a resin.

Resis'tance coil. A coil of wire introduced into an electric circuit to increase the resistance.

Re'sol. Antiseptic solution of wood-tar and soap.

Resol'dol. A product of saloform and resorcin: intestinal tonic and astringent.

Resolu'tion (rez-o-lu'shun). Subsidence of inflammation; softening and disappearance of a swelling.

Resol'vent. Promoting resolution.

Res'onance (rez'on-ans). Sound elicited by percussion. **Amphoric r.,** sound as of blowing over an empty bottle. **Cracked-pot r.,** a peculiar sound elicited over a pulmonary cavity by percussion. **Hydatid r.,** peculiar sound in combined auscultation and percussion of a hydatid cyst. **Osteal r.,** the sound obtained by percussing over a bony structure. **Skodaic r.,** increased percussion resonance at upper part of chest with flatness below it. **Tympanic r.,** drum-like reverberation of a cavity filled with air. **Tympanitic r.,** peculiar sound elicited by percussing a tympanitic abdomen. **Vesicular r.,** normal pulmonary resonance. **Vesiculo-tympanic r.,** resonance partly vesicular and partly tympanic. **Vocal r.,** sound of ordinary speech as heard through the chest-wall. **Whispering r.,** auscultatory sound of whispered words heard through chest-wall.

Res'onant (res'on-ant). Giving a vibrant sound on percussion.

Resopy'rin. A mixture of resorcin and antipyrin.

Resor'bin. Mixture of oil, wax, soap, gelatin, and lanolin.

Resor'cin. A crystalline principle, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$: antiseptic and antipyretic.

Resor'cinism. Chronic poisoning by resorcin.

Resorcylal'gin. A combination of resorcin and antipyrin.

Resorp'tion (re-sorp'shun). Removal by absorption of excreted matter.

Res'pirable (res'pir-a-bl). Suitable for respiration.

Respira'tion (res-pir-a'shun). The act or function of breathing. **Abdominal r.** is chiefly kept up by abdominal muscles and diaphragm. **Absent r.**, that in which respiratory sounds are suppressed. **Accelerated r.** is that which exceeds 25 respirations a minute. **Amphoric r.** is characterized by amphoric resonance. **Artificial r.** is maintained by artificial means. **Biot's r.** Same as *Meningitis r.* **Bronchial r.** Same as *Tubular r.* **Bronchocavernous r.**, that which is both cavernous and tubular. **Bronchovesicular r.**, intermediate between bronchial and vesicular r. **Cavernous r.**, marked by a peculiar resonance, usually due to cavity in lung. **Cheyne-Stokes r.** is characterized by rhythmic alterations of intensity. **Cog-wheel r.** has peculiarly broken or jerky inspiration. **Costal r.**, performed mainly by rib-muscles. **Cutaneous r.**, exhalation of vapors and absorption of oxygen by skin. **Divided r.**, respiration marked by a pause between the inspiratory and expiratory sounds. **Forced r.** takes in more air than is needed. **Interrupted r.**, breathing in which the sounds are not continuous. **Labored r.**, that which is performed with difficulty. **Meningitic r.**, short and rapid breathing interrupted by pauses. **Metamorphosing r.** Same as *Bronchocavernous r* **Puerile r.**, breathing-sounds too intense, or like those of children. **Rude r.**, bronchovesicular respiration. **Slow r.**, less than 12 respirations per minute. **Stertorous r.** is accompanied by abnormal snoring sounds. **Tubular r.** has high-pitched sounds, as if made by blowing through a tube. **Vesicular r.**, the natural breathing of a sound and healthy person. **Vesiculocavernous r.**, cavernous r. with a vesicular quality.

Res'pirator. Apparatus to qualify the air that is breathed through it.

Res'piratory (res'pir-at-o-re). Pertaining to respiration. **R. bundle, R. column.** See *Solitary fasciculus.* **R. quotient.** quotient obtained by dividing quantity of carbon dioxid exhaled by quantity of oxygen inhaled in breathing.

Respirom'eter. Instrument for determining the character of the respiration.

Rest. 1. Repose after exertion. 2. A fragment of embryonic tissue that has been retained within the adult organism; called also *Embryonal, Epithelial,* and *Fetal r.* **Adrenal r.** Same as *Suprarenal r.* **R.-cure.** the treatment of disease by prolonged rest, chiefly in bed, with isolation, full diet, massage, and electricity. **Embryonal r., Epithelial r., Fetal r.** See *Rest* (2d def.). **Occlusal r.**, a metallic part extending from a partial denture which engages on the whole or a part of the occlusal surface of a tooth to aid in supporting the denture. **Suprarenal r.**, an accessory suprarenal body; a suprarenal exclave.

Restibra'chium. Inferior peduncle of cerebellum.

Res'tiform. Shaped like a rope. **R. body**, lateral column of the oblongata passing to the cerebellum.

Res'tis (res'tis). Same as *Restiform body.*

Restitu'tion. Rotation of presenting part of fetus outside the vagina.

Restor'ative. 1. Promoting a return of health. 2. A remedy that aids in restoring the health.

Restraint (re-strānt'). Forcible confinement of a violently insane person. **Chemical r.**, the quieting of a violently insane person by narcotics.

Resuscita'tion. Restoration to life of one apparently dead.

Ret'ching (ret'ching). Strong involuntary effort to vomit.

Re'te. A network or net. **R. Malpig'hii, R. muco'sum,** the innermost stratum of epidermis. **R. mirab'ile,** a network of small anastomosing blood-vessels, chiefly from a single trunk,

R. muco'sum, the lower epidermic layer. **R. tes'tis,** the network formed in the mediastinum of the testis by the vasa recta.

Reten'tion (re-ten'shun). The persistent keeping within the body of matters normally excreted. **R.-cyst,** a tumor-like accumulation of secretion whose natural outlet is blocked.

Retic'ular (re-tik'u-lar). Resembling a network. **R. formation,** a network of fibers in the oblongata passing into the pons. **R. lamina, R. membrane,** the membrane which covers the organ of Corti.

Reticuli'tis. Inflammation of the reticulum of a ruminant animal.

Retic'ulocyte. A reticulated red blood-cell.

Reticulocyto'sis. Reticulosis.

Reticulo'sis. Presence of more than the normal percentage of reticulocytes in the blood.

Retic'ulum (re-tik'u-lum). 1. L. for *Network.* 2. The second stomach of a ruminant animal.

Ret'iform (ret'if-orm). Same as *Reticular.*

Ret'ina. The innermost tunic and perceptive structure of the eye, formed by the expansion of the optic nerve.

Retinac'ulum. A band or cord holding any organ in its place. **R. ligamen'ti arcua'ti,** short external lateral ligament of knee-joint. **R. Morgag'ni,** ridge formed by the coming together of segments of ileocecal valve. **R. peroneo'rum infe'rius,** band across peroneal tendons on outside of calcaneum. **R. peroneo'rum supe'rius,** external annular ligament of ankle. **R. ten'dinum,** an annular ligament of ankle or wrist. **R. of Weitbrecht.** See *Weitbrecht's retinacula.*

Ret'inal. Pertaining to the retina.

Retini'tis. Inflammation of the retina. **R. pigmento'sa,** retinal sclerosis with pigmentation and atrophy.

Retinochoroidi'tis. Inflammation of the retina and choroid.

Retinocysto'ma. Glioma of the retina.

Ret'inoid. Resembling the retina.

Ret'inol. A hydrocarbon, $C_{39}H_{16}$, obtainable from rosin : solvent.

Retinopapilli'tis. Inflammation of retina and optic papilla.

Ret'inoscope. An instrument for performing retinoscopy.

Retinos'copy (ret-in-os'kop-e). Same as *Skiascopy.*

Retort'. A globular long-necked vessel used in distillation.

Retrac'tile (re-trak'til). Susceptible of being drawn back.

Retrac'tion. The act of drawing back ; condition of being drawn back.

Retrac'tor. Instrument for drawing apart the lips of a wound.

Ret'rahens au'rem. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Retroauric'ular. Behind the auricle.

Retrobuc'cal. Behind the mouth or in the back of the mouth.

Retrobul'bar. Situated or occurring behind the eyeball.

Retroce'dent. Going back ; coming back or returning. **R. gout,** gout of which the outward symptoms disappear and are replaced by severe visceral affections.

Retrocer'vical. Behind the cervix uteri.

Retroces'sion (re-tro-sesh'un). A going back or return.

Retroclu'sion. Acupressure by means of a pin passed over, back of, and under a vessel.

Retroco'lic. Behind the colon.

Retrocol'ic. Pertaining to the back of the neck.

Retrocol'lis. Spasmodic wry-neck in which the head is drawn back.

Retrocur'sive. Marked by stepping backward.

Retrodevia'tion. A bending backward.

Retrodisplace'ment. Backward displacement.

Retro-esopha'geal. Behind the esophagus.

Re'troflexed. Bent back; sharply recurved.
Retroflex'ion (re-tro-flek'shun). The bending of an organ so that its top is thrust back.
Retrogasse'rian. Pertaining to the posterior root of the gasserian ganglion.
Ret'rograde (ret'ro-grād). Going backward; retracing a former course. **R. metamorphosis.** Same as *Catabolism*.
Retrog'raphy (re-trog'raf-e). Writing looking like ordinary writing seen in a mirror: it is seen in certain brain-diseases.
Retro-infec'tion. Infection of a mother by the fetus in utero.
Retro-in'sular. Behind the island of Reil.
Retrolabyrin'thine. Behind the labyrinth of the ear.
Retrolin'gual. Behind the tongue.
Retromam'mary. Situated behind the mammary gland.
Retromandib'ular. Behind the lower jaw.
Retromas'toid. Behind the mastoid process.
Retromorpho'sis. Retrograde metamorphosis.
Retrona'sal (re-tro-na'zal). Pertaining to the back part of the nose.
Retro-oc'ular (re-tro-ok'u-lar). Situated behind the eye.
Retroperitone'al. Situated behind the peritoneum.
Retroperitone'um. The retroperitoneal space.
Retroperitoni'tis. Inflammation in the space behind the peritoneum.
Retropharyn'geal (re-tro-far-in'je-al). Occurring behind the pharynx.
Retropharyngi'tis. Inflammation of the posterior part of the pharynx.
Retropla'sia. Change of a cell to an earlier type.
Retroposed'. Displaced backward.
Retropul'sion (re-tro-pul'shun). 1. A driving back, as of the fetal head in labor. 2. Tendency to walk backward, as in some cases of locomotor ataxia.
Retroster'nal pulse. Venous pulse felt over the suprasternal notch.
Retrotar'sal (re-tro-tar'sal). Situated behind tarsus of the eye.
Retro-u'terine. Occurring behind the uterus.
Retrovaccina'tion. Inoculation of cow with human vaccine virus.
Retrover'sion. The tipping of an entire organ backward.
Retzius, lines of. Brownish lines in the enamel of a tooth. **R., space of,** succession of areolar spaces in front of bladder. **R., veins of,** veins which connect the branches of the portal vein with the postcava.
Reuss's test (rois'ez). Test for atropin with sulphuric acid and an oxidizing agent.
Revel'lent (re-vel'ent). Causing revulsion.
Revivifica'tion. The refreshing of a wound.
Revul'sant. An agent causing revulsion.
Revul'sion (re-vul'shun). Derivation of blood from a diseased part to another part.
Revul'sive. 1. Effecting a revulsion. 2. A derivative agent.
Rhabdi'tis (rab-di'tis). A genus of parasitic nematode worms.
Rhabdomyo'ma. Myoma of striated muscular elements.
Rhabdone'ma. A genus of minute parasitic nematode worms.
Rhabdopho'bia. Morbid fear of a stick or of a beating.
Rhachial'gia and other words in **Rhach-.** See *Rachialgia*, etc.
Rhaco'ma. 1. Excoriation. 2. A pendulous scrotum.
Rhag'ades (rag'ad-ēz). Painful fissures in the skin.
Rhagid'iform. Fissured; containing cracks.
Rham'nus. Genus of trees; buckthorns. See *Cascara sagrada* and *Frangula*.

Rhapha'nia (raf-a'ne-ah). Same as *Raphania*.
Rha'phe (ra'fe). Same as *Raphe*.
Rhat'any (rat'an-e). See *Krameria*.
Rhe'ochord (re'o-kord). Same as *Rheostat*.
Rheom'eter (re-om'et-er). 1. Same as *Galvanometer*. 2. Instrument for measuring rapidity of the blood-current.
Rhe'onome (re'o-nōm). Apparatus for determining the effect of irritation on a nerve.
Rhe'ophore (re'of-ōr). Same as *Electrode*.
Rhe'oscope (re'os-kōp). Device indicating the presence of an electric current.
Rhe'ostat. Appliance for regulating the resistance in an electric circuit.
Rheotach'ygraphy (re-o-tak'ig-raf-e). Photographic record of the curve of variation in the electromotive action of muscles.
Rheotax'is. Movement of a body in a direction contrary to that of the fluid in which it lies.
Rhe'otome (re'ot-ōm). A device for breaking an electric circuit.
Rhe'otrope. An instrument for reversing a current.
Rhestocythe'mia. Occurrence of degenerated red blood-corpuscles in the blood.
Rhe'um (re'um). See *Rhubarb*.
Rheum (rūm). A watery discharge from the nose, eyes, or sores.
Rheumarthro'sis. Articular rheumatism.
Rheumatal'gia. Rheumatic pain.
Rheumat'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, rheumatism. **R. fever,** acute inflammatory rheumatism.
Rheu'matism (ru'mat-izm). A constitutional disease marked by pain in joints or muscles, usually recurrent, and often due to exposure. **Gonorrheal r.,** arthritis associated with gonorrheal urethritis. **Inflammatory r.,** acute rheumatism with fever and a marked tendency to heart complications. **Muscular r.,** rheumatism of voluntary muscles and their fibrous structures.
Rheumatis'mal edema. Rheumatism with painful subcutaneous swellings.
Rheu'matoid arthritis. See *Arthritis*.
Rheumatop'yra (ru-mat-op'ir-ah). Rheumatic fever.
Rheumato'sis. Any disorder of rheumatic origin.
Rheum'ic. Pertaining to a rheum or flux.
Rhex'is (reks'is). The rupture of a blood-vessel.
Rhig'olene (rig'ol ēn). An inflammable liquid: used as a local freezing anesthetic.
Rhi'nal (ri'nal). Pertaining to the nose.
Rhinal'gia (ri-nal'je-ah). Pain in the nose.
Rhinal'gin. Compound of alumnol, oil of valerian, menthol, and cocoa-butter: used in rhinal and lacrimal inflammations.
Rhinencepha'lon (ri-nen-sef'al-on). The portion of the brain which has to do with the sense of smell, consisting of the olfactory lobe, the anterior perforated substance, the subcallosal gyrus, and the parolfactory area.
Rhinesthe'sia. The sense of smell.
Rhi'neurynter (ri'nu-rin-ter). Dilatable bag for plugging a nostril.
Rhin'ion (rin'e-on). Lower end of the suture between nasal bones.
Rhini'tis. Inflammation of nasal mucous membrane. **Acute r.,** coryza or cold in the head. **Atrophic r.** is marked by wasting of mucous membrane and glands. **R. caseo'sa,** rhinitis with gelatinous and fetid discharge. **Fibrinous r.,** a form with development of false membrane. **Hypertrophic r.,** that in which mucous membrane thickens and swells. **Membranous r.,** chronic rhinitis with a fibrinous exudate. **Purulent r.,**

chronic rhinitis with the formation of pus. **Vasomotor r.**, hay-fever.

Rhino-antri'tis. Inflammation of the nasal cavity and the antrum of Highmore.

Rhino'byon. A nasal tampon.

Rhinocanthec'tomy. Same as *Rhinomectomy*.

Rhinoceph'alus. Fetus with a nose like a proboscis.

Rhinochi'loplasty. Plastic surgery of the nose and lip.

Rhinoclei'sis. Obstruction of the nasal passages.

Rhi'nocele (ri'no-sēl). The ventricle of the olfactory lobe of the brain.

Rhinodac'ryolith (ri-no-dak're-o-lith). Lacrimal concretion in the nasal duct.

Rhinodyn'ia. Pain in the nose.

Rhinog'enous (ri-noj'en-us). Arising in the nose.

Rhinola'lia (ri-no-la'le-ah). Nasal twang from defect or disease of nasal passages. **R. aper'ta** is due to excessive patulousness of posterior nares. **R. clau'sa** is due to too great closure of the same.

Rhinolaryngi'tis. Inflammation of mucous membrane of nose and larynx.

Rhin'olin. A proprietary antipyretic and antiseptic.

Rhi'nolite, Rhi'nolith. Nasal calculus or concretion.

Rhinolithi'asis. The formation of rhinolites.

Rhinol'ogist (ri-nol'o-jist). An expert in diseases of the nose.

Rhinol'ogy (ri-nol'o-je). The sum of knowledge regarding the nose and its diseases.

Rhinomanom'eter. An instrument for measuring the amount of nasal obstruction.

Rhinomec'tomy (ri-nom-ek'to-me). Excision of the inner canthus.

Rhinom'eter (ri-nom'et-er). Apparatus for measuring the nose.

Rhinomio'sis. Operative reduction of size of nose.

Rhinommec'tomy. See *Rhinomectomy*.

Rhinomyco'sis. The presence of fungi in the nose.

Rhinonecro'sis. Necrosis of the nasal bones.

Rhinop'athy. Any disease of the nose.

Rhinopharyngi'tis. Inflammation of nasopharynx.

Rhinopharyn'gocele. A tumor of the nasopharynx.

Rhinopharyn'golith. Calculus of the nasal pharynx.

Rhinopho'nia (ri-no-fo'ne-ah). Nasal twang or quality of voice.

Rhinophy'ma (ri-no-fi'mah). Nodular congestion and swelling of the nose.

Rhi'noplasty (ri'no-plas-te). The forming of a new nose from tissue from some other part.

Rhinopol'ypus (ri-no-pol'ip-us). Nasal polypus.

Rhinoreac'tion. The nasal tuberculin reaction.

Rhinorrha'gia (ri-no-ra'je-ah). Copious hemorrhage from nose.

Rhinorrhe'a. A nasal mucous discharge.

Rhinosalpingi'tis. Inflammation of the nasal mucosa and the Eustachian tube.

Rhinoscle'rin. A preparation of the bacillus of rhinoscleroma used in treating that disease.

Rhinoskero'ma. A hard growth in the nasal mucous membrane.

Rhi'noscope (ri'no-skōp). Speculum for nasal examination.

Rhinos'copy. Specular examination of the nose.

Rhinosporid'ium kineal'yi. A parasite found in tumors of the nose in India.

Rhinostegno'sis. Obstruction of the nasal passages.

Rhinot'omy. Incision into the nose.

Rhinovaccina'tion. The application of vaccine to the mucous membrane of the nose.

Rhipicephʹalus. A genus of cattle ticks, some of which transmit the piroplasma of cattle fever and other diseases.

Rhizodonʹtropy. Fixing an artificial crown to a root of a tooth.

Rhizodonʹtrypy. Perforating of root of a tooth for the escape of morbid matter.

Rhiʹzoid, Rhizoiʹdal. Resembling a root.

Rhizoʹma, Rhiʹzome (ri-zoʹmah, riʹzōm). The subterranean root-stem of a plant.

Rhiʹzoneure (riʹzo-nūr). A nerve-cell forming a nerve-root.

Rhizopʹoda (ri-zopʹo-dah). A division of protozoa which includes the amebæ.

Rhizotʹomy. Cutting of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves for pain or paralysis.

Rhoʹdagen (roʹdaj-en). Same as *Rodagen.*

Rhoʹdallin (roʹdal-in). Same as *Thiosinamin.*

Rhoʹdan. A sulphocyanic salt found in the nasal secretion.

Rhoʹdocyte (roʹdo-sīt). A red blood-corpuscle.

Rhodogenʹesis (ro-do-jenʹes-is). Regeneration of rhodopsin after its bleaching by the light.

Rhoʹdophane (roʹdo-fān). A red pigment from retinal cones.

Rhodophylaxʹis (ro-do-fil-aksʹis). Same as *Rhodogenesis.*

Rhodopʹsin (ro-dopʹsin). Visual purple; pigment of outer segment of retinal rods.

Rhomʹbocœle (romʹbo-sēl). The terminal distention of the canal of the spinal cord.

Rhomʹboid. Shaped like a rhomb or kite. **R. fossa, R. sinus.** Same as *Fourth ventricle.*

Rhomboiʹdeus (rom-boiʹde-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Rhonʹchial (rongʹke-al). Pertaining to a rhonchus.

Rhonʹchus (rongʹkus). A coarse dry râle in the bronchial tubes.

Rhoʹtacism (roʹtas-ism). Incorrect utterance of *r* sounds.

Rhuʹbarb (rooʹbarb). Root of *Rheum officinale;* purgative and astringent.

Rhus toxicodenʹdron. Poison sumac: antirheumatic.

Rhypophʹagy (ri-pofʹaj-e). The eating of fish.

Rhypophoʹbia (ri-po-foʹbe-ah). Morbid fear of filth.

Rhythm (rithʹum). A measured movement. **Cantering r.,** a heart-rhythm resembling the cantering of a horse. **Coupled r.,** an abnormal relation between the pulse and heart-beat in which every other beat of the heart produces no pulse at the wrist. **Gallop r.** Same as *Cantering r.* **Idioventricular r.,** an automatic r. developed in the ventricles of the heart in complete heart-block. **Nodal r.,** heart-rhythm initiated by the auriculoventricular node of the heart. **Pendulum r.,** alternation in the rhythm of the heart-sounds in which the diastolic sound is equal in time, character, and loudness to the systolic sound, the beat of the heart resembling the tick of a watch. **Ventricular r.,** the ventricular contractions which occur in cases of complete heart-block.

Rhythmotherʹapy. Treatment of disease by the use of rhythm.

Rhytidoʹsis (rit-id-oʹsis). A wrinkling, as of the cornea.

Rib. Any one of the twenty-four bones of the sides of the chest. **False r's.,** the ribs not attached directly to the sternum. **Floating r's.,** the last two pairs of ribs. **True r's.,** the ribs that are attached to the sternum.

Ribes's ganglion (rēbz). Supposed cephalic end of the sympathetic nervous system.

Rice. The cereal plant *Oryza sativa;* also, its seed or grain.

Rice-water stools. Stools of cholera which look like water in which rice has been boiled.

Richʹter's hernia (rikʹterz). Hernia which involves only a part of the lumen of the gut.

Ri'cin (ri'sin). A poisonous principle from the seed of castor-oil plant.

Ric'inin (ris'in-in). Alkaloid from castor-oil plant.

Ric'inus commu'nis. Plant whose seeds afford castor-oil.

Rick'ets. Disease of childhood in which the bones become crooked and deformed and their earthy salts are diminished; rachitis.

Rickett'sia. A group of minute organisms, probably protozoal, found in typhus fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and trench fever.

Rick'ety. Affected with rickets; rachitic.

Ri'ders' bone (ri'derz). Same as *Cavalry bone.* **R.s' leg, R.s' sprain,** sprain of the adductor leg-muscles which takes place in riding on horseback.

Ridge (rij). A crest or elevated border. **Basal r.,** a U-shaped ridge at the base of the posterior surface of the crown of a tooth: called also *cingulum.* **Bicipital r's,** the edges of the bicipital groove. **Buccocervical r.,** a ridge in the buccal surface of a deciduous molar tooth near the cervix. **Buccogingival r.,** a ridge in the buccal surface of a deciduous molar tooth. **Deltoid r.** Same as *crest, deltoid.* **Dental r's,** the projecting borders of the dental groove. **Epicondylic r's,** the two edges dividing the anterior and posterior faces of the humerus, starting from the condyles. **Gastrocnemial r.,** a ridge on the posterior surface of the femur for the attachment of the gastrocnemius muscles. **Gluteal r.,** a ridge on the anterior surface of the femur for the attachment of the gluteus maximus muscle. **Interosseous r.,** a ridge along the entire length of the inner surface of the fibula. **Linguogingival r.,** a ridge in the lingual surface of the incisor and canine teeth near the gums. **Marginal r's,** the ridges on the outer margins of the occlusal surfaces of molars or bicuspid teeth. **Oblique r.,** the ridge running obliquely across the occlusal surface of upper molar teeth. **Pectoral r.,** the external bicipital ridge. **Pronator r.,** the ridge on the anterior surface of the ulna, which marks the attachment of the pronator quadratus. **Pterygoid r.,** a ridge at the angle of junction of the temporal and infratemporal surface of the great wing of the sphenoid bone. **Superciliary r., Supra-orbital r.,** the prominence of the frontal bone over the supra-orbital arch. **Supra-condylar r.** Same as *Epicondylic r.* **Tentorial r.,** a ridge on the upper inner surface of the cranium to which the tentorium is attached. **Transverse r.,** a transverse ridge extending across the occlusal surface of a molar tooth. **Trapezoid r.,** an oblique ridge on the superior surface of the clavicle for the attachment of the trapezoid ligament. **Triangular r.,** a ridge on the occlusal surface of a molar tooth from the point of a cusp to the center of the crown. **Wolffian r.,** a prominence in the embryo which develops into the wolffian body.

Ridg'ling. A man or animal with one testicle removed.

Ri'ga's disease (re'gahz). Cachectic aphthæ, a fatal inherited and microbic disease.

Rigg's disease (rigz). Alveolodental periostitis.

Ri'gor (ri'gor). 1. A chill; rigidity. **R. mor'tis,** rigidity or stiffening after death.

Ri'ma. A crack or chink. **R. glot'tidis,** the chink between the vocal cords. **R. o'ris,** the opening of the mouth. **R. palpebra'rum,** the slit between the eyelids. **R. puden'di,** the space between the labia minora. **R. respirato'ria,** the space behind the arytenoid cartilages.

Rim'ose. Marked by cracks and fissures.

Ri'mous. Full of cracks or fissures.

Rim'ula. A minute fissure of the cord or brain.

Rin'derpest. The cattle-plague, a contagious disease of cattle.

Ring. Any circular or ring-shaped structure. **Abbe's r.**, cat-gut rings used in performing anastomosis of the intestine. **Bandl's r.**, a ring-shaped thickening of the uterus during labor, just above the internal os. **Benzene r.**, the hexagon of carbon atoms in benzene from which the different benzene compounds are derived by replacement of the hydrogen atoms. **Brokaw's r.**, a ring for intestinal anastomosis made of portion of a rubber tube threaded with cat-gut. **External abdominal r.**, opening in aponeurosis of extenal oblique for spermatic cord or for round ligament. **Internal abdominal r.**, aperture in transversal fascia for spermatic cord or for round ligament. **Lowe's r.**, ring in visual field caused by macula lutea. **Maxwell's r.**, a ring resembling Lowe's, but smaller and fainter. **Muller's r.**, muscular ring surrounding cervical canal and body of uterus at an advanced stage of pregnancy. **Newton's r's.**, concentric colored rings reflected from very thin transparent surfaces. **Spermatorrheal r.**, a ringworm on the penis to prevent erections.

Ring'bone. Enlargement of some part of the pastern bone in horses.

Rin'ger's solution. Sodium chlorid, 1.8; calcium chlorid, 0.048; potassium chlorid, 0.084; sodium bicarbonate, 0.06; distilled water, 200.

Ring'worm. Parasitic skin disease in circular patches.

Ri'nolite (ri'no-lit). See *Rhinolite.*

Ri'olan's bouquet (re'o-lanz). Cluster of ligaments and muscles attached to styloid process. **R.'s muscle**, ciliary part of orbicularis palpebrarum.

Ri'pa (ri'pah). The line of reflection of the ependyma of the ventricles of the brain over a plexus.

Ripault's sign (re-pōz'). Change in shape of pupil on pressure upon the eye, transitory during life, but permanent after death.

Riso'rius (ri-so're-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Ris'us sardon'icus. Grinning expression produced by spasm of facial muscles.

Rit'ter-Valli law. See *Law.*

Rit'ter's disease. See *Disease.*

Ri'valry stripe. A flickering sensation in the eyes when the fields of vision are too different to be combined in one visual image.

Rival'ta's disease. Actinomycosis.

Ri'vanol (ri'van-ol). A chemical disinfectant used in streptococcal infection.

Rive'rius's draft. The solution of sodium citrate.

Rivin'ius, ducts of. Ducts of sublingual gland. **Ligament of R.** Same as *Shrapnell's membrane.*

Riz'iform (riz'if-orm). Resembling grains of rice.

R. N. Abbreviation for *Registered Nurse.*

Roar'ing. A condition in the horse marked by a rough sound on inspiration and sometimes on expiration.

Rob. A jelly or confection, as of mulberries, etc.

Rob'ertson's pupil. Same as *Argyll-Robertson pupil.*

Rob'orant. Conferring strength.

Ro'burite. A substance, $C_6H_5.NO_2$-a derivative of nitric acid and benzene.

Rochelle salt (ro-shel'). Sodium and potassium tartrate.

Rock-crystal. A variety of quartz used in making spectacle lenses. **R.-fever.** Same as *Mediterranean fever.*

Ro'dagen (ro'daj-en). A preparation of the milk of goats deprived of their thyroids.

Ro'dent ulcer. A spreading sluggish sore, chiefly of the face.

Rodonal'gia. Same as *Erythromelalgia.*

Roent'gen (rent'gen). The international unit of roentgen radiation.

Roent'gen rays. See *Röntgen rays.*

Rokitan'sky's disease. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

Rolan'dic. Described by, or named in honor of, Rolando. **R. area,** excitomotor area of the cerebrum. **R. fissure.** See *Fissure.* Cleft between ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions.

Roll'er. A cylinder of cotton, linen, or flannel rolled up for surgeon's use.

Roman'opexy. Same as *Sigmoidopexy.*

Roman'oscope. A speculum for examining the sigmoid flexure.

Rom'berg's symptom. Difficulty in standing when the eyes are shut: a sign of locomotor ataxia.

Rongeur (roh-zher'). Gouge-forceps or nippers.

Rönt'gen rays (rent'gen). Species of energy generated by an electric current, Ruhmkorff coil, and vacuum tube, and used in taking photographs through the flesh and through opaque objects.

Rönt'genism. Disease induced by injudicious use of Rontgen rays.

Rontgeniza'tion. Subjection to the action of Röntgen rays.

Rontgen'ogram. A Röntgen-ray photograph.

Rontgenog'raphy. Photography by the Röntgen rays.

Rontgenol'ogist. A physician who specializes in the use of Röntgen rays.

Rontgenol'ogy. The science of Röntgen rays.

Rontgenom'etry. Measurement of the penetrating power of the *x*-ray.

Rönt'genoscope. An instrument for examining directly by the *x*-ray.

Rontgenos'copy. Examination by means of Röntgen rays.

Rontgenother'apy. Treatment by the Röntgen rays.

Röntog'raphy (ren-tog'raf-e). Same as *Skiagraphy.*

Roof-nu'cleus. A nucleus of the middle lobe of the cerebellum above the roof of the fourth ventricle.

Root-ar'teries. Same as *Radicular vessels.*

Root-zone. That part of the white matter of the myelon connected with the anterior and posterior nerve-roots.

Ro'sa. L. for *Rose.*

Rosa'cea (ro-za'se-ah). Same as *Acne rosacea.*

Rosan'ilin (ro-zan'il-in). A substance, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3$, from coal-tar: from it dyes and stains are prepared.

Rose. A plant of the genus *Rosa.* **R.-catarrh. R.-cold.** a variety of hay-fever occurring when roses bloom. **R.-rash.** Same as *Roseola.*

Rose'mary. The plant *Rosmarinus officinalis:* its oil is emmenagogue, anodyne, and stimulant.

Ro'senmüller's body. Same as *Parovarium.* **R.'s cavity, R.'s fossa.** fossa on either side of nasopharyngeal orifice of Eustachian tubes.

Rose'ola. A non-contagious rose-rash; rubeola. **R. choler'ica,** eruption sometimes seen in cholera. **Syphilitic r.,** eruption of rose-colored spots in early secondary syphilis. **R. typho'sa,** the eruption of typhoid or typhus fever. **R. vacci'na,** a rash sometimes occurring after vaccination.

Ro'ser's method. R.'s position. The position of the patient with head downward in operations on the air-passages.

Ros'in. The product that remains after the distillation of oil of turpentine.

Rosmari'nus. See *Rosemary.*

Roso'lic acid (ro-sol'ik). See *Acid.*

Ross' bach's disease (ros'bahks). Same as *Hyperchlorhydria.*

Rosslel'la. A genus of protozoan organisms parasitic in the blood of certain animals.

Rostel'lum. The hook-bearing part of the head of worms.

Ros'tral. Resembling a rostrum; having a beak.

Ros'trate. Beaked; having a beak.

Ros'trum. A beak-shaped process. **R. of the corpus callosum,** the anterior part of the callosum.

Rot. 1. Decay. 2. A disease of sheep.

Rota'tion. Process of turning around an axis. **R.-joint,** a variety of ginglymus.

Rotato'res spinæ. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Ro'thein (rö'teln). Same as *Rubeola.*

Rot'erin. A disinfectant mixture of citric acid, thymol, salicylic acid, boric acid, zinc chlorid, and zinc sulphocarbolate.

Rot'ula (rot'u-lah). 1. The patella. 2. A lozenge or troche.

Rot'ular (rot'u-lar). Pertaining to the patella.

Rotz. Glanders in horses.

Rouget du porc (roo-zha duh pork'). Same as *Swine-erysipelas.*

Rouleau (roo-lo'). A roll of red blood-corpuscles resembling a pile of coins.

Round ligament. See *Ligament.* **R. worm,** a parasite of the genus *Ascaris.*

Roup (roop). An infecting disease of fowls.

Rub'ber-dam. Sheet of India-rubber used by dentists in mouth-work.

Rub'ber-tissue. Gutta percha in sheets.

Rube'do (ru-be'do). Redness of the skin.

Rubefa'cient. 1. Reddening the skin. 2. An agent that reddens the skin.

Rubel'la, Rube'ola. 1. A disease not unlike measles, but much milder; German or French measles. 2. Measles. **R. scarlatino'sa,** a disease attended with eruption, sore throat, and desquamation, somewhat resembling scarlet fever but much milder; called also *Fourth disease.*

Rubes'cent (ru-bes'ent). Growing red.

Ru'bia (ru'be-ah). See *Madder.*

Rubid'ium. Rare metal, not unlike potassium: its bromid, RbBr, and iodid, RbI, are medicinal.

Rubi'go (ru-bi'go). L. for *Rust.*

Rubin's test. A test for the patency of the fallopian tubes made by transuterine inflation with carbon dioxid.

Rubrospi'nal. Pertaining to the red nucleus and the spinal cord.

Ru'bus. A genus of plants: *R. villosus,* and other species called blackberry, have astringent root-bark.

Ruc'tus. Belching of wind; eructation.

Rude respiration. See *Respiration.*

Rudimen'tary (ru-dim-en'tar-e). Incompletely developed.

Rue. The herb *Ruta graveolens:* abortifacient and emmenagogue, and having a poisonous oil.

Ru'ga (ru'gah). A ridge or fold.

Ru'gose (ru'gös), **Ru'gous.** Ridgy; wrinkled.

Rugos'ity. 1. Condition of being rugose; roughness. 2. A ridge or ruga.

Ruhm'korff coil (room'korf). A powerful form of induction-coil.

Rum. Alcoholic spirit from the refuse of sugar-making.

Rumec'tomy. Excision of a foreign body from the rumen of an animal.

Ru'men. The first stomach of a cud-chewing mammal.

Rumeni'tis. Inflammation of the rumen.

Ru'mex cris'pus. A plant—yellow dock: root tonic and astringent.

Ru'minant. Any one of the animals which have a stomach with four complete cavities: rumen, reticulum, omasum, and abomasum.

Ru'mination. See *Merycism.*

Rump. The buttock or gluteal region.

Run. To discharge pus or mucus.

Run'round. Superficial felon or whitlow seated at the edge of the nail.

Ru'pia. Condition in tertiary syphilis marked by the formation of bullæ.

Rupopho'bia. Insane dislike for dirt.

Rup'ture. 1. Hernia. 2. The bursting or breaking of a part.

Russell's bodies. See under *Body.*

Rus'sian bath. See *Bath.*

Rust's disease. Tuberculous spondylitis of the cervical vertebrae.

Rus'ty sputum. Sputum colored with blood, seen in pneumonia.

Rut. The state of being in heat.

Ru'ta. L. for *Rue.*

Ruthe'nium. A rare, very hard metallic element.

Rutido'sis. Same as *Rytidosis.*

Ru'tilizm. Red-headedness.

Ru'tin. A crystalline substance from rue.

Ru'tonal. A proprietary sedative preparation, phenyl-methyl-malonyl-urea.

Rut'ting. Sexual excitement in the female of animals.

Ruys'chian membrane, R. tunic. Same as *Entochoroidea.*

Rye. The cereal plant *Secale cereale,* and its nutritious seed.

Rytido'sis. Wrinkling of the cornea after death.

S.

S. Abbreviation for *sig'na,* mark; *sinister,* left; and symbol of *sulphur.*

S. angle. Angle between radius fixus and a line joining basion and staphylion.

Sabadil'la. The poisonous seed of *Veratrum sabadilla:* used to destroy parasites.

Sa'bal. The fruit of *Serenoa.*

Sabatier's suture (sab-at-e-ā'). See *Suture.*

Saber shin. A tibia with a marked anterior convexity: seen in hereditary syphilis.

Sabi'na (sab-ī'nah). L. for *Savin.*

Sabro'min. A proprietary bromin preparation.

Sab'ulous (sab'u-lus). Gritty or sandy.

Sabur'ral. Gritty; gravelly.

Sac. A bag-like organ. **Abdominal s.,** the one of the four sacs of the embryo which forms the abdominal cavity. **Air s.,** an alveolus of the lung. **Conjunctival s.,** the space between the bulbar and palpebral conjunctiva. **Dental s.,** the sac of a dental follicle enclosing the embryonic tooth. **Hernial s.,** peritoneal pouch which encloses protruding intestine. **Lacrimal s.,** dilated upper end of the lacrimal duct. **Yolk s.,** the umbilical vesicle.

Sac'cate (sak'āt). 1. Shaped like a sac. 2. Contained in a sac.

Sac'charate. A salt of saccharic acid.

Sac'charated. Sugary; charged with sugar.

Saccharephidro'sis (sak-ar-ef-id-ro'sis). Sweet perspiration.

Saccharif'erous (sak-ar-if'er-us). Containing sugar.

Saccharifica'tion. Change into sugar.

Saccharim'eter. Same as *Saccharometer*.
Sac'charin (sak'ar-in). Very sweet coal-tar product, $C_7H_5SO_3N$.
Sac'charine (sak'ar-in). Sugary; sweet.
Saccharogalactorrhe'a. Secretion of milk containing an excess of sugar.
Saccharolyt'ic. Capable of splitting up sugar.
Saccharometabol'ic. Pertaining to the metabolism of sugar.
Saccharometab'olism (sak''ar-o-met-ab'o-lism). The metabolism of sugar.
Saccharom'eter. Polarimeter or other device for measuring proportion of sugar in a solution.
Saccharom'yces. A genus of protophytes, the yeast fungi.
Saccharomycetol'ysis. The destruction of saccaromycetes.
Saccharomyco'sis. 1. Any disease due to yeast-fungi. 2. A skin-disease marked by presence of nodules containing saccharomyces.
Saccharorrhe'a (sak-ar-o-re'ah). Glycosuria.
Sac'charose (sak'ar-ōs). Ordinary cane- or beet-sugar.
Saccharosu'ria. Presence of saccharose in urine.
Sac'charum (sak'ar-um). L. for *Sugar*. **S. lac'tis,** milk-sugar or lactose.
Saccharu'ria. The presence of sugar in the urine.
Saccholac'tin (sak-o-lak'tin). Sugar of milk.
Sac'ciform (sak'sif-orm). Shaped like a bag or sac.
Sac'culated (sak'u-la-ted). Containing saccules.
Sac'cule (sak'ūl). 1. A small sac. 2. Part of the membranous labyrinth of the vestibule communicating with the ductus communis.
Sacculococh'lear canal. Canal connecting saccule and cochlea.
Sac'culus (sak'u-lus). A saccule. **S. laryn'gis,** fovea on outside of either false vocal cord.
Sac'cus (sak'us). A sac. **S. endolymphat'icus,** sac of dura in the aqueduct of the vestibule. **S. lacrima'lis.** See *Lacrimal sac*.
Sachs'se's solution. Solution of potassium iodid, potassium hydrate, and red iodid of mercury in water.
Sa'cra me'dia. Middle sacral artery.
Sa'crad. Toward the sacrum.
Sa'cral. Pertaining to the sacrum. **S. canal,** extension of the vertebral canal through the sacrum. **S. grooves,** extensions of the vertebral grooves on the back of the sacrum. **S. nerves,** spinal nerves which emerge from the sacral foramina.
Sacral'gia (sa-kral'je-ah). Pain in the sacrum.
Sacraliza'tion. Fusion of the sacrum with the fifth lumbar vertebra.
Sacrec'tomy. Excision of sacrum for cancer of rectum.
Sacrifi'cial operation. Operation by which some organ is sacrificed for the good of the patient.
Sacro-ante'rior. Having the sacrum directed forward.
Sacrococainiza'tion. Injection of cocain into the spinal cord through the sacrolumbar space.
Sacrococcyg'eal. Pertaining to the sacrum and coccyx.
Sacrocoxal'gia (sa''kro-koks-al'je-ah). Same as *Sacrocoxitis*.
Sacrocoxi'tis (sa''kro-koks-i'tis). Inflammation of the sacroiliac joint.
Sacrodyn'ia. Pain in the sacral region.
Sacro-il'iac. Pertaining to the sacrum and ilium. **S.-i. disease,** painful tuberculous inflammation of sacro-iliac articulation.
Sacrolumba'lis. See *Muscles, Table of*.
Sacrolum'bar. Of, or pertaining to, the sacrum and loins.
Sacroposte'rior. Having the sacrum directed backward.

Sacrosciat'ic (sa-kro-si-at'ik). Pertaining to the sacrum and ischium.

Sacrospi'nal. Pertaining to the sacrum and the spinal column.

Sacrot'omy. Excision of lower end of sacrum.

Sacro-u'terine. Pertaining to the sacrum and uterus.

Sacrover'tebral. Pertaining to the sacrum and the vertebræ.

Sa'crum. The triangular bone between and behind the two ilia.

Sactosal'pinx. Dilatation of an oviduct from retention of secretions.

Sad'dle-joint. Articulation in which the articulating surfaces are convex in one direction and concave in the other. **S.-nose,** a nose with a sunken bridge.

Sa'dism. Sexual perversion in which satisfaction is derived from the infliction of cruelty upon another.

Sae'misch's ulcer (sa'mish-ez). Infectious corneal ulcer.

Sæp'tum (sep'tum). See *Septum.*

Safe'ty tube. Open part of the Eustachian tube.

Saff'lower (saf'low-er). A composite plant, *Carthamus tinctorius;* also, a drug and dyestuff consisting of the dried florets.

Saf'fron. A product consisting of the dried stigmas of the flowers of the autumnal crocus, *Crocus sativus.*

Saf'ranin (saf'ran-in). A poisonous substance, $C_{18}H_{18}N_4$: used as a pink stain.

Safran'ophil (saf-ran'o-fil). Readily stained with safranin.

Saf'rol. Anodyne, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$, from sassafras oil.

Sagape'num. Fetid gum-resin much like galbanum.

Sage (sāj). *Salvia officinalis,* a labiate plant: aromatic, astringent, and stimulant.

Sag'ittal (saj'it-al). Like an arrow. **S. section,** anteroposterior vertical section of the head. **S. suture,** suture between the two parietal bones.

Sa'go. Starch from pith of various palm-trees. **S.-spleen,** spleen with amyloid degeneration, in which the Malpighian corpuscles look like grains of sago.

Sagra'din. A proprietary extract from *Cascara sagrada.*

Saint An'thony's fire. Erysipelas; also contagious anthrax. **S. Gothard's disease.** See *Ankylostomiasis.* **S. Vitus's dance.** See *Chorea.*

Sal'odin, Saj'odin. An iodin preparation, $(C_{22}H_{42}O_2I)_2Ca$, used like potassium iodid.

Sal. L. for *Salt.* **S. aera'tus,** sodium bicarbonate. **S. alem'broth.** See *Alembroth.* **S. amm ni'acus,** ammonium chlorid. **S. commu'nis,** common salt; sodium chlorid. **S. de duo'bus,** potassium sulphate. **S. enix'um,** potassium bisulphate. **S. pol'ychrest,** potassium sulphate with sulphur. **S. prunel'la,** potassium nitrate in balls. **S. so'dæ,** sodium carbonate. **S. volat'ilis,** ammonium carbonate.

Salaam convulsion (sa-lahm'). Same as *Nodding spasm.*

Salace'tin. Phenylamin acetosalicylate; analgesic, antiseptic, and antirheumatic.

Salace'tol. A crystalline compound of acetone and salicylic acid: antirheumatic.

Sala'cious (sal-a'shus). Full of lust.

Salac'tol. A compound of sodium salicylate, sodium lactate, and hydrogen peroxid: useful in diphtheria.

Salamand'erin. Poisonous base from skin of a salamander.

Salan'tol. A proprietary compound of acetone and salicylic acid.

Salbo'rol. Antirheumatic and antiseptic compound of boric acid and salol.

Salbro'malid. Antirheumatic compound of salicylic acid, ammonium bromid, and acetanilid.

Sal'danin. A locally anesthetic alkaloid from *Datura arboreum.*

Sa'lep. Tubers of various orchids: nutritious and demulcent.

Salera'tus. Potassium bicarbonate.

Sal'fene. A proprietary analgesic, antiseptic, and antispasmodic.

Salhyp'none. Benzoylmethylsalicylic ester: antiseptic.

Salicamar' (sal''ik-am-ar'). An antirheumatic and stomachic liquid; a glycerin ester of glycerolsalicylic acid.

Sal'icin (sal'is-in). Tonic and antiperiodic glucosid, $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$, from willow and poplar.

Salicylac'etol (sal-is-il-as'et-ol). Same as *Salacetol.*

Salicylam'id. A yellow germicidal principle, $C_7H_7NO_2$.

Salic'ylate (sal-is'il-āt). Any salt of salicylic acid.

Salic'ylated. Impregnated or charged with salicylic acid.

Salicyl'ic acid (sal-is-il'ik). See *Acid.*

Salic'ylid (sal-is'il-id). An anhydrid of salicylic acid.

Salicylresor'cinol. An analgesic, antipyretic, and antiseptic compound.

Salicylsulpho'nic acid. See *Acid.*

Salicylu'ric acid. Compound of glycol and salicylic acid, obtained from urine after administration of salicylic acid.

Salife'brin. Acetanilid salicylate, $C_{13}H_{11}NO_2$: anodyne and antipyretic.

Sal'ifiable. Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

Salifor'min. Salicylate of formin: a uric-acid solvent.

Saligal'lol. Disalicylate of pyrogallol: used in skin diseases.

Salig'enin (sal-ij'e-nin). A principle, $C_7H_8O_2$, obtainable from salicin: used in rheumatism, typhoid, and malaria.

Salimen'thol. A salicylic-acid ester of menthol; anodyne.

Salim'eter. A hydrometer for determining the strength of saline solutions.

Salinaph'tol. Same as *Betol.*

Sa'line (sa'lin). Salty; of the nature of a salt.

Sal'iphen. Salicyl-phenetidin, a colorless antipyretic substance.

Salipy'rin (sal-ip-i'rin). Antipyrin salicylate, $C_{18}H_{18}N_2O_4$: anodyne and antipyretic.

Salire'tin. Resinous substance, $C_{14}H_{14}O_5$.

Salis'bury treatment (sawlz'ber-e). Treatment of obesity by use of large amounts of beef, codfish, and hot water.

Sal'it. Borneol salicylate: used locally in neuralgia and rheumatism.

Salitan'nol. An antiseptic compound, $C_{14}H_{10}O$.

Salithy'mol (sal-ith-i'mol). Thymol salicylate: anodyne and antipyretic.

Sali'va (sa-li'vah). The fluid secreted by the salivary glands; spittle.

Sal'ivant, Sal'ivatory. Causing an excessive flow of saliva.

Sal'ivary (sal'iv-er-e). Pertaining to the saliva.

Saliva'tion. Excessive discharge of saliva; ptyalism.

Sa'lix (sa'liks). L. for *Willow.*

Sal'lenders. Same as *Malanders.*

Salmon patch (sam'un). Dull red patch formed in cornea in interstitial keratitis.

Salmonel'la. The *Bacillus cholera suis.*

Salmonello'sis. Infested with *Bacillus cholera suis.*

Sal'mon's operation (sah'munz). See *Back-cut of Salmon.*

Sal'ocoll. Phenocoll salicylate: antipyretic and anodyne.

Sal'ol. Phenyl salicylate, $C_{13}H_{10}O_3$: antirheumatic and antipyretic.

Sal'ophen. Acetylparamidol, $C_{14}H_{13}NO_4$: useful in rheumatism.

Salosan'tal. A compound of salol and santal oil: used in gonorrhea, cystitis, and nephritis.

Salpingec'tomy (sal-pin-jek'to-me). Removal of an oviduct or Eustachian tube.

Salpingemphrax'is. Obstruction of an oviduct or of a Eustachian tube.

Salpin'gian (sal-pin'je-an). Pertaining to an oviduct.

Salpin'gion (sal-pin'je-on). A point at the apex of the petrous bone on lower surface.

Salpingi'tis (sal-pin-ji'tis). Inflammation of an oviduct or Eustachian tube. **S. pro'fluens,** a form in which the secretions gather in the tube and are discharged suddenly and profusely.

Salpingocath'eterism. Catheterization of the Eustachian tube.

Salpin'gocele (sal-pin'go-sēl). Hernial protrusion of a Fallopian tube.

Salpingocye'sis. Pregnancy in an oviduct.

Salpingo-oöphorec'tomy. Surgical removal of an oviduct and ovary.

Salpingo-oöphori'tis, Salpingo-ovari'tis. Inflammation of an ovary and oviduct.

Salpingo-oöph'orocele. Hernia containing the ovary and Fallopian tube.

Salpingo-ootheci'tis. Same as *Salpingo-oöphoritis.*

Salpingo-oöthe'cocele. Hernia of the ovary and oviduct.

Salpingo-oöthec'tomy. Same as *Salpingo-oöphorectomy.*

Salpingo-ovariot'omy. Salpingo-oöphorectomy.

Salpin'gopexy. The operation of fixing the Fallopian tube.

Salpingopharyn'geus. The levator palati muscle.

Salpingor'rhaphy. Suture of oviduct to ovary after excision of a portion of the ovary.

Salpingosalpingos'tomy. The operation of implanting a fallopian tube into its fellow.

Salpin'goscope. An instrument for exploring the nasopharynx and Eustachian tube.

Salpingostaphyli'nus. The tensor palati muscle.

Salpingostomat'omy. Resection of the oviduct with the formation of a new abdominal ostium.

Salpingos'tomy (sal-pin-gos'to-me). Formation of an opening to the oviduct.

Salpingot'omy (sal-pin-got'om-e). Surgical incision of oviduct.

Salpingo-ureteros'tomy. The operation of making an anastomosis between the ureter and the fallopian tube.

Salpingysterocye'sis. Pregnancy partly in the oviduct and partly in the uterus.

Sal'pinx. 1. An oviduct. 2. A Eustachian tube.

Salpy'rin (sal-pi'rin). Same as *Salipyrin.*

Salt (sawlt). 1. Sodium chlorid. 2. Any compound of a base or radical and acid; any compound of an acid only a part of whose replaceable hydrogen atoms have been substituted. **S. action,** a reaction produced in the body cells by concentrated solutions of salts circulating in the body. **Basic s.,** any salt with more than the normal proportion of the basic element. **Bay-s.,** common salt from sea-water. **Buffer s.,** a salt in the blood which is able to absorb slight excesses of acid or alkali. **Common s.,** sodium chlorid. **Double s.,** any salt in which the hydrogen atoms of the acid have been replaced by two metals. **Epsom s.,** magnesium sulphate. **S. frog,** Cohnheim's frog; frog from whose vessels all blood has been artificially removed and replaced by a salt solution. **Glauber's s.,** sodium sulphate. **S. glow,** a rubbing of the entire body with moistened salt. It produces a vivid pinkish glow of the skin, and has a gently stimulating tonic effect. **Haloid s.,** any binary compound of a halogen — *i. e.,* of chlorin, iodin, bromin, fluorin, or cyanogen. **Monsel's s.,** iron sulphate: chiefly used as a styptic. **Neutral s.. Normal s.,** one which is neither acid nor basic. **Normal** or **phys-**

iologic s. solution, sodium chlorid (0.6 to 0.75 per cent.) dissolved in water: restorative, and used in physiologic experiments. **Plim'mer's s.**, antimony sodiotartrate: used in trypanosome infection. **Preston s.** See *Smelling s.* **S.-rheum**, chronic eczema. **Rochelle s.**, potassium and sodium tartrate. **Smelling s.**, aromatic ammonium carbonate.

Salta'tion (sal-ta'shun). Dancing.

Sal'tatory spasm. See *Palmus.*

Sal'ter's swing (sawl'terz). A form of sling or swing for suspending a fractured leg.

Saltpe'ter. Potassium nitrate, KNO_3.

Salts. See *Epsom salts, Glauber's salts, Rochelle salts*, under *Salt.*

Sal'ubrin. A proprietary antiseptic substance.

Salu'brious. Conducive to health; wholesome.

Sal'ubrol. An iodoform substitute made by action of bromin on a compound of methylene and antipyrin.

Salu'fer. Sodium silicofluorid: antiseptic and germicide.

Sal'umin. Aluminum salicylate: astringent and disinfectant.

Salun'guene. A salicylic ester salve, used in veterinary practice.

Sal'utary (sal'u-ta-re). Healthful.

Salvar'san. The Ehrlich-Hatta preparation "606": used in the treatment of syphilis. It is a yellowish powder, having the formula $C_{12}H_{12}O_2N_2As_2{\cdot}2HCl$.

Salvarsanna'trium. Sodium salvarsan; a recent salvarsan preparation.

Salvatel'la. A small vein of the dorsum of the hand.

Salve (sahv). A thick ointment or cerate. **Fetron s.**, a salve of 3 to 5 per cent. of anilid of stearic acid with vaselin.

Sal'via (sal've-ah). See *Sage.*

Salyr'gan (sal-er'gan). A proprietary diuretic and antisyphilitic preparation.

Saly'sal. The salicyl ester of salicylic acid: used like the salicylates.

Sambu'cin. A diuretic preparation from sambucus.

Sambu'cus. A genus of shrubs; elder; flowers of various species are sudorific.

Samshiu (sam-shiu'). Chinese spirit distilled from the fermented liquor of boiled rice.

San'ative (san'at-iv). Curative; healing.

Sanat'ogen. A proprietary food preparation of milk casein with sodium glycerophosphate.

San'atol. Thick, brown liquid from carbolic and sulphuric acids: disinfectant and antiseptic.

Sanato'rium. An establishment for the treatment of sick persons, especially a private hospital for convalescents or those who are not extremely ill.

San'atory (san'at-o-re). Conducive of health.

Sand-bath. 1. Use of sand in heating glass vessels. 2. Therapeutic application of hot sand.

Sand-crack. A crack in a horse's hoof, sometimes causing lameness.

Sand-flea. See *Chigo.*

Sand-tumor. Same as *Psammoma.*

San'dal-wood. 1. Wood of *Santalum album*; white sandal-wood: its oil is used like copaiba. 2. The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*; red saunders.

San'darac. The resin of *Callitris quadrivalvis*, an African tree.

Sand'fly. See *Phlebotomus.*

Sane (sān). Sound in mind.

Säng'er's operation (säng'erz). A form of Cesarean section.

Sanguic'olous (sang-gwik'o-lus). Living in the blood.

Sanguifa'cient (sang-gwif-a'shent). Forming blood.

Sanguifica'tion. The conversion of food materials into blood.
Sanguimo'tor, Sanguimo'tory. Pertaining to the circulation of the blood.
San'guinal. A blood-preparation used in anemia.
Sanguina'ria Canaden'sis. A plant, blood-root: the rhizome is used in bronchitis, etc.
Sanguina'rin. An alkaloid from sanguinaria.
San'guine. 1. Abounding in blood. 2. Ardent, hopeful.
Sanguin'eous (san-gwin'e-us). Bloody; abounding in blood.
Sanguin'olent (san-gwin'o-lent). Of a bloody tinge.
Sanguinopoiet'ic. Forming blood.
Sanguire'nal. Pertaining to the blood and the kidneys.
San'guis (sang'gwis). L. for *Blood*.
Sanguisu'ga (sang-gwis-u'gah). A leech.
Sa'nies (sa'ne-ēz). A fetid ichorous discharge containing serum, pus, and blood.
Saniopu'rulent. Partly sanious and partly purulent.
Saniose'rous. Partly sanious and partly serous.
Sa'nious (sa'ne-us). Of the nature of sanies.
Sanita'rium. An incorrect form of the word *Sanatorium*.
San'itary. Promoting, or pertaining to, health.
Sanita'tion. The establishment of conditions favorable to health.
San'ity (san'it-e). Soundness; especially soundness of mind.
Sanmet'to. Proprietary compound of saw-palmetto and santal-oil; used for bladder affections.
Sanocal'cin. Calcium glycerinolactophosphate: used in infectious diseases.
Sanocrys'in. Sodium auric thiosulphate, $Au(S_2O_3)_2Na_3$: used by intravenous and intramuscular injection in tuberculosis.
San'oform. Colorless crystalline substance, di-iodomethyl salicylate: used as a substitute for iodoform.
San'talol. A compound, $C_{15}H_{24}O$, found in oil of santal.
San'talum (san'tal-um). See *Sandal-wood*.
San'tol. 1. A compound, $C_9H_6O_3$, from red saunders. 2. A proprietary sandal-wood preparation for gonorrhea.
San'tolin. A proprietary preparation for urethritis and cystitis.
Santon'ica. Dried flowers of *Artemisia maritima*, levantine wormseed or cina: vermifugal, etc.
San'tonin. A poisonous active principle, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$, from santonica.
Santori'ni's cartilage. The corniculum laryngis. **S.'s duct,** an accessory pancreatic duct. **S.'s fissures,** clefts in the fibrocartilage of the pinna. **S.'s muscle,** the risorius. **S.'s veins,** emissary veins of the head.
San'tyl. Salicylic ester of santalol: used in gonorrhea.
Saphe'na (sa-fe'nah). A saphenous vein
Saphe'nous nerves. Two nerves that accompany each s. vein. **S. opening,** passage in fascia lata for long saphena. **S. veins,** two important veins (long and short s.) of the thigh.
Sap'id (sap'id). Having taste or flavor.
Sa'po (sa'po). L. for *Soap*.
Sapocar'bol. Antiseptic solution of cresol in potassium soap.
Sapocri'nin. The secretion obtained by applying soap to the intestinal mucous membrane.
Sapona'ceous (sa-po-na'shus). Soapy; of soap-like feel or quality.
Saponifica'tion. The conversion of a fat or oil into a soap.
Sapo'nin. A poisonous glucosid, $C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$, from various plants.
Saporif'ic. Producing taste or flavor.
Sapotox'in. Poisonous glucosid found in quillaia bark.
Sap'phism (saf'fizm). Sexual perversion between women; tribadism.

Sapre'mia, Sapræ'mia. Poisoning of blood from entrance of septic products.

Sa'prin. A ptomain, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, of decaying viscera.

Saprodon'tia (sap-ro-don'she-ah). Caries of the teeth.

Sap'rogen. Any saprogenic micro-organism.

Saprogen'ic, Saprog'enous (sa-proj'en-us). 1. Causing putrefaction. 2. Arising from putrefaction.

Sap'rol. Antiseptic mixture of crude cresols in hydrocarbons.

Saproph'ilous. Living on dead matter.

Sap'rophyte (sap'rof-it). A plant organism that grows upon decaying matter.

Saprophyt'ic (sap-rof-it'ik). Of the nature of a saprophyte.

Sapropy'ra, Saproty'phus. Typhus fever.

Saprozo'ic. Living in decayed organic matter.

Sar'cin (sar'sin). Same as *Hypoxanthin*.

Sar'cina (sar'sin-ah). A genus of schizomycetes. **S. ventric'uli,** a variety found in stomach of man and animals.

Sarci'tis (sar-si'tis). Inflammation of muscle-tissue.

Sarco-adeno'ma. Same as *Adenosarcoma*.

Sar'coblast. One of the primitive cells which develop into a muscle-cell.

Sarcocarcino'ma. A mixed sarcoma and carcinoma.

Sar'cocele (sar'ko-sēl). A fleshy swelling of the testis

Sar'cocoll, Sarcocol'la. A gum from Africa and another from Asia: now discarded as medicines.

Sarcocys'tis. A genus of micro-organisms found in the muscles of swine and other animals.

Sar'cocyte (sar'ko-sīt). The middle layer of the ectoplasm or protozoans.

Sar'code (sar'kōd). Same as *Protoplasm*.

Sarcod'ina. The lowest class of protozoa.

Sarco-enchondro'ma. Sarcoma blended with enchondroma.

Sarcogen'ic (sar-ko-jen'ik). Forming flesh.

Sarcog'lia (sar-kog'le-ah). Matter composing the eminences of Doyere.

Sar'coid (sar'koid). Resembling flesh.

Sarcolac'tic acid. See *Acid*.

Sarcolem'ma. Elastic sheath that encloses each fiber of striated muscle.

Sarcol'ogy. The science of the soft tissues of the body.

Sarcol'ysis. Disintegration of the soft tissues.

Sar'colyte (sar'ko-līt). A cell concerned in the disintegration of the soft tissues.

Sarcolyt'ic. Disintegrating flesh.

Sarco'ma (sar-ko'mah), pl. *sarco'mata*. A tumor made up of a substance like the embryonic connective tissue; often highly malignant. **Adipose s.** contains a copious element of fat. **Alveolar s.,** that in which groups of sarcoma-cells are enclosed in alveolar spaces. **Angiolithic s.** Same as *Psammoma*, **Chondrosarcoma,** one which contains cartilaginous elements. **Fibrosarcoma** contains also fibrous tissue. **Giant-celled s.,** a variety named from its containing large multinucleated cells. **Lymphosarcoma,** round-celled s., with the cells in a reticulum. **Melanotic s.,** variety with cells containing melanin. **Myeloid s.** See *Giant-celled s.* **Myxosarcoma,** that which has partly undergone a mucous degeneration. **Osteosarcoma,** a sarcoma involving a bone or containing bony elements. **Round-celled s.,** a variety named from the form of its cells. **Spindle-celled s.,** a form with spindle-shaped cells; recurrent fibroid.

Sarco'matoid. Resembling a sarcoma.

Sarcomato'sis. Condition characterized by development of sarcomata.

Sarcom'atous. Of the nature of, or resembling, a sarcoma.

Sar'comere (sar'ko-mēr). Any one of the segments into which the lines of Krause divide a muscular fibrilla.

Sarcomphal'ocele (sar-kom-fal'o-sēl). Fleshy tumor of the umbilicus.

Sar'coplasm. Interfibrillary matter of striated muscles.

Sar'coplast. An interfibrillar cell of a muscle itself capable of being developed into a muscle.

Sarcopoiet'ic (sar''ko-poi-et'ik). Forming muscle.

Sarcop'tes. A genus of itch-mites or acarids. **S. hom'inis,** the species that produces scabies.

Sarco'sin. A substance, $C_3H_7NO_2$, from the decomposition of caffein and creatin.

Sarco'sis. 1. The presence of multiple fleshy tumors. 2. Abnormal increase of flesh.

Sar'cosome. The darker contractile part of a muscle-fibril.

Sarcosporid'ia. Minute parasites in the muscles of cattle, sheep, and other animals.

Sarcosporidio'sis. Infection with sarcosporidia.

Sarcosto'sis (sar-kos-to'sis). Ossification of fleshy tissue.

Sar'costyle (sar'kos-til). Any one of the fibrillæ of an elementary muscle-fiber.

Sarcotherapeu'tics. Treatment of disease with animal extracts.

Sarcother'apy. Same as *Sarcotherapeutics.*

Sarcot'ic (sar-kot'ik). Producing blood.

Sar'cous (sar'kus). Pertaining to flesh or muscle-tissue. **S. element,** any one of the minute elements into which a sarcostyle may be divided. **S. substance,** porous material of a sarcous element.

Sardon'ic laugh. Same as *Risus sardonicus.*

Sar'kin (sar'kin). Same as *Hypoxanthin.*

Sarsaparil'la. Root of *Smilax officinalis:* alterative and diuretic.

Sar'tian disease (sar'shun). Infectious disease of Turkestan, like oriental boil.

Sarto'rius (sar-to're-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Sas'safras varilfo'lium. Tree of North America; bark of root is an aromatic astringent.

Sat'ellite veins. The veins that accompany certain arteries.

Satellito'sis. A gathering of free cell nuclei around the ganglion cells of the brain cortex in general paresis.

Sat'ellite veins. The veins that accompany certain arteries.

Sat'urated compound. A compound that has all the chemical affinities of its elements satisfied.

Satura'tion. The state of a solvent when it holds in solution all it can possibly contain.

Sat'urnine. Pertaining to, or produced by, lead.

Sat'urnism (sat'ern-izm). Lead-poisoning.

Satyri'asis. Excessive venereal impulse in the male.

Satyroma'nia (sat''ir-o-ma'ne-ah). Same as *Satyriasis.*

Sau'erbruch's cabinet. A cabinet within which the air-pressure can be increased or diminished: used in chest operations, the patient's head being outside the cabinet and his body and the surgeon within it.

Saun'ders, red (sahn'derz). Wood of *Santalum rubrum;* a staining agent.

Saurider'ma. A variety of ichthyosis.

Sau'ridon. A disinfectant substance distilled from fossil shells.

Saurio'sis (saw-re-o'sis). Darier's disease.

Sau'sage poison (saw'sej). Same as *Allantotoxicon.*

Sa'vill's disease. An epidemic skin-disease with papular rash.

Sa'vin. The shrub *Juniperus sabina*, whose oil is a poisonous emmenagogue.

Saviot'ti's canals. Artificially formed slits between glandular cells of pancreas.

Sa'vory. Having an agreeable taste or odor.

Saw. Cutting instrument with a toothed or serrated edge. **Adam's s.**, a small saw for osteotomy. **Butcher's s.**, one in which the blade can be set at various angles. **Chain-saw,** one in which the teeth are set in links, the saw being moved by pulling upon one or the other handle. **Crown s.**, a form of trephine. **Gigli's s.**, a wire with saw teeth for cutting bone. **Hemp s.**, a hempen cord used in cutting soft tissues. **Hey's s.**, a very small saw for enlarging orifices in bones. **S.-palmetto,** the palm *Serenoa serrulatta:* diuretic, sedative, analeptic. **String s.**, a string used in cutting esophageal strictures.

Saxif'ragrant. Dissolving or crushing calculi.

Sax'ol. A proprietary liquid paraffin.

Sayre's jacket (sairz). A plaster-of-Paris jacket worn in Pott's disease.

$SbCl_3$. Antimony trichlorid.

Sb_2O_5. Antimonic oxid.

Sb_4O_6. Antimonious oxid.

Scab. The crust of a superficial sore.

Sca'bies. Itch; contagious skin-disease due to the itch-mite *Sarcoptes scabiei.*

Scabri'ties (ska-brish'e-ez). Scabby or rough state.

Sca'la (ska'lah). L. for *Staircase; ladder.* **S. me'dia,** space in ear between membrane of Reisser and membrana basilaris. **S. tym'pani,** part of spiral canal below the lamina spiralis. **S. vestib'uli,** part of spiral canal above the lamina spiralis.

Scald (skawld). A burn caused by a hot liquid or hot moist vapor. **S.-head,** a crusty disease of the scalp, as favus.

Sca'lene tubercle (ska'lēn). Same as *Lisfranc's tubercle.*

Scale'nus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Sca'ler. A dental instrument for removing calculus and tartar from the teeth.

Scall (skawl). A crusty disease, as of the scalp.

Scal'ma. A contagious febrile disease of horses marked by coughing, difficult breathing, and fever.

Scalp. The hairy part of the head.

Scal'pel. A straight knife with convex edge.

Scal'priform. Shaped like a chisel.

Scal'prum (skal'prum). A raspatory or xyster.

Sca'ly (ska'le). Characterized by scales.

Scam'mony. Resinous exudate from root of *Convolvulus scammonia; scammonia:* purgative.

Scan'ning utterance. Separation of spoken syllables by decided pauses.

Scaphocephal'ic, Scaphoceph'alous. Having a boat-shaped or keeled head.

Sca'phoid (ska'foid). Shaped like a boat. **S. abdomen.** See *Abdomen.* **S. bone,** a boat-shaped bone of the carpus and of the tarsus.

Scaphoidi'tis. Inflammation of the scaphoid bone.

Scap'ula. The shoulder; flat triangular bone behind the shoulder

Scapulal'gia (skap-u-lal'je-ah). Pain in the scapula.

Scap'ular. Of, or pertaining to, the scapula.

Scap'ulary. A shoulder-bandage bifurcated in front.

Scapulec'tomy. Excision of the scapula.

Scapuloclavic'ular. Pertaining to the scapula and the clavicle.

Scap'ulopexy. The operation of fixing the scapula to the ribs.

Scapulothorac'ic. Pertaining to the scapula and the thorax.

Scar (skahr). Same as *Cicatrix.*

Scarf-skin. The epidermis or cuticle.

Scarifica'tion. The making of small superficial incisions.

Scar'ificator. An instrument for scarifying.

Scarlati'na. Acute contagious fever with scarlet erythema; scarlet fever. **S. angino'sa,** s. with severe throat-symptoms.

Scarlat'inal. Pertaining to, or due to, scarlatina.

Scarlatin'iform, Scarlat'inoid. Resembling scarlatina.

Scar'let fever. Same as *Scarlatina.*

Scarlet-R. A dye used in the differential staining of fat.

Scar'pa's fascia. Part of deep layer of superficial abdominal fascia crossing Poupart's ligament. **S.'s foramen,** passage in upper jaw-bone for nasopalatine nerve. **S.'s liquor.** Same as *Endolymph.* **S.'s membrane,** membrane that closes the fenestra rotunda. **S.'s triangle,** triangle bounded by inner edge of sartorius, Poupart's ligament, and outer edge of adductor longus.

Scatacra'tia (skat-ak-ra'she-ah). Incontinence of feces.

Scate'mia. Intestinal toxemia.

Sca'tol. Same as *Skatol.*

Scatol'ogy. Study and analysis of the feces.

Scatoph'agy (ska-tof'aj-e). The eating of dung.

Scatos'copy. Diagnostic examination of the feces.

Scav'enger-cells. Lymph-cells of neuroglia believed to aid in removing effete matter.

Sclal'gia (ske-lal'je-ah). Pain in the leg.

Scha'cher's ganglion (shah'kerz). The ciliary ganglion.

Schacho'wa's spiral tube (shah-ko'vahz). Spiral part of a uriniferous tubule.

Schede's method (shēdz'). Treatment of necrosis of bone by removing dead bone and keeping the cavity filled with an aseptic clot.

Schee'le's green (ska'lez). Copper arsenite, $Cu_2As_2O_5$.

Schemat'ic eye (ske-mat'ik). A diagram or model of the eye.

Scherlie'vo (skār-le-a'vo). A contagious disorder formerly prevalent in Austria.

Scheur'len's bacillus (shur'lenz). A bacillus of carcinoma.

Schick reaction or **test** (shēk). See under *Reaction.*

Schindyle'sis (skin-dil-e'sis). An articulation in which one bone is received into a cleft in another.

Schis'tasis. A splitting; specifically, any congenital split condition of the body.

Schistoce'lia. Congenital fissure of the abdomen.

Schistoceph'alus. A fetus born with a cleft head.

Schistocor'mus. A monster fetus in which the trunk is cleft.

Schis'tocyte. A blood-corpuscle undergoing segmentation.

Schistocyto'sis. Accumulation of schistocytes in the blood.

Schistoglos'sia (skis-to-glos'e-ah). Cleft tongue.

Schistom'elus. A monster fetus with a cleft limb.

Schistoproso'pia. Congenital fissure of the face.

Schistoproso'pus. Fetus born with a cleft face.

Schistor'rhachis. Same as *Spina bifida.*

Schistoso'ma. A genus of trematode parasites or flukes. **S. hæmato'bium,** a parasite of tropical countries found in dilatation of veins, especially the cystic vein, causing irritability of the bladder, hematuria, and dysentery. **S. japon'icum,** the Asiatic blood-fluke. **S. manso'ni,** a species found in the feces.

Schistosomi'asis (skis-to-so-mi'as-is). Infestation with Schistosoma.

Schistoso'mus. A fetus with a fissured abdomen.

Schistotho'rax. Fissure of the chest or sternum.

Schizax'on. An axon which is divided into two nearly equal branches.

Schiz'ocyte (shiz'o-sīt). Same as *Schistocyte.*

Schizocyto'sis. Same as *Schistocytosis.*

Schiz'oid (shiz'oid). Resembling schizophrenia: a term applied to the shut in, unsocial introspective type of personality.

Schizomyce'tes. Group of plant micro-organisms to which the bacteria or microbes belong.

Schizomyco'sis. Any disease due to the presence of schizomycetes.

Schi'zont (ski'zont). One of the developmental forms of a protozoan.

Schizophre'nia. Dementia præcox.

Schizophren'ic. Pertaining to or affected with schizophrenia.

Schizophreno'sis. Any disease of the dementia præcox group.

Schizothe'mia. A mental condition in which the patient interrupts an argument by reminiscences.

Schizotrich'ia (ski-zo-trik'e-ah). Splitting of the hairs at the ends.

Schlammfie'ber. A disease seen in children in flooded districts of Breslau in 1891.

Schlemm's canal. A minute annular vein at junction of sclera and cornea. **S.'s ligament,** two ligamentous bands of the capsule of the shoulder-joint.

Schneider'ian membrane. The mucous membrane that lines the nasal cavity.

Schön'lein's disease. See *Purpura rheumatica.*

Schott treatment. Treatment of heart-disease by medicated baths and exercise.

Schrä'ger's lines (shra'gerz). Lines on the dentin of the teeth.

Schuel'ler's glands. The urethral glands.

Schultze's granule masses. Collections of blood-plaques in the blood. **S.'s primitive fibrillæ,** minute fibrillæ into which the axis-cylinder of a nerve sometimes divides.

Schwann's sheath. Same as *Neurilemma.* **S.'s white substance.** Same as *Myelin,* first definition.

Schweinfurth's green. Copper aceto-arsenite.

Schwelle (shwel'eh). Ger. for *Threshold.*

Sciage (se-ahzh'). A sawing process in massage.

Sci'agram, Sci'agraph, etc. See *Skiagram, Skiagraph,* etc.

Sciat'ic (si-at'ik). Pertaining to the ischium.

Sciat'ica (si-at'ik-ah). Neuralgia and neuritis of the sciatic nerve.

Sciero'pia. Defect of vision in which objects appear in a shadow.

Scil'la (sil'lah). L. for *Squill.*

Scillipic'rin. A diuretic principle from squill.

Scillitox'in. A diuretic principle from squill.

Scintil'lascope. Same as *Spintharíscope.*

Scintilla'tion. Sensation of sparks before the eyes.

Scir'rhoid. Like, or resembling, scirrhus.

Scirrho'ma. Same as *Scirrhus.*

Scirrhosar'ca (skir-o-sar'kah). Same as *Scleroderma.*

Scir'rhous (skir'rus). Of the nature of scirrhus.

Scir'rhus (skir'rus). Hard cancer with predominance of connective tissue.

Scis'sor-leg (siz'zer). A crossing of the legs from deformity.

Scle'ra (skle'rah). Same as *Sclerotic coat.*

Scleradeni'tis. Inflammation and hardening of a gland.

Scle'ral (skle'ral). Pertaining to the sclera.

Sclerecta'sia. A bulging state of the sclera.

Sclerecto-iridec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the sclera and of the iris for glaucoma.

Sclerec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the sclera.

Sclere'ma. Same as *Scleroderma.* **S. neonato'rum,** a disease of early infancy with hardening and tightness of the skin.

Scleri'asis (skle-ri'as-is). Same as *Scleroderma.*

Scleririt'omy. Incision of the sclera and iris in anterior staphyloma.

Scleritis (skle-rī'tis). Inflammation of the sclera.

Scleroblaste'ma. The embryonic tissue which enters into the formation of bone.

Scleroblastem'ic. Pertaining to, or formed from, scleroblastema.

Sclerocat'aract (skle-ro-kat'ar-akt). A hard cataract.

Sclerochoroidi'tis. Inflammation of the sclera and choroid.

Sclerocor'nea. The sclera and choroid considered as one.

Sclerodactyl'ia. Scleroderma of the fingers and toes.

Scleroder'ma. Disease in which the skin or a part of it becomes hard, rigid, and thickened. **S. neonato'rum.** Same as *Sclerema neonatorum.*

Sclerodermi'tis. Inflammation and hardening of the skin.

Sclerog'enous. Producing a hard tissue or material.

Scleroiri'tis. Inflammation of the sclera and iris.

Sclerokerati'tis. Inflammation of the sclera and cornea.

Sclerokeratoiri'tis. Inflammation of the sclera, cornea, and iris.

Sclero'ma (skle-ro'mah). See *Sclerosis.*

Scle'romere (skle'ro-mēr). A segment of the skeletal system.

Scleromu'cin. A slimy, active principle from ergot.

Scleronyx'is. Paracentesis, or puncture of the sclera.

Sclero-oophori'tis. Sclerosing inflammation of the ovary.

Sclerophthal'mia. State in which sclera encroaches upon the cornea, so that only a portion of the latter remains clear.

Scleropro'tein. Same as *Albuminoid.*

Sclerosarco'ma. A firm, fleshy variety of epulis.

Scle'rosed. Affected with sclerosis; hardened.

Sclero'sing. Undergoing or causing sclerosis.

Sclero'sis. Induration with hypertrophy of connective tissue. **Alzheimer's s.,** hyaline degeneration of the smaller blood-vessels. **Amyotrophic lateral s.,** disease which affects lateral columns and anterior gray matter of cord. **Arterial s.,** sclerosis or hardening of the arteries. **Diffuse s.,** that which extends through a large part of brain and cord. **Disseminated s.,** form with many sclerotic patches dispersed through brain and cord. **Insular s.,** that occurring in separate patches. **Lateral s., primary,** affects especially the crossed pyramidal tracts. **Multiple s.,** sclerosis of brain and cord occurring in scattered patches. **Vascular s.** See *Arteriosclerosis.*

Scleroskel'eton. Part of bony skeleton formed by ossification in ligaments, fasciæ, and tendons.

Sclerosteno'sis (skle-ro-sten-o'sis). Hardening with contraction.

Scleros'toma. A genus of nematode worms.

Scleros'tomy. Formation of an opening through the sclera for the relief of glaucoma.

Scle'rothrix. Abnormal hardness and dryness of the hair.

Sclerot'ic. Hard; affected with sclerosis. **S. acid,** one of the active principles of ergot. **S. coat,** the membrane which, with the cornea, forms the external coat of the eye.

Sclerot'ica (skle-rot'ik-ah). Same as *Sclerotic coat.*

Scleroticec'tomy. Excision of a part of the sclera.

Scleroticochoroidi'tis. Same as *Sclerochoroiditis.*

Scleroticonyx'is (skle-rot-ik-o-niks'is). Same as *Scleronyxis.*

Scleroticopunc'ture. Puncture of the sclera.

Scleroticot'omy (skle-rot-ik-ot'om-e). Incision of the sclera.

Sclerotī'tis (skle-ro-tī'tis). Same as *Scleritis.*

Sclero'tium. Hard mass formed by certain fungi, as ergot.

Scle'rotome. 1. An instrument used in sclerotomy. 2. A mass of tissue in the embryo which develops into skeleton.

Sclerot'omy (skle-rot'o-me). Surgical incision of the sclera.
Scolecol'ogy. Same as *Helminthology.*
Scolec'tomy (sko-lek'to-me). Appendicectomy.
Scoledocos'tomy (sko-led-o-kos'to-me). See *Appendicostomy.*
Sco'lex, pl. *sco'lices.* A larval stage of cestode parasites.
Scoliom'eter. Apparatus for measuring curves.
Scoliorachit'ic. Both scoliotic and rachitic.
Scoliosiom'etry. Measurement of spinal curvature.
Scolio'sis. Lateral curvature of spinal column.
Scoliot'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, scoliosis.
Scolop'sia. A suture between two bones that allows motion upon each other.
Scoop (skoop). A spoon-shaped instrument for clearing out cavities.
Scopa'rius. Tops of *Cytisus scoparius,* or broom: diuretic and cathartic.
Scopolam'in, Scopo'lein. Poisonous mydriatic alkaloid from plants of the genus *Scopolia,* etc.
Scopole'in. A mydriatic and sedative alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, from plants of genus *Scopo'lia, Duboi'sia,* and *Atro'pa.*
Scopopho'bia. Morbid dread of being seen.
Scoracra'tia (sko-rak-ra'she-ah). Involuntary defecation.
Scorbu'tic. Pertaining to, or affected with, scurvy.
Scor'butus (skor'bu-tus). L. for *Scurvy.*
Scordine'mia. Yawning and stretching, occurring as a preliminary symptom in infectious disease.
Scorete'mia, Scoreta'mia. Auto-intoxication from absorption of putrescent matter from the intestine.
Scotodin'ia. Vertigo with headache and dimness of vision.
Scot'ogram, Scot'ograph. Same as *Skiagram.*
Scotog'raphy. Same as *Skiagraphy.*
Scoto'ma. 1. A blind or partly blind area in the visual field. 2. Appearance as of dark, vanishing, cloudy patches before the eyes. **Absolute s.,** area in the visual field as to which the eye is absolutely blind. **Annular s., Ring-s.,** zone of scotoma which surrounds the center of the visual field. **Central s.,** limited to a part of visual field corresponding to macula lutea. **Color-s.,** color-blindness as to a part of the visual field. **Flittering s.,** variety with serrate margins, and usually producing an extensive defect. Same as *Trichopsia.* **Negative s.,** one due to lesion of retina, and not perceptible to the patient. **Positive s.,** one which appears to the patient as a dark spot. **Relative s.,** scotoma in which perception of light is impaired, but not lost. **Scintillating s.** See *Teichopsia.*
Scoto'magraph. Instrument for recording a scotoma.
Scotom'atous. Pertaining to, or affected with, scotoma.
Scotom'eter. Instrument for measuring scotomata.
Scotopho'bia. Morbid fear of darkness.
Scoto'pia. The adjustment of the eye for darkness.
Scotos'copy. Same as *Skiascopy.*
Scotother'apy. Treatment of disease by exclusion of light-rays.
Scours, white, Diarrhea in calves shortly after birth.
Scrat'ches. Eczematous inflammation of the feet of a horse.
Screa'tus. Paroxysmal attacks of hawking.
Scriv'eners' palsy. Same as *Writers' Cramp.*
Scrobic'ulate. Marked with pits; pitted.
Scrobic'ulus cor' dis. Pit of the stomach; precordial depression.
Scrof'ula. Tuberculous disease of lymphatic glands and of bone, with slowly suppurating abscesses.
Scrof'ulide, Scrof'uloderm. Any skin-disease of scrofulous nature.
Scrofulo'sis (skrof-u-lo'sis). The scrofulous diathesis.

Scrof'ulous. Afflicted with, or of the nature of, scrofula.
Scro'tal (skro'tal). Pertaining to the scrotum.
Scrotec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the scrotum.
Scroti'tis (skro-ti'tis). Inflammation of the scrotum.
Scro'tocele (skro'to-sēl). Scrotal hernia.
Scro'tum. The pouch which contains the testicles.
Scru'ple. Twenty grains apothecaries' weight; symbol, ℈.
Sculte'tus's bandage. A many-tailed bandage with overlapping flaps.
Scurf. Dandruff; branny substance of epidermic origin.
Scur'vy. A disease like purpura, due to improper food. **S. of the Alps,** pellagra.
Scute. A bony plate separating the upper part of the tympanic cavity from the mastoid cells.
Scutella'ria. A genus of labiate herbs. **S. lateriflo'ra,** or skullcap, is a safe nervine.
Scu'tiform (sku'tif-orm). Shaped like a shield.
Scu'tulum (sku'chu-lum), pl. *scu'tula.* A favus crust.
Scu'tum. The thyreoid cartilage.
Scyb'ala (sib'al-ah). Plural of *scybalum.*
Scyb'alous (sib'al-us). Of the nature of a scybalum.
Scyb'alum (sib'al-um), pl. *scyb'ala.* A hard mass of fecal matter.
Scy'phoid (si'foid). Shaped like a cup or goblet.
Scyth'ian disease (sith'e-an). Male sexual perversion, with atrophy of external genitalia.
Scyti'tis (si-ti'tis). Same as *Dermatitis.*
Scytoblaste'ma. The rudimentary skin.
Scytoblaste'sis. The condition of having a rudimentary skin.
Search'er. A sound used in searching for stone in the bladder.
Seasick'ness. Nausea and malaise caused by the motion of a vessel.
Sea-tangle. Sea-weed, *Laminaria:* used as a tent.
Seat-worm. Same as *Oxyuris.*
Seba'ceous (se-ba'shus). Pertaining to, or secreting, sebum.
Sebastoma'nia (se-bas-to-ma'ne-ah). Religious insanity.
Sebiagog'ic (seb-e-ag-oj'ik). Producing fatty or sebaceous matter.
Sebif'erous (se-bif'er-us). Same as *Sebiparous.*
Sebip'arous. Secreting or producing sebum.
Seb'olite, Seb'olith. Calculus in a sebaceous gland.
Seborrha'gia (seb-o-ra'je-ah). Same as *Seborrhea.*
Seborrhe'a, Seborrhœ'a. Disease marked by excessive discharge from the sebaceous glands, forming greasy scales on the body. **S. capillit'ii,** s. of the scalp. **S. congesti'va.** Same as *Lupus erythematosus.* **S. cor'poris,** that which affects the trunk. **S. fa'ciei,** affects the face. **S. ni'gra, S. ni'gricans,** s. with dark-colored crusts. **S. oleo'sa,** form marked with excessive oiliness of the skin, chiefly about the nose and forehead. **S. sic'ca,** commonest form of s., characterized by formation of brownish-gray scales.
Seborrhe'ic, Seborrho'ic. Affected with seborrhea.
Seborrhe'id. A seborrheic eruption.
Se'bum. 1. A greasy secretion which lubricates the skin and is secreted by the sebaceous glands. 2. Suet.
Secaco'rin. A preparation of the active principles of ergot.
Seca'le. L. for *Rye.* **S. cornu'tum.** Same as *Ergot.*
Sec'alin. An active principle, $N(CH_3)_3$, from ergot.
Secalintox'in. A principle derivable from ergot.
Sec'alose. A carbohydrate obtainable from ergot of rye.
Secer'nent. An organ which separates matter from the blood.
Seclu'sion of the pupil. Posterior annular synechia.
Sec'ond intention. See under *Healing.*

Sec'ond pair of nerves. The optic nerves.

Sec'ondary. Following another; not first in order or importance.

Secre'ta. The secretions.

Secre'tagogue (se-kre'tag-og). Causing a flow of secretion.

Secre'tin. A preparation from the duodenal mucosa of a fasting animal: said to stimulate the secretion of pancreatic juice and bile.

Secre'tion (se-kre'shun). The process of separating various substances from the blood; also, any substance thus separated. **Antilytic s.,** saliva secreted by the submaxillary gland with nerves intact, as distinguished from that secreted when the nerve is divided. **External s.,** one that is discharged upon the external or internal surface of the body. **Internal s.,** a secretion that is not discharged by a duct from the body, but is given off into the blood and lymph, taking an important part in metabolism. Such secretions are furnished by the thyroid, the spleen, the adrenals, the testicles, the pituitary body, etc. Those that excite metabolic processes are hormones, those that depress are chalones or colyones. See *Endocrine.* **Paralytic s.,** secretion from a gland after paralysis or division of its nerve.

Secretodermato'sis. Derangement of secreting function of the skin.

Secre'togogue (se-kre'to-gog). Stimulating secretion.

Secreto-inhib'itory. Causing decreased secretion.

Secretomo'tory. Stimulating secretion.

Se'cretory. Pertaining to secretion.

Secta'rian. A practitioner of medicine who "follows a dogma, tenet, or principle based on the authority of its promulgator to the exclusion of demonstration and practice" (Judicial Council A. M. A.).

Sec'tile. Capable of being cut.

Sec'tion. 1. An act of cutting. 2. A cut surface. **Abdominal s.,** laparotomy. **Cesarean s.,** the operation of delivering a fetus by incision through the abdominal wall and uterus. It is done when delivery by the natural passages is impossible or dangerous. When performed after death of the mother it is called *postmortem cesarean s.* **Frontal s.,** a cut made through the body or a part of the body transversely from right to left. **Perineal s.,** external urethrotomy. **Pitres' s's,** a series of six transverse sections made through the brain. **Saemisch's s.,** a surgical operation for the relief of corneal complications. **Sagittal s.,** a cut in a dorsoventral or anteroposterior direction through the body or a part of it. **Serial s.,** a histologic section made in a consecutive order and so arranged for the purpose of microscopical examination. **Sigaultian s.,** symphysiotomy. **Vaginal s.,** incision through the vaginal wall into the abdominal cavity.

Sec'tion. 1. An act of cutting. 2. A cut surface.

Section'ing (sek-shun'ing). The cutting of thin sections of tissue for the microscope.

Sec'tor. The area of a circle included between an arc and the radii bounding it.

Secto'rial (sek-to're-al). Cutting.

Secun'dæ vi'æ. The lacteals and blood-vessels.

Secundigrav'ida. A woman with child the second time.

Secun'dines (se-kun'dinz). Same as *Afterbirth.*

Secundip'ara. A woman who has borne two children.

Secun'dum ar'tem. In an approved or professional manner.

Sed'atin. 1. Valerylphenetidin. 2. Antipyrin.

Seda'tion. The production of a sedative effect.

Sed'ative. 1. Allaying activity and excitement. 2. A remedy that allays excitement. **Cardiac s.,** a drug that decreases the force of the heart. **Nervous s.,** a hypnotic.

Sed'entary. Sitting; of inactive habits.

Sed'iment. A precipitate formed spontaneously.
Sedimenta'tion. Act of causing the deposit of sediment, as by a centrifugal machine.
Sedimenta'tor. A centrifugal machine.
Sed'litz powders. See *Seidlitz powders.*
Seed (sēd). See *Semen.*
Seg'ment. A part cut off or demarcated.
Segmen'tal. Forming a segment; undergoing segmentation.
Segmenta'tion. Division into similar parts. **S.-cavity.** Same as *Blastocœle.* **S.-nucleus,** nucleus of one fertilized ovum formed by the blending of sperm-nucleus and egg-nucleus. **S.-sphere.** Same as *Blastomere.*
Seg'regator. An instrument for securing the urine from either ureter separately.
Se'guin's signal symptom. Involuntary contraction of muscles occurring just before an epileptic attack.
Sei'delin bodies (sī'del-in). See under *Body.*
Seid'litz powders. Aperient effervescing powders.
Seisesthe'sia. Same as *Seismesthesia.*
Seismesthe'sia. Tactile perception of vibrations in a liquid or aerial medium.
Seismother'apy. Treatment of disease by mechanical vibration.
Sei'zure (se'zhur). A sudden attack of a disease.
Self-abuse. Masturbation.
Self-diges'tion. Same as *Auto-digestion.*
Self-lim'ited disease. Any disease that runs a limited and definite course.
Self-pollu'tion. Masturbation.
Self-suspen'sion. Suspension of the body by the head and axillæ for the purpose of stretching the vertebral column.
Sel'la tur'cica. Same as *Pituitary fossa.*
Sel'landers. Eczema at the bend of the hock of a horse's foot.
Sel'lar (sel'ar) Pertaining to the sella turcica.
Sel'tzers water, Seltz'er water. An effervescent mineral water.
Semeiog'raphy, Semeiol'ogy. Same as *Symptomatology.*
Semeiot'ic. Pertaining to symptoms.
Semeiot'ics (se-mi-ot'iks). Same as *Symptomatology.*
Sem'el (sem'el). L. for *Once.*
Semelin'cident. Affecting a person only once.
Se'men. 1. A seed. 2. Liquid secreted by the testes and discharged in copulation. **S. con'tra.** Same as *Santonica.*
Semenu'ria. Discharge of semen in the urine.
Semicanal'. A trench or furrow open at one side.
Semicir'cular canals. The three passages forming back part of the ear.
Semico'ma (sem-e-ko'mah). Mild coma from which the patient may be aroused.
Semico'matose (sem-e-ko'mat-ōs). In a condition of semicoma.
Semiflex'ion. Position of a limb midway between flexion and extension.
Semilu'nar. Of a half-moon shape. **S. bone,** the second bone of the first row of wrist, counting from the thumb side. **S. ganglion,** a large nerve-ganglion of the abdominal cavity. **S. lobe,** the most backward of the two lobes on the upper cerebellar surface. **S. valve,** the valve of the aorta and pulmonary artery.
Semimembrano'sus. See *Muscles, Table of.*
Sem'inal. Pertaining to the semen.
Semina'tion. Introduction of semen into the uterus.
Seminif'erous. Producing or carrying semen.
Semino'ma. A tumor of the seminal vesicle.
Seminor'mal solution. One having half as much of a reagent as the normal solution.

Semiot'ic. Same as *Semeiotic.*

Semipar'asite. An organism having moderate infectiousness for living tissue.

Semiper'meable. Permitting the passage of certain molecules and hindering that of others.

Semiprone' posture. Same as *Sims's position.*

Se'mis. L. for *Half;* abbreviated to *ss.*

Semisidera'tion. Hemiplegia.

Semiso'por. Same as *Semeiotic.*

Semispina'lis muscles. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Semisul'cus. A depression which, with an adjacent one, forms a sulcus.

Semisupina'tion. A position half-way toward supination.

Semitendino'sus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Sen'ecin. An alkaloid from *Senecio.*

Sene'cio. A genus of plants used in medicine.

Sen'ega. Root of *Polygala senega:* diuretic and expectorant.

Sen'egin. The active principle of senega.

Senes'cence (sen-es'ens). Condition of growing old.

Se'nile. Pertaining to old age. **S. gangrene.** See *Gangrene.*

Se'nilism. Premature old age.

Senil'ity. Feebleness of body and mind incident to old age.

Se'nium. Old age.

Sen'na. Leaflets of various species of *Cassia:* cathartic.

Senn's bone-plates. Disks of decalcified bone: used in intestinal surgery.

Seno'pia. Return of the visual power of old people to that of their youth.

Sensa'tion. An impression conveyed by an afferent nerve to the sensorium commune.

Sense. A faculty by which conditions or properties of things are perceived. **S.-body,** a peripheral sense-organ. **S.-capsule,** a cup-like receptacle of a peripheral sense-organ. **S.-epithelium,** epithelium with specialized function of sensation. **Muscular s.,** sense by which muscular movement is perceived. **S.-organ,** the peripheral termination of a sensory nerve. **S.-shock,** condition like effect of a blow in hysteric persons on awaking from sleep.

Sensibilatrice (sen-se-be-lat-rēs'). Same as *Amboceptor.*

Sensibil'in. A substance formed in the body as a reaction against the first injection of a protein in anaphylaxis.

Sensibilin'ogen. Same as *Sensibilisinogen.*

Sensibil'isin. Same as *Anaphylactin.*

Sensibilisin'ogen. Same as *Allergen.*

Sensibil'ity. Capacity for perception or feeling. **Bone s.,** pallesthesia. **Deep s.,** the sensibility to pressure and movement which exists after the skin area is made completely anesthetic. **Epicritic s.,** the sensibility to gentle stimulations which furnishes the means for making fine discriminations of touch and temperature. This sensibility exists in the skin only. **Mesoblastic s.** Same as *Deep s.* **Palmesthetic s.,** the sensibility of the skin to sensations of vibration, as a tuning-fork applied to the skin. **Protopathic s.,** the sensibility to strong stimulations of pain and temperature which is low in degree and poorly localized. Such sensibility exists in the skin and in the viscera, and acts as a defensive agency against pathologic changes in the tissues. **Recurrent s.,** sensibility exhibited in the anterior root of a spinal nerve when the distal portion is stimulated after division. **Somesthetic s.,** bodily consciousness; the sensory consciousness of bodily movements: the sensibility of the somatic sensory receptors. **Splanchnesthetic s.,** the consciousness or sensibility dependent on the splanchnic receptors.

Sensibiliza'tion. 1. The act of making more sensitive. 2. Same as *Sensitization*.

Sen'sibilizer. Same as *Amboceptor*.

Sen'sible. Appreciable by the senses; perceptible.

Sensif'erous. Transmitting sensations.

Sensig'enous (sen-sij'en-us). Producing sensory impressions.

Sensim'eter. An instrument for measuring the degree of sensitiveness of various areas of the body.

Sensitin'ogen. A general term for the antigens which have a sensitizing effect on the body.

Sensiti'zin. Same as *Anaphylactogen*.

Sen'sitive. Able to receive or transmit a sensation; capable of feeling, or of responding to, a stimulus.

Sensitiza'tion. The rendering of a cell sensitive to the action of a complement by the action of an amboceptor.

Sen'sitized (sen'sit-izd). Rendered sensitive. **S. vaccine.** See under *Vaccine*.

Sensitom'eter. An apparatus for measuring the penetrating power of light rays.

Sensomo'bile. Moving in response to a stimulus.

Sensomo'tor. Both sensory and motor.

Sensoparal'ysis. Paralysis of the sensory nerves of a part.

Senso'rial. Pertaining to the sensorium.

Sensorimo'tor. Both sensory and motor.

Senso'rium. Any sensory nerve-center. **S. commu'ne,** part of cerebral cortex that receives and co-ordinates all the impulses sent to individual nerve-centers.

Sen'sory (sen'so-re). Pertaining to, or subserving, sensation. **S. amusia.** See *Amusia*. **S. aphasia.** See *Aphasia*. **S. crossway,** posterior portion of internal capsule of the brain. **S. decussation,** the superior pyramidal decussation in the oblongata. **S. epilepsy,** epilepsy in which the convulsions are replaced by delusions of sense and by hallucinations.

Sen'tient (sen'she-ent). Able to feel; sensitive.

Sep'arator, Sep'aratory. A device for effecting a separation.

Sepidogen'esis. The production of septic conditions.

Se'pium (se'pe-um). Cuttle-fish bone.

Sep'sin. A poisonous ptomain from animal matter and decaying yeast.

Sep'sis. Poisoning by putrefying material. **Intestinal s.,** a poisoning from eating damaged foods. **S. len'ta,** infection with *Streptococcus vir'idans*, producing symptoms of a low infection ending in chronic endocarditis. **Puerperal s.,** sepsis occurring after childbirth.

Sepsom'eter. Instrument for detecting organic matter in the air.

Sep'tal (sep'tal). Pertaining to a septum.

Sep'tan. Recurring every seventh (sixth) day.

Septec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the nasal septum.

Septe'mia, Septæ'mia (sep-te'me-ah). Same as *Septicemia*.

Sep'tic. Produced by, or due to, putrefaction.

Septice'mia, Septicæ'mia. A morbid condition due to presence of pathogenic bacteria and the associated poisons in the blood. Called also *septic infection* and *septemia*. **Apoplectiform s. of fowls,** a septicemia of fowls marked by apoplectiform symptoms and caused by the *Streptococ'cus gallina'rum*. **Bronchopulmonary s.,** septicemia from the aspiration of infected wound secretions into the trachea in operations on the larynx. **Bruce's s.,** Malta fever. **Cryptogenic s.,** a septicemia in which the focus of infection is not evident during life. **Fowl s.,** a disease of fowls caused by the *Spiril'lum (vib'rio) metschnikov'vii*, marked by diarrhea, hyperemia of the alimentary canal, and the presence of a blood-tinged yellowish liquid in the

small intestine. **Hemorrhagic s.,** septicemia produced in animals by the *Bacil'lus cuniculici'dus* and its varieties; marked by hemorrhages, with local edema, infectious pleuropneumonia, and intestinal lesions. **S. hæmorrhag'ica bubalo'rum.** Same as *barbone*. **Lymphovenous s.,** infection of the deep cellular planes of the body. **Sputum-s.,** s. caused by inoculations of some bacterium of the sputum.

Septice'mic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, septicemia.

Sep'ticin. Mixture of hexylamin and amylamin from putrid flesh.

Septicophlebi'tis. Inflammation of veins from septic poisoning.

Septicopye'mia. Septicemia combined with pyemia.

Septif'erous. Transmitting septic poisoning.

Sep'tile (sep'til). Of, or pertaining to, a septum.

Septimetri'tis. Septic inflammation of uterus.

Septip'ara. A woman pregnant for the seventh time.

Septiv'alent. Able to combine with or replace seven hydrogen atoms.

Septom'eter. 1. Apparatus for measuring the thickness of the nasal septum. 2. Instrument for ascertaining amount of septic matter in the air.

Sep'tone. A pathogenic ferment from septic matter.

Septopye'mia. Same as *Septicopyemia*.

Sep'totome. An instrument for cutting the nasal septum.

Septot'omy. Incision of the nasal septum.

Sep'tum, pl. *sep'ta.* A dividing wall or partition. **S. atrio'rum, S. auricula'rum,** wall that separates the auricles of the heart. **Crural s.,** the layer that closes the femoral ring. **S. lu'cidum.** 1. Partition between the lateral ventricles of the brain. 2. The stratum corneum of the epidermis. **Nasal s.,** the boundary between the two nasal cavities. **S. pectinifor'me,** the wall that separates the corpora cavernosa. **Rectovaginal s.,** tissues between rectum and vagina. **S. scro'ti** divides the two chambers of the scrotum. **S. ventriculo'rum,** the partition between the ventricles of the heart.

Sep'tuplet. Any one of seven children born at one birth.

Sequar'din. Sterilized testicular extract.

Sequel'a, pl. *sequel'æ.* Lesion or affection following and caused by an attack of disease.

Seques'ter (se-kwes'ter). A sequestrum.

Sequestra'tion. 1. Formation of sequestra. 2. Isolation of patients.

Sequestrec'tomy, Sequestrot'omy. Excision of a sequestrum.

Seques'trum, pl. *seques'tra.* Piece of dead bone that has become separated from the sound in necrosis.

Se'ra. The plural of *Serum*.

Seralbu'min. The albumin of the blood.

Sereno'a. A genus of palms, the saw palmetto: used as a diuretic, expectorant, and aphrodisiac.

Se'rial (re're-al). Arranged in, or forming, a series.

Ser'iceps. A silken bag used in making traction on fetal head.

Ser'icin (ser'is-in). Silk-glue; a powder, $C_{15}H_{25}N_5O_8$, derived from silk.

Se'riflux (se'rif-luks). A watery discharge.

Serisci'sion (ser-is-izh'un). Cutting through soft tissues with a silk ligature.

Sero-albuminu'ria. The presence of serum albumin in the urine.

Serobac'terin. A sensitized vaccine. See *Vaccine*.

Se'rochrome. The coloring-matter of normal serum.

Serocoli'tis. Inflammation of the peritoneum of the colon.

Se'roculture. A bacterial culture on blood-serum.
Serocys'tic. Composed of serous cysts.
Serodermato'sis. Skin disease with serous effusion.
Serodiagno'sis. Diagnosis aided by observing the effect of injecting animal serum.
Sero-enteri'tis. Inflammation of serous coat of intestine.
Sero-en'zyme. An enzyme existing in the blood-serum.
Serofib'rinous. Both serous and fibrinous.
Serofor'malin. An antiseptic powder composed of dried coagulated blood-serum mixed with formalin.
Serohemorrha'gic. Characterized by serum and blood.
Serohepati'tis. Inflammation of the peritoneum of the liver.
Sero-immu'nity. Immunity produced by an antiserum.
Serolactes'cent. Resembling serum and milk.
Serolem'ma. Membrane whence the false amnion is developed.
Ser'olin. A neutral crystalline principle from blood-serum.
Seroli'pase. A lipase from blood-serum.
Serolog'ic (se-ro-loj'ik). Pertaining to the study of sera.
Serol'ogy (se-rol'o-je). The study of sera and their actions.
Seromu'cous. Both serous and mucous.
Seromus'cular. Pertaining to the serous and muscular coats of the intestine.
Seroperitone'um. The presence of fluid in the peritoneum; ascites.
Serophysiol'ogy. The physiology of serum action.
Se'rophyte. An organism which grows in the body fluids.
Seroplas'tic. Same as *Serofibrinous*.
Seropneumotho'rax. Pneumothorax with serous effusion.
Seroprevен'tion. Prophylactic injection of convalescent serum.
Seroprogno'sis. Prognosis of disease from the serum reactions.
Seroprophylax'is. Same as *Seroprevention*.
Seropuru'lent. Both serous and purulent.
Seropus' (se-ro-pus'). Serum mingled with pus.
Seroreac'tion. 1. Any reaction taking place in serum. 2. Serum sickness.
Sero'sa (se-ro'sah). Any serous membrane.
Serosamu'cin. A protein from inflammatory serous exudates.
Serosanguin'eous. Composed of serum and blood.
Seros'copy. Diagnostic examination of serum.
Se'rose. An albumose obtained from serum-albumin.
Serose'rous. Connecting two serous surfaces.
Serosi'tis. Inflammation of a serous membrane.
Seros'ity. The quality of serous fluids.
Serosynovi'tis. Synovitis with effusion of serum.
Serotax'is. The drawing of blood-serum toward the skin by the action of caustic potash, so as to bring pathogenic microbes to the skin.
Serother'apy. Therapeutic use of animal serums.
Serotho'rax. Same as *Hydrothorax*.
Seroti'na (ser-o-te'nah). The decidua serotina.
Serotox'in. A toxin existing in the blood-serum.
Se'rous. Pertaining to, or like, serum. **S. cavity,** any one of the larger lymph-spaces. **S. fluid,** normal lymph of a serous cavity. **S. gland.** See *Gland*. **S. inflammation,** inflammation with an exudation of serum. **S. membrane.** See *Membrane*.
Serovaccina'tion. A combination of passive immunization by injecting a serum with active immunization by vaccination.
Se'rozyme (se'ro-zīm). Same as *Thrombogen*.
Serpenta'ria. The rhizome of *Aristolochia serpentaria*, or Virginia snakeroot; tonic, diaphoretic, and stimulant.
Serpig'inous. Creeping from part to part.

Serpi'go (ser-pi'go). Any creeping eruption.

Serpyl'lum. L. for *Thyme.*

Ser'rate, Ser'rated. Having a saw-like edge or border.

Serra'tion. A notch like that between two saw-teeth.

Serra'tus muscles (ser-a'tus). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Serrefine (sär-fēn'). A forceps for compressing a bleeding vessel.

Serrenœud (sär-nuhd'). An appliance for tightening a ligature.

Ser'rulate. Characterized by minute serrations.

Serto'li's cells (sar-to'lēz). Cells whence spermatoblasts are developed. **S.'s column,** a long cell in a seminiferous tubule supporting spermatogenic cells.

Se'rum. A clear liquid which may be separated from the coagulum and corpuscles of the blood. **S.-albumin,** albumin of the blood. **Anticrotalic s.,** s. antagonistic to the bite of rattlesnakes. **Antiophidic s.,** s. curative of snake poison. **Antitetanic s.,** serum which combats the action of tetanus toxin. **Beebe's s.,** serum obtained from thyroidectomized animals: used in thyroid hyperactivity. **Behring's s.,** an antidiphtheric serum. **Blood-s.,** the clear liquid part of the blood freed from its fibrin and corpuscles. **Bull and Prichett's s.,** an antitoxic serum for gas-bacillus infection. **S.-globulin.** Same as *Paraglobulin.* **Haff'kine's s.,** a serum used as a prophylastic for bubonic plague. **Inorganic** s., a preparation of inorganic salts in the proportions in which they are present in normal blood serum. **S.-lutein,** a yellow coloring-matter from serum. **Maragliano's s.,** antitubercular serum. **Marmorek's s.,** the antitoxic serum of streptococcus pyogenes. **Salvarsanized s.,** serum taken from a patient one-half hour after an intravenous injection of salvarsan: used in cerebrospinal syphilis. **S.-test for typhoid fever.** See *Widal's reaction.* **S.-therapy.** Same as *Serotherapy.* **Trunecek's s.** Same as *Inorganic s.* **Wlaeff's s.,** a serum for treatment of cancer, obtained by inoculating birds with blastomyces from cancer. **Yersin's s.,** a serum used in treating bubonic plague.

Seru'mal calculus. See *Calculus.*

Serumu'ria (se-rum-u're-ah). Same as *Albuminuria.*

Ses'ame. The plants *Sesamum indicum* and *S. orientale,* with oil-bearing seeds.

Ses'amoid. Shaped like a sesame seed. **S. bone,** a small flat bone formed in a tendon. **S. cartilages.** See *Cartilage.*

Sesamoidi'tis. Inflammation of sesamoid bones of a horse's foot.

Sesqui-. A prefix meaning one and a half.

Sesquiox'id. A compound of three parts of oxygen with two of another element.

Ses'quisalt. A salt containing three parts of an acid with two of a base.

Ses'sile. Not pedunculated; having a broad base.

Seta'ceous (se-ta'she-us). Like a bristle.

Se'ton. A strip or skein of linen drawn through a wound in the skin to make an issue.

Setsch'enow's centers. Reflex inhibitory centers in the spinal cord and oblongata.

Seven-day fever. Same as *Relapsing fever.*

Seventh pair of nerves. The facial nerves.

Seve'tol. A preparation of predigested animal and vegetable fats.

Se'vum (se'vum). L. for *Suet.*

Sewer-gas. Poisonous emanation from foul sewers.

Sex. The distinctive generative character.

Sexdig'ital. Having six digits.

Sex'tan. Recurring every sixth (fifth) day.

Sextip'ara. A woman pregnant for the sixth time.

Sex'tuplet. Any one of six children born at the same birth.
Sex'ual (sex'u-al). Pertaining to sex.
Sexual'ity. The characteristic of the male and female reproductive elements.
Sex'valent. Having a chemical valence of six.
Shad'owgram, Shad'owgraph. Same as *Skiagraph.*
Sha'king palsy. Same as *Paralysis agitans.*
Shank. The tibia or shin.
Shar'pey's fibers. Fibers that unite the lamellæ of bone.
Sheath (shēth). A tubular case or envelope. **Arachnoid s.,** delicate membrane between pial sheath and dural sheath of optic nerve. **Dentinal s.,** the structure lining the dentinal canals. **Dural s.,** external investment of the optic nerve. **Femoral s.,** fascial sheath of the femoral vessels. **S. of Henle.** See *Henle's sheath.* **Lamellar s.,** the peritoneum. **Medullary s.,** the sheath of myelin surrounding the axis-cylinder. **Nerve-s.,** the perineurium. **Perivascular s.,** wide lymphatic tube around the smallest blood-vessels. **Pial s.,** extension of pia partly intersecting the optic nerve. **S. of Schwann,** the neurilemma. **Synovial s.,** synovial membrane lining the cavity of a bone through which a tendon moves.
Sheep-pox. A disease of sheep analogous to small-pox or to kine-pox.
Shell-shock. See under *Shock.*
Shield (shēld). 1, Any protecting tube. 2. The metal tube that covers the core of soft iron in the primary coil of a faradic battery; by sliding or drawing it the current is intensified or diminished at will. **Buller's s.,** a watch glass fitted over the eye to guard it from gonorrheal or ophthalmic infection. **Embryonic s.,** the dark circular field due to cell proliferation within the area pellucida, in which the primitive streak appears. **Nipple s.,** a cover to protect the nipple of a nursing woman. **Phallic s.,** a device for the antiseptic protection of the male genitals during surgical operations.
Shift to the left. Arneth's term for an increase in the number of leukocytes with less complex nuclei at the expense of the more complex ones.
Shift to the right. A condition exactly opposite to shift to the left.
Shiga's bacillus (she'gahz). See under *Bacillus.*
Shimamu'shi (shim-am-oo'she). Japanese river fever.
Shin. The prominent anterior edge of tibia and leg. **S.-bone,** the tibia.
Shin'gles (shing'glz). Same as *Herpes zoster.*
Ship-fever. Same as *Typhus.*
Shiv'ering. Chorea of the muscles of the hip and thigh of a horse.
Shock. Sudden vital depression due to injury or emotion. **Aërial s.,** a neurotic condition in soldiers due to the aërial disturbance produced by bursting shells. **Allergic s.** See *Anaphylactic s.* **Anaphylactic s.,** a violent attack of symptoms produced by a second injection of serum or protein and due to anaphylaxis. **Apoplectic s.,** a stroke of apoplexy. **Barium s.,** a hemoclastic shock produced when barium is injected into the veins. **Cardiac s.** See *Heart-s.* **Colloid s.,** pseudo-anaphylaxis. **Deferred s.,** severe physical or mental disturbance, of which the symptoms occur a considerable time after the injury or mental impression is received. **Electric s.,** the sudden impression produced by the passage of an electric current through any part of the body. **Epigastric s.,** the effect of a sudden blow upon the epigastrium. **Erethismic s.,** a form of shock in which the patient is excited and restless. **Faradic s.,** the effect produced by faradization. **Fetal s.,** distress sometimes produced by the movements of the fetus in utero. **Heart-s.,** a sudden collapse of the

functions of the heart during exertion; often fatal. **Hemoclastic s.** See *Hemoclastic crisis*, under *Crisis*. **Insulin s.**, a condition of circulatory insufficiency resulting from overdosage with insulin which causes too sudden reduction of blood-sugar. It is marked by tremor, sweating, vertigo, diplopia, convulsions, and collapse. **Mental s.**, that which is due to emotion or to a mental impression. **S. of metaballodispersion**, shock due to a change (usually diminution) in the degree of dispersion of the colloids of the body. **Paralytic s.**, a sudden paralytic attack. **Peptone s.**, **Protein s.**, a state of acute intoxication manifested by a chill with fever, spasm of the bronchi, acute emphysema, and vomiting and diarrhea, produced by the intravenous injection of peptone or other substance of protein nature. **Phenolic s.**, a hemoclastic crisis produced by the intravenous injection of phenol. **Railway-s.**, a nervous shock caused by a railroad accident. **Secondary s.**, a second shock, following a first, often due to the formation of a heart-clot. **Sense-s.**, a relatively mild, nightmare-like attack which comes on mainly in the first stages of sleep. **Serum s.** See *Serum sickness* and *Anaphylactic s.* **Sexual s.**, a state of prostration following coitus or rape. **Shell-s.**, a condition of lost nervous control with numerous psychic symptoms, produced in soldiers under fire by the noise and concussion from bursting shells. **Static s.**, the effect produced by the discharge of static electricity. **Surgical s.**, that which is due to injury. **Testicular s.**, the effect of a sharp stroke upon the testes. **Torpid s.**, shock in which the patient lies prostrate and immobile. **Traumatic s.**, shock due to injury or violence. **Wound s.**, shock resulting from a wound.

Shod'dy-fever. Febrile disorder among workers in shoddy mills, due to the inhalation of dust.

Shoe'makers' cramp. Spasm of muscles of hand and arm in shoemakers.

Short-sight. Same as *Myopia*.

Shot-gun prescription. A prescription of many medicines at once, given with hope that some of them may prove effective.

Shoul'der (shōl'der). The junction of the arm and trunk, and of clavicle and scapula. **S.-blade,** the scapula.

Show. Appearance of blood forerunning labor or menstruation.

Shrap'nell's membrane. See *Membrane*.

Si. Symbol of *Silicon*.

Siagonantri'tis, Siagontri'tis. Inflammation of the antrum of Highmore.

Siala'den. A salivary gland.

Sialadeni'tis. Inflammation of a salivary gland.

Sialadenon'cus. A tumor of a salivary gland.

Sial'agogue. 1. Producing a flow of saliva. 2. A drug which increases the flow of saliva.

Sialangi'tis pancreat'ica. Inflammation of the pancreatic ducts.

Sialaspo'ria. Deficiency in amount of saliva.

Sialem'esis. Hysteric vomiting of saliva.

Si'aline (si'al-in). Pertaining to the saliva.

Sialis'mus (si-al-iz'mus). Salivation.

Sialo-adeni'tis. Same as *Sialadenitis*.

Sialo-aëroph'agy. The swallowing of saliva and air.

Sialo-angi'tis. Inflammation of the salivary ducts.

Sialodochi'tis. Inflammation of salivary ducts.

Sialoducti'tis. Inflammation of Stenson's duct.

Sialog'enous (si-al-oj'en-us). Producing saliva.

Sialogog'ic, Sial'ogogue (si-al-o-goj'ik, si-al'o-gog). Producing a flow of saliva; also a medicine which stimulates the secretion of saliva.

Sial'olith (si-al'o-lith). A salivary calculus.

Sialolithi'asis. The formation of salivary calculi.
Sialon'cus (si-al-ong'kus). A tumor of a salivary gland.
Sialopo'ria (si-al-o-po're-ah). Deficiency of saliva.
Sialorrhe'a (si-al-o-re'ah). Salivation ; ptyalism.
Sialos'chesis. Suppression of secretion of saliva.
Sialoscmeiol'ogy. Diagnosis by examination of the saliva.
Sialo'sis. The flow of saliva.
Sialosteno'sis. Stenosis of a salivary duct.
Sialosy'rinx. 1. Salivary fistula. 2. A syringe.
Sialot'ic. Pertaining to the flow of saliva.
Sialoze'mia. Involuntary flow of saliva.
Sib'bens. A syphilitic disease once prevalent in Scotland.
Sib'ilant. Of a shrill, whistling, or hissing character.
Sib'ilus. A sibilant or whistling râle.
Sick. 1. Not well; not in good health. 2. Affected with nausea. 3. Menstruating. **S.-headache,** migraine.
Sickle-cell ane'mia. See under *Anemia.*
Sickle'mia. The presence of sickle cells in the blood.
Sick'ness. State of being sick ; illness. **African s.** See *African lethargy.* **Car-s.,** nausea and malaise from railway travel. **Falling s.,** epilepsy. **Green s.,** chlorosis. **Monthly s.,** menstruation. **Morning s.,** nausea of early pregnancy. **Mountain-s.,** nausea and dyspnea at great elevations. **Sea-s.** See *Seasickness.* **Serum s.,** any sickness or bad effect following the injection of serum. **Sleeping-s.** 1. Trypanosomiasis 2. Lethargic encephalitis. **Sweating s.** See *Anglicus sudor.*
Side'bone. Hardness of the lateral cartilages of horses above the heels, from deposit of lime salts.
Sidera'tion. Application of electric sparks as a means of treatment.
Siderodromopho'bia. Morbid dread of railway travel.
Siderog'enous (sĭd-er-oj'en-us). Forming iron.
Sideroph'ilous. Tending to absorb iron.
Sider'oscope. Apparatus for detecting the presence of iron.
Sidero'sis. 1. Pneumonia due to inhalation of iron particles. 2. Excess of iron in the blood. **Hepatic s.,** condition in which an abnormally large amount of iron is stored in the liver.
Si'donal. Piperazin quinate ; used as a uric acid solvent.
Sigaul'tian operation (se-go'she-an). See *Symphyseotomy.*
Sight (sīt). Act or faculty of seeing.
Sig'matism. Excessive or incorrect use of *s* sounds in speaking.
Sig'moid. Shaped like the letter C or S. **S. flexure,** distal S-shaped part of colon. **S. fossa,** curved fossa on the mastoid process.
Sigmoidec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the sigmoid flexure.
Sigmoidi'tis. Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure.
Sigmoi'dopexy. Suture of the sigmoid to an abdominal incision : done for prolapse.
Sigmoidoproctos'tomy. Establishment of artificial passage from sigmoid flexure to the rectum.
Sigmoid'oscope. Speculum for examining the sigmoid flexure.
Sigmoidos'copy. Specular examination of the sigmoid flexure.
Sigmoidos'tomy. Creation of artificial anus in sigmoid flexure.
Sign (sīn). An objective evidence of disease. **Abadie's s.,** spasm of levator palpebræ superioris muscle : a sign of exophthalmic goiter. **Ahlfeld's s.,** irregular contractions of the uterus seen after the third month of pregnancy. **Allis's s.,** relaxation of fascia between crest of ilium and greater trochanter : sign of fracture of neck of femur. **Argyll-Robertson pupil s.** See *Pupil.* **Auenbrugger's s.,** bulging of the epigastrium due to pericardial effusion. **Aufrecht's s.,** a feeble breathing sound just above the jugular fossa, in tracheal stenosis. **Babinski's s.,** loss or lessening of the Achilles tendon reflex in true sciatica. **Baccel-**

Il's s., reverberation of the patient's whispered voice heard on auscultation through the chest wall: sign of pleural effusion. **Baruch's s.**, resistance of temperature in the rectum to a bath of 75° for fifteen minutes: sign of typhoid fever. **Bastedo's s.**, pain and tenderness in the right iliac fossa when the colon is inflated with air, in chronic appendicitis. **Beaumès's s.**, retrosternal pain as an indication of angina pectoris. **Beccaria's s.**, a painful sense of pulsation in the occiput in pregnancy. **Bechterew's s.**, anesthesia of the popliteal space in tabes dorsalis. **Bernhardt's s.**, perverted and painful sensations on outer and anterior surfaces of the thigh: seen in displacement of external cutaneous nerve. **Biermer's s.** See *Gerhardt's s.*, second definition. **Biernacki's s.**, analgesia of ulnar nerve. **Bouillaud's s.**, a peculiar tinkling at right of apex-beat of heart in hypertrophy of heart. **Brauch-Romberg's s.** See *Romberg's s.* **Burton's s.**, the blue line at the junction of the teeth with the gums in chronic lead-poisoning. **Cardarelli's s.**, the lateral movements of the trachea, symptomatic of aneurysm of aorta. **Cheyne-Stokes s.** See under *Respiration*. **Chvostek's s.**, sudden spasm on tapping one side of face: seen in post-operative tetany. **Clark's s.**, obliteration of hepatic dulness from tympanitic distention of the abdomen. **Corrigan's s.** 1. Purple line at junction of teeth with gums in chronic copper-poisoning. 2. Corrigan's pulse. See *Pulse*. **Dalrymple's s.**, abnormal widening of palpebral opening in exophthalmic goiter. **Dance's s.**, depression in the right iliac region in intussusception. **Davidsohn's s.**, reflection of light through the pupil in transillumination: seen in health. **Drummond's s.**, whiff heard at the open mouth during respiration in cases of aortic aneurysm. **Duroziez's s.** See *Duroziez's murmur*. **Filipovitch's s.**, yellow discoloration of prominent parts of palms and soles in typhoid fever. **Flint's s.**, Flint's murmur. See *Murmur*. **Friedreich's s.**, diastolic collapse of the cervical veins, due to adherent pericardium. **Garel's s.**, absence of light-perception on affected side of antrum of Highmore on electric transillumination: seen in disease of antrum of Highmore. **Gerhardt's s.** 1. Absence of movement of larynx in dyspnea from aneurysm of aorta. 2. Change of percussion-sound on change of patient's position: seen in pneumothorax and pulmonary tuberculosis. **Glasgow's s.**, systolic sound in brachial artery in latent aneurysm of aorta. **Graucher's s.**, equality in pitch between expiratory and inspiratory murmurs: sign of obstruction to expiration. **Grocco's s.**, a sign of pleural effusion consisting in the presence of a triangular area of dulness (*Grocco's triangle*) on the back on the side opposite to that on which the effusion exists. **Gubler's s.** See *Gubler's tumor*. **Guyon's s.**, renal ballottement, indicative of floating kidney. **Heberden's s.** See *Heberden's nodosities*. **Hegar's s.**, softening of lower uterine segment, indicative of pregnancy. **Hick's s.**, intermittent uterine contraction, apparent after end of third month of pregnancy: it may also be caused by a tumor of the uterus. **Hutchinson's s.** 1. Dull red discoloration of cornea in syphilis. 2. Notched teeth, interstitial keratitis, and otitis occurring together: indicative of syphilis; called also *Hutchinson's trio*. **Jaccoud's s.**, prominence of the aorta at the suprasternal notch in leukemia. **Jacquemin's s.**, violet color of mucous membrane of vagina after fourth week of pregnancy. **Jadelot's s.** See *Jadelot's lines*. **Jorisenne's s.**, non-acceleration of pulse on changing from horizontal to erect position: significant of pregnancy. **Josseraud's s.**, loud metallic second sound over pulmonic area in acute pericarditis. **Jurgensen's s.**, delicate crepitation of pleural tubercles sometimes heard in auscultation in acute

pneumonic phthisis. **Keene's s.,** increased diameter of leg at malleoli in Pott's fracture of the fibula. **Kussmaul's s.,** overfulness of the jugular veins on inspiration: seen in mediastinal disease. **Kuster's s.,** cystic tumor in median line anterior to uterus in cases of ovarian dermoids. **Laennec's s.** 1. Rounded gelatinous masses in sputum of bronchial asthma: called also *Laennec's perles.* 2. A modified subcrepitant râle heard in pulmonary emphysema: called also *Laennec's râle.* **Litten's s.,** the diaphragm phenomenon; the shadow rising and falling with respiration seen through the thoracic walls and indicating the movements of the diaphragm. **Lorens's s.,** rigidity of the spinal column, sometimes seen in incipient phthisis. **Löwy's s.,** dilatation of the pupil on placing adrenalin in the eye: seen in pancreatic insufficiency. **Mann's s.,** the two eyes seem not to be on the same level in exophthalmic goiter. **Mannaberg's s.,** accentuation of the second pulmonic sound in abdominal disease. **Mannkopf's s.,** increase in frequency of pulse in pain; not present in simulated pain. **Musset's s.,** forward and backward movements of the head at the same time as the pulsations of the heart: seen in incompetence of aortic valves. **Nothnagel's s.,** paralysis of facial muscles, seen in tumor of the thalamus. **Oliver's s.,** tracheal tugging in aneurysm of the aorta. **Palmoplantar s.** See *Filipovitch's s.* **Parkinson's s.,** immobile, mask-like expression in paralysis agitans. **Parrot's s.** 1. Dilatation of the pupil on pinching the skin of the neck: seen in meningitis. 2. See *Parrot's nodes.* **Paul's s.,** feeble apex-beat with strong impulse over the body of the heart in pericarditis. **Porter's s.** Same as *Oliver's s.* **Quincke's s.,** blanching of the finger-nails at each diastole of the heart: seen in aortic insufficiency. **Raynaud's s.,** cold state of the fingers alternating with burning head and redness: seen in Raynaud's disease. **Ritter-Rolet s.,** flexion of the foot on gentle electric stimulation; extension on energetic stimulation. **Romberg's s.,** swaying of the body on standing with feet close together and eyes closed: sign of locomotor ataxia. **Rosenbach's s.,** loss of abdominal reflex in inflammatory disease of intestines. **Sanders's s.,** pulsation of the chest wall in adherent pericardium. **Sansom's s.,** reduplication of the heart's second sound at the base, in mitral stenosis. **Schapiro's s.,** no reduction of the pulse-rate when the patient lies down: seen in weakness of the myocardium. **Schick's s.,** expiratory stridor heard in auscultation in infants with tuberculosis of the bronchial glands. **Seguin's s.,** contraction of muscles preceding and giving warning of epileptic attack. **Semon's s.,** decreased mobility of the vocal cords in carcinoma of the larynx. **Skeer's s.,** small circle in iris near pupil in both eyes: seen in tuberculous meningitis. **Skoda's s.,** tympanic sound on percussion of chest above a large pleural effusion or above consolidation of pneumonia. **Stairs-s.** See *Stairs.* **Stellwag's s.,** apparent widening of palpebral opening in exophthalmic goiter. **Stokes's s.,** severe throbbing in abdomen at right of umbilicus in acute enteritis. **Tarnier's s.,** effacement of angle between upper and lower uterine segments in pregnancy: indicative of inevitable abortion. **Tinel's s.,** a tingling sensation in the distal end of a limb when pressure is made over the site of a divided nerve. **Traube's s.,** a faint double sound heard in auscultation over the femoral arteries in aortic regurgitation. **Troisier's s.,** enlargement of the lymph-glands above the clavicle, seen in abdominal malignant disease or retrosternal tumor. **Trousseau's s.,** muscular spasm on pressure over large arteries or nerves: seen in tetany. **Vigouroux's s.,** diminished electric resistance of the skin in exophthalmic goiter. **Von Graefe's s.,** failure of upper lid to move downward with the eyeball in glancing down-

ward: seen in exophthalmic goiter. **Weber's s.**, paralysis of oculomotor nerve of one side and hemiplegia of opposite side. **Wernicke's s.**, the hemiopic pupillary reaction. See *Reaction*. **Westphal's s.**, loss of knee-jerk in locomotor ataxia. **Wintrich's s.**, change in pitch of percussion-note when mouth is opened and closed, indicative of a cavity in the lung.

Sig'na. Latin for "*Mark*" or "*Write*"; written *S.* or *Sig.* on prescriptions.

Sig'nal symptom. Peculiar sensation or movement announcing an approaching attack of Jacksonian epilepsy.

Sig'nature. The part of a prescription which gives directions as to taking the medicine.

Sig'natures, doctrine of. Obsolete doctrine that the uses of a medicine are shown by its appearance or by some other visible indication.

Sik'imin. Poison principle of *Illicium religiosum*.

Sil'ica. Silicon dioxid, SiO_2; also, its homeopathic preparations.

Sili'cate. Any compound of silicic acid with a base.

Silic'ic acid (sil-is'ik). An acid, H_4SiO_4, forming silicates.

Sil'icon. A non-metallic tetrad element; symbol Si.

Silico'sis. Pneumokoniosis due to inhaling dust of stone, sand, or flint.

Silicot'ic. 1. Pertaining to silicosis. 2. A person affected with silicosis.

Sil'iqua oli'væ. The fibers which appear to encircle the inferior olive of the brain.

Sil'iquose cataract. Cataract in which the lens atrophies, leaving a calcareous deposit in the capsule. **S. desquamation**, the shedding from the skin of dried vesicles.

Sil'ver. A white metal; symbol Ag.

Sil'ver-fork deformity or **fracture.** Fracture of distal end of radius, causing a peculiar deformity.

Silves'ter's method. A method of inducing artificial respiration.

Sil'vol. A brand of mild silver protein.

Simesthe'sia. Sensibility of bone.

Sim'ilac. A proprietary modified cow's milk for infant feeding.

Si'mon's position. Position of the patient flat on the back, with the thighs and legs flexed and abducted, and hips elevated.

Sim'ple fracture. See *Fracture*. **S. inflammation**, inflammation without pus or other specific inflammatory product.

Sim'pler, Sim'plist. An herb-doctor.

Sim'ples (sim'plz). Medicinal plants.

Sims's depressor. A wire loop for depressing anterior vaginal wall. **S.'s position**, patient lying on left side and front of left chest with right thigh strongly flexed. **S.'s speculum**, a speculum which raises the posterior vaginal wall while the anterior is pushed down by a depressor.

Simul. Latin word meaning "together."

Sim'ulation. 1. The act of counterfeiting an illness. 2. Imitation of one disease by another.

Simu'lium. A genus of venomous gnats. *S. pec'udum* attacks horses and cattle. *S. meridiona'le* attacks sheep and swine. *S. rep'tans* is said to be a carrier of pellagra.

Sim'ulo. South American plant, used in epilepsy.

Sin'albin, A principle, $C_{30}H_{44}N_2S_2O_{16}$, from white mustard.

Sin'apin. An alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$, from white mustard.

Sina'pis (sin-a'pis). L. for *Mustard*.

Sinapis'copy. Application of mustard as a test for sensory disturbance.

Sin'apism (sin'ap-izm). A mustard-plaster or paste.

Sin'apized. Mixed with or containing mustard.

Sincip'ital. Pertaining to the sinciput.
Sin'ciput. The upper and front part of the head.
Sin'ew (sin'u). A tendon or fibrous cord.
Sing. Abbreviation of L. *Singulo'rum*, "of each."
Sin'ger's node or **nodule.** A swelling sometimes developed between the arytenoid cartilages of singers.
Singul'tus (sin-gul'tus). Hiccup.
Sinis'trad (sin-is'trad). To or toward the left.
Sinis'tral. Pertaining to the left side.
Sinistrau'ral. Hearing better with the left ear.
Sinis'trin. A sugar, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, found in squills, etc.
Sinistrocer'ebral. Situated in the left hemisphere of the brain.
Sinistroc'ular. Having the left eye stronger.
Sinistrocular'ity. The state of having the left eye the stronger.
Sinistrogyra'tion. A turning to the left.
Sinistroman'ual. Left-handed.
Sinistrop'edal. Using the left foot in preference.
Sinis'trose. Levorotatory sugar sometimes found in the urine.
Sinistro'sis (sin-is-tro'sis). Shell-shock.
Sinistrotor'sion. A twisting toward the left.
Sink'alin. An alkaloid from mustard. Same as *Cholin*.
Sino-auric'ular node. See under *Node*.
Sin'uous (sin'u-us). Bending in and out; winding.
Si'nus. 1. A recess, cavity, or hollow space. 2. A dilated channel for venous blood. **Air-s.,** cavity in a bone containing air. **Aortic s., S. of Valsalva,** a pouch-like dilatation of aorta or pulmonary artery opposite segment of semilunar valve. **Cavernous s.,** venous s. extending from sphenoid fissure to apex of petrous portion of temporal bone, communicating behind with the inferior and superior petrosal sinuses. **Circular s.,** venous s. around pituitary body. **S. circula'ris i'ridis.** Same as *Schlemm's canal*. **Coronary s.,** venous s. in the groove between left cardiac auricle and left ventricle. **Cuvier's s.,** two venous organs of the embryo. **Frontal s.,** large air-s. above either eye. **Inferior longitudinal s.,** venous s. along lower border of falx cerebri. **Inferior petrosal s.,** venous s. arising from cavernous s. running along lower edge of petrous bone to internal jugular vein. **S. of kidney.** inward extension of hilum of kidney. **S. of larynx,** ventricle of larynx. **Lateral s.,** venous s. which begins at torcular Herophili and goes to internal jugular. **Lymph s.,** a lymph-channel; space which conveys lymph. **Mastoid s's.,** cells within mastoid portion of temporal bone. **Maxillary s.,** the antrum of Highmore. **S. of Morgagni,** space between basilar process of occipital and superior constrictor muscle. **Occipital s.,** a small venous s. in attached margin of falx cerebelli opening into torcular Herophili. **S.-phlebitis,** inflammation of a venous s. **Placental s.,** venous channel around edge of placenta. **S. pocula'ris,** lacuna in prostatic portion of urethra. See *Uterus masculinus*. **Prostatic s.** See *Uterus masculinus*. **Rhomboid s.,** the fourth ventricle. **Sphenoid s.,** an air-space in the sphenoid bone. **Straight s.,** venous s. going from inferior longitudinal to lateral s. **Superior longitudinal s.** goes along upper edge of falx cerebri and ends at the torcular. **Superior petrosal s.** runs in a groove in petrous bone from posterior part of cavernous s. to lateral s. **Terminal s.,** vein which encircles the vascular area of the blastoderm. **S.-thrombosis,** thrombosis of a venous s. **Transverse s.** unites the two inferior petrosal sinuses. **Urogenital s.,** duct into which in the embryo the Wolffian ducts and bladder empty, and which goes to the cloaca. **Valsalva, s. of.** See *Aortic s.*

Sinusi'tis (sin-u-si'tis). Inflammation of a sinus, especially the maxillary sinus.

Si'nusoid. A terminal blood-channel consisting of a large irregular anastomosing vessel having little or no adventitia.

Sinusoid'al current. Alternating faradic current whose potential repeatedly rises from zero to a maximum, and then declines to zero again.

Sinusoidaliza'tion. The application of sinusoidal current.

SiO_2. Silicon dioxid.

Si'omine. Hexamethylenamin tetra-iodid. It is decomposed in the intestine, freeing the iodid, and produces the effect of the iodids.

Si'phon. A bent pipe with arms of unequal lengths for drawing liquid from one receptacle to another.

Siphono'ma. A tumor made up of a series of tubes.

Sirenom'elus. A monster with blended legs and no feet.

Sistomen'sin. A preparation containing the luteolipoid of corpus luteum: used to check excessive menstrual flow.

Sitieir'gia. Hysteric anorexia.

Sitiol'ogy (sit-e-ol'o-je). See *Sitology*.

Sitioma'nia. Same as *Sitomania*.

Sitopho'bia, Sitopho'bia. Insane dread of taking food.

Sitol'ogy. The science of food and nourishment.

Sitoma'nia. 1. Sitophobia. 2. Periodic bulimia.

Sitother'apy. Treatment by food; dietotherapy.

Sitotox'ism (si-to-toks'ism). Poisoning by diseased vegetable foods.

Sitot'ropism. Response of cells to the attractive or repulsive influence of food.

Si'tus inver'sus vis'cerum. Lateral transposition of the viscera of the thorax and pelvis.

Sitz-bath. A hip-bath.

Six-o-six. Same as *Salvarsan*.

Sixth nerve. See *Abducens*, in *Nerves, Table of*.

Ska'tol. A crystalline substance, C_9H_9N, from feces.

Skato'sin. A base, $C_{18}H_{12}N_2O_2$, from certain proteins.

Skatox'yl (ska-toks'il). Oxidation-product of skatol, C_9H_9NO, found in urine in certain diseases of large intestine.

Skein (skān). The thread-like figure seen in the earlier stages of karyokinesis.

Skelal'gia (ske-lal'je-ah). Pain in the leg.

Skel'etal. Pertaining to the skeleton. **S. muscle,** a muscle attached to or moving some part of the skeleton. **S. tissue,** a general name for bony, ligamentous, fibrous, and cartilaginous tissues.

Skel'etin (skel'et-in). Any one of a series of gelatinous substances from invertebrate tissue, as chitin, spongin.

Skeletiza'tion. 1. Extreme emaciation. 2. Removal of soft parts from the skeleton.

Skeleto'genous. Producing skeletal structures or tissues.

Skeletol'ogy. Sum of knowledge regarding the skeleton.

Skel'eton. The bony framework of the body.

Skene's glands. See under *Gland*.

Skeni'tis. Inflammation of Skene's glands.

Skeocyto'sis (ske-o-si-to'sis). Same as *Neocytosis*.

Skeptophylax'is. A condition in which a minute dose of a substance poisonous to animals will produce a temporary immunity to the action of the poison.

Ski'agram, Ski'agraph. A picture made by the Röntgen rays.

Skiag'raphy. The art of producing skiagraphs.

Skiam'eter. Instrument for measuring intensity of Röntgen rays.

Ski'ascope. 1. A fluoroscope. 2. Instrument used in skiascopy.

Ski'ascopy. Determination of the refraction of the eye by examining the movement of light and shadow across the pupil when light is thrown into the eye.

Skin. The outer integument composed of epidermis and corium. **S.-bound,** hide-bound; sclerodermatous. **S.-bound disease.** Same as *Scleroderma.* **S.-grafting,** implantation of bits of healthy skin to form centers of cicatrization.

Skleri'asis (skle-ri'as-is). See *Scleroderma.*

Sklero-. For words beginning thus, see those beginning *Sclero-.*

Skoda'ic resonance, S. tympany. Tympanic resonance in upper part of chest with flatness below.

Sko'da's sign. Same as *Skodaic resonance.*

Sko'togram, Skot'ograph. Same as *Skiagram.*

Skotog'raphy (sko-tog'raf-e). See *Skiagraphy.*

Skull. The cranium; bony framework of the head. **S.-cap.** 1. The sinciput or calvarium. 2. See *Scutellaria.*

Sleep-epilepsy. Same as *Narcolepsy.* **S.-walking.** Same as *Somnambulism*

Sleep'ing-dropsy, S.-sickness. See *African lethargy.*

Slen'der column, S. fasciculus. Same as *Funiculus gracilis.* **S. lobe,** a lobule on the lower aspect of the cerebellum.

Slide. A glass plate on which objects are placed for microscopic examination.

Sling. A bandage or suspensory for supporting a part.

Slough. A mass of dead tissue in, or cast out from, living tissue.

Slough'ing. The formation or separation of a slough.

Sludge (slujh). The more or less solid matter which settles out of sewage. **Activated s.,** sludge from well-aerated sewage, which, being well supplied with oxidizing bacteria, ensures the presence of sufficient oxidizing organisms to activate the next tankful of sewage. **Dewatered s.,** sludge from which the water has been removed by drying or pressing.

Small-pox. See *Variola.*

Smear-culture. Bacterial culture in which the infective matter is smeared over the surface of the medium.

Smee cell. A form of galvanic cell.

Smeg'ma. Thick cheesy secretion under the prepuce.

Smel'ling salts. Aromatized ammonium carbonate.

Smi'lax (smi'lax). See *Sarsaparilla.*

Smiths' cramp. Spasm of the arm and hand occurring in blacksmiths.

Sn. Symbol of tin (L. *Stannum*).

Snake'root. See *Cimicifuga, Senega,* and *Serpentaria.*

Snapping hip. See under *Hip.*

Snare. A wire loop for removing polypi and tumors.

Sneeze. To expel air forcibly through the nose and mouth.

Snel'len's types. A variety of test-types for oculists' use.

Snore. Noisy breathing in sleep or coma; stertor.

Sno'ring râle. A sonorous râle.

Snow-blindness. Dimness of vision from glare of sun upon snow.

Snuf'fles. Catarrhal discharge from the nasal mucous membrane in infants, chiefly in syphilis.

SO_2. Sulphur dioxid.

Soam'in. Sodium para-aminophenyl-arsenate: used in syphilis.

Soap. A compound of fatty acid with an alkali. **S.-bark.** See *Quillaia.*

Socalo'in. A variety of aloin, $C_{16}H_{10}O_7$, from Socotrine aloes.

So'cia parot'idis. A detached part or exclave of the parotid gland.

Sock'et. A hollow part into which a corresponding part fits.

So'da. Sodium hydrate, NaOH; also sodium carbonate or bicarbonate. **S.-water,** water charged with gaseous carbon dioxid.

So'dic. Containing soda or sodium.

So'dium. A soft alkali metal; symbol Na. **S. anisate,** an antiseptic and antipyretic crystalline powder. **S. bicarbonate,** a white powder, $NaHCO_3$: antacid. **S. carbonate,** an alkaline irritant, $Na_2CO_3+10H_2O$. **S. chlorid,** NaCl; common salt. **S. hydrate,** NaOH, caustic soda. **S. iodid,** NaI: used like potassium iodid. **S. persulphate,** a salt used locally for ulcers and lupus and internally as a tonic and antipyretic. **S. phosphate,** $Na_2HPO_4+12H_2O$: cathartic. **S. sulphate,** Glauber's salt: purgative.

Sodoko'sis. Rat-bite fever.

So'doku (so'do-koo). Japanese name for rat-bite fever.

Sod'omy. Copulation between males.

Soem'mering's foramen. See *Fovea centralis.* **S.'s spot,** the macula lutea of the retina.

Sof'tening. Process of becoming soft. **S. of the brain,** progressive dementia with general paresis: it may be *yellow* or *red* when the products of disintegration of the blood mingle with the brain-matter, or *white* when there is no hemorrhage.

Soft palate. The soft posterior portion of the palate.

Sol (sol). A colloid in solution.

Sola'nin. Alkaloid, $C_{42}H_{75}NO_{19}$, from *Solanum nigrum:* poisonous and narcotic.

Sola'num. A genus of plants including potato, black nightshade, etc.

So'lar plexus. A plexus of ganglia and nerves for the abdominal viscera. See *Plexus.*

Sole. The bottom of the foot. **S.-reflex,** muscular contraction on stimulating the sole.

So'leus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Sol'idism, Solidis'tic pathology. Obsolete doctrine that all diseases are due to condensation or expansion of the solid tissues.

Sol'itary fasciculus. See *Fasciculus.* **S. glands,** lymphoid nodules in mucous membrane of large and small intestines.

So'lium (so'le-um). A variety of tapeworm.

Solubil'ity (sol-u-bil'it-e). Quality of being soluble.

Solute (so-loot'). The substance dissolved in a solution.

Solu'tion. 1. Process of dissolving. 2. Liquid containing dissolved matter. See also *Contiguity, Solution of,* and *Continuity, Solution of.*

Solu'tol. Antiseptic solution of cresol and sodium creosotate.

Solv. Abbreviation of L. *Solve,* "dissolve."

Sol'vent. 1. Effecting a solution. 2. A liquid that dissolves.

Sol'veol. Antiseptic solution of sodium creosotate in cresol.

Sol'vin. A liquid preparation capable of destroying red blood-corpuscles.

So'macule. The smallest possible particle of protoplasm.

So'mal. Pertaining to the body.

Somasthe'nia. A condition of bodily weakness with poor appetite and poor sleep.

Somatal'gia. Bodily pain.

Somatesthe'sia. The consciousness of having a body.

Somat'ic (so-mat'ik). Pertaining to the body. **S. death,** death of the entire body.

Somat'oblasts. Cytoblasts aggregated in the protoplasm of the cell outside the nucleus.

Somat'ochrome. A nerve-cell whose cell-body stains readily.

Somatodid'ymus. A twin monster with the bodies united.

Somatodym'ia. Teratic union of the bodies of twin fetus.

Somatol'ogy. The sum of what is known regarding the body.

Som'atome. 1. An appliance for cutting the body of a fetus. 2. A somite.

Somatop'agus. A double monster with separate trunks.

Somatopath'ic. Disordered in body; organic.

Somat'oplasm (so-mat'o-plazm). The body-substance.

Somat'opleure. 1. The somatic mesoblast. 2. Layer formed by union of the somatic mesoblast and the epiblast.

Somatopsy'chic. Pertaining to both mind and body.

Somatopsycho'sis. Any mental disease which is symptomatic of bodily disease.

So'matose. A concentrated proprietary meat food.

Somatot'omy. Human anatomy.

Somatotrid'ymus. A fetal monster with three trunks.

Somesthe'sia. Sensibility to bodily feeling or bodily sensations.

Somesthet'ic, Somæsthet'ic. Pertaining to the bodily sensations.

So'mite (so'mīt). One of the segments composing the embryonic mesoblast; a protovertebra.

Som'nal. A hypnotic and diuretic compound of chloral hydrate and urethane, $C_7H_{12}NO_3Cl$.

Somnam'bulism. Habitual walking in sleep.

Somna'rium. An institution for treating neuroses by sleep.

Somnifa'cient. Hypnotic; causing sleep.

Somnif'erous. Producing sleep.

Somnil'oquism, Somnil'oquy. The habit of talking in one's sleep.

Som'noform. A compound of ethyl chlorid, methyl chlorid, and ethyl bromid; a general anesthetic.

Som'nolence (som'no-lens). Sleepiness.

Somnolen'tia. 1. Incomplete sleep; drowsiness. 2. Drunken sleep.

Som'nos. Chlorethanal alcoholate; used as a sedative and hypnotic.

Somopsycho'sis. A mental disorder in which the symptoms are chiefly bodily.

Sonde coudée (sond koo-da'). Catheter with an elbow.

Son'itus (son'it-us). See *Tinnitus*.

Sonom'eter. An apparatus for testing acuteness of hearing.

Sono'rous. Resonant; sounding. **S. râle,** snoring respiration-sound from narrowing of the bronchi.

Soor. Ger. for *Thrush*.

Soot-cancer, Soot-wart. Cancer of the scrotum.

Sophistica'tion. Adulteration of food or medicine.

So'phol. A preparation for use in gonorrheal ophthalmia.

So'por. Coma or deep sleep.

Soporif'ic. Producing deep sleep.

So'porose. Associated with coma or with deep sleep.

Sorbefac'ient. A remedy that favors absorption.

Sor'des. Foul matter collected on lips and teeth in low fevers. **S. gas'trica,** food lying undigested in the stomach.

Sore throat. See *Tonsillitis* and *Pharyngitis*.

Sor'ghum (sor'gum). A variety of cane-sugar.

Sororia'tion. Increase in the size of the breasts at puberty.

Soro'sin. A tonic preparation for use in anemia.

Sorp'tion. The combination of water with a colloid or coagulum.

S. O. S. Abbreviation for L. *si o'pus sit*, if necessary.

So'terocyte (so'ter-o-sīt). A blood platelet.

Soudan' (soo-dan'). See *Sudan*.

Souffle (soofl). A soft, blowing auscultatory sound. **Fetal s.,** murmur sometimes heard over pregnant uterus, supposed to be due to compression of umbilical cord. **Funic s., Funicular s.,** hissing s. synchronous with fetal heart-sounds, probably from

umbilical cord. **Placental s., Uterine s.,** sound made by blood in arteries of gravid uterus. **Splenic s.,** sound said to be sometimes heard over diseased spleen.

Sou'ma, Souma'ya. A disease of cattle, horses, and camels in the Soudan, caused by trypanosoma.

Sound. 1. Sensation produced on auditory nerve by vibrations of the air. 2. Instrument to be introduced into cavities, so as to detect foreign bodies or to dilate strictures.

South'ernwood. See *Abrotanum.*

So'zal. Aluminum sulphocarbolate: antiseptic.

Sozalbu'min. Any defensive proteid not a toxalbumin.

So'zin. Any proteid naturally occurring in the body which acts as a protector against disease.

Sozobo'rol. A preparation of aristol and the borates and sozoiodolates: used in nasal catarrh.

Sozo-I'odol. An antiseptic substance, $C_6H_4SO_4I_2$.

Sozoiod'olate (so''zo-i-od'o-lāt). Any compound of sozoiodol. The sozoiodolates of mercury, potassium, sodium, and zinc are antiseptic.

Space (spās). A region or area of the body. **S.-nerves,** fibers of the auditory nerve going to the semicircular canals. **Nuel's s.,** space in organ of Corti between outer hair-cells and outer rods. **Perforated s.,** space at base of brain pierced by blood-vessels. **S.-sense,** faculty by which the position and space-relations of objects are perceived.

Spagyr'ic. Pertaining to the obsolete alchemistic practice of medicine.

Spane'mia. Anemia; thinness of the blood.

Span'ish fly. See *Cantharis.*

Spanopne'a, Spanopnœ'a. Nervous affection with slow, deep breathing and subjective feeling of dyspnea.

Spar'adrap. A medicated adhesive.

Spar'er. A substance which is destroyed in metabolism, but which through its destruction lessens the destruction of other substances.

Spargano'sis. Infestation with *Sparganum* or *Bothriocephalus mansoni.*

Spargo'sis. 1. Distention of mamma with milk. 2. Elephantiasis.

Spar'tein. Alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$, from broom: its sulphate acts like digitalin.

Spasm. A sudden violent involuntary contraction, as of the muscles. **Clonic s.,** spasm in which rigidity is followed immediately by relaxation. **Habit s.,** spasm acquired by habit. **Handicraft s.,** any occupation-neurosis. **Myopathic s.** accompanies a disease of muscles. **Saltatory s.** See *Palmus.* **Tetanic s.,** emprosthotonos, pleurothotonos, or opisthotonos. **Tonic s.,** spasm in which rigidity persists for a considerable time. **Toxic s.** is due to a poison.

Spasmat'ic, Spasmod'ic. Of the nature of spasm.

Spasmoder'mia. A spasmodic affection of the skin.

Spas'modism. A spasmodic condition due to medullary excitation.

Spasmol'ogy (spaz-mol'o-je). The science of spasms.

Spasmolyg'mus. Spasmodic hiccough.

Spasmophil'ia. Abnormal tendency to convulsions.

Spasmo'tin. A poisonous principle from ergot.

Spasmotox'in. A poisonous ptomain from bacillus of tetanus.

Spas'mous (spaz'mus). Like a spasm.

Spas'mus nu'tans. Nodding spasm.

Spas'tic. Of the nature of, or characterized by, spasms. **S. hemiplegia.** See *Hemiplegia.* **S. paraplegia.** See *Paraplegia.*

Spat'ula. A flat blunt instrument used for spreading plasters, mixing ointments, etc.

Spav'in (spav'in). A disease of the hock-joint of horses, producing lameness. **Blood s.,** a soft swelling on the inside of the hock from dilatation of a vein. **Bog s.,** dilatation of the capsular ligament of the tibiotarsal joint of a horse, forming a swelling on the inside of the hock. **Bone s.,** a bony growth on the inside of the hock. **High s.,** a tumor on the upper part of the inside of the hock.

Spav'ined. Affected with spavin.

Spay. To deprive of the ovaries.

Spear'mint. The herb *Mentha viridis:* it is carminative.

Special'ist. A practitioner who treats a special class of diseases.

Spe'cies. 1. Primary subdivision of a genus. 2. A mixture of powdered simples for infusion.

Speci'fic. 1. Pertaining to a species. 2. A remedy specially indicated for any particular disease. **S. gravity,** weight of a substance as compared with that of another assumed as a standard. **S. remedy.** Same as *Specific,* 2d def.

Specil'lum. A bougie, probe, or sound.

Spec'tacles. Pair of lenses in a frame to assist vision.

Spec'tral. Performed by means of the spectrum.

Spectrocolorim'eter. An instrument for detecting color-blindness.

Spectrom'etry. Determination of the place of lines in a spectrum.

Spectrophotom'eter. Apparatus for measuring light-sense by means of a spectrum.

Spectrophotom'etry. The use of the spectrophotometer.

Spec'troscope. Instrument for developing and analyzing the spectrum of a body.

Spec'trum. Variously colored band into which light is decomposed in passing through a prism or grating of glass.

Spec'ulum. Appliance for opening to view a passage or cavity of the body. **Bozeman's s.,** a bivalve speculum the blades of which remain parallel when separated. **Cusco's s.,** a form of vaginal speculum, the two blades of which are worked by a screw. **Duck-billed s.,** a form of two-valved vaginal speculum. **Fergusson's s.,** a cylindric speculum for the vagina made of silvered glass. **Gruber's s.,** a form of ear speculum. **Sims' s.,** a form of duck-billed vaginal speculum. **Stop-s.,** an eye speculum with an appliance for controlling the degree to which its branches spread.

Speech-center. Center in the third left frontal convolution which regulates speech.

Spend. To ejaculate semen in coitus.

Sperm (sperm). Semen. **S.-cell,** a spermatozoön; more correctly, a spermatid. **S.-nucleus,** nucleus or head of a spermatozoön.

Spermace'ti. A white crystalline fat from the head of the sperm-whale.

Spermacra'sia. A weak state of the semen.

Spermatemphrax'is. Obstruction to the discharge of semen.

Spermat'ic. Pertaining to the semen. **S. artery,** a branch of the abdominal aorta in the spermatic cord. **S. canal.** See *Canal.* **S. cord,** cord containing vas deferens, and the arteries, veins, and nerves of the testicle. **S. plexus.** See *Plexus.*

Sper'matid. A cell derived from a secondary spermatocyte by division and developing into a spermatozoön.

Sperm'atin. An albuminoid substance from the semen.

Sper'matism (sper'mat-izm). Emission of semen.

Spermati'tis (sper-mat-i'tis). Same as *Deferentitis.*

Spermat'oblast (sper-mat'o-blast). Same as *Spermatid.*

Spermat'ocele. A scrotal cyst containing spermatozoa.

Spermatoci'dal (sper''mat-o-si'dal). Destructive to spermatozoa.

Spermat'ocyst (sper-mat'o-sist). A seminal vesicle.
Spermatocystec'tomy. Excision of the seminal vesicles.
Spermatocysti'tis. Inflammation of a seminal vesicle.
Spermatocystot'omy. Incision of the seminal vesicles.
Spermat'ocyte, primary. A cell derived from a spermatogonium. **Secondary s.,** one of the two cells into which a primary spermatocyte divides, and which in turn gives origin to spermatids.
Spermatogem'ma. A mass of spermatocytes.
Spermatogen'esis, Spermatog'eny. The development or production of spermatozoa.
Spermatogo'nium. A cell originating in a seminal tubule and dividing into two spermatocytes.
Sper'matoid (sper'mat-oid). Resembling semen.
Spermatol'ogy. A treatise on semen.
Spermatol'ysin. A lysin destructive to spermatozoa.
Spermatol'ysis. Dissolution of spermatozoa.
Spermatolyt'ic. Destructive to spermatozoa.
Spermatome'rite. One of the granules of chromatin into which the sperm-nucleus splits up after entrance of the spermatozoa.
Spermatopath'ia. Diseased state of the semen.
Spermatopho'bia. Morbid dread of spermatorrhea.
Spermat'ophore. A capsule containing several spermatozoa.
Spermatopla'nia. Metastasis of semen.
Spermatopoiet'ic. Promoting the secretion of semen.
Spermatorrhe'a. Involuntary discharge of semen.
Spermatosche'sis. Suppression of the semen.
Spermat'ospore. A spermatogonium.
Spermato'vum. A fecundated ovum.
Spermatox'in. A toxin which destroys spermatozoa.
Spermat'ozoid, Spermatozo'ön. The male generative cell, consisting of a head or nucleus and a flagellum or tail.
Spermatu'ria (sper-mat-u're-ah). Presence or discharge of semen in the urine.
Spermec'tomy. Excision of a portion of the spermatic cord.
Sper'miduct. The ejaculatory duct and vas deferens together.
Sper'min. 1. A therapeutic preparation of the testes of animals. 2. A leukomain, C_2H_5N, from semen and various other animal substances.
Sper'moblast. Same as *Spermatoblast* or *Spermatid*.
Sper'molith. A stone in the spermatic duct.
Spermolyt'ic. Destroying spermatozoa.
Spermoneural'gia. Neuralgic pain in the spermatic cord.
Spermophlebecta'sia. Varicose state of the spermatic veins.
Sper'moplasm. The protoplasm of the spermatids.
Sper'mosphere. Group or mass of spermatoblasts formed by division of a spermatogonium.
Sper'mospore. See *Spermatogonium*.
Sp. gr. Abbreviation of *Specific gravity*.
Spha'celate (sfas'el-āt). To become gangrenous.
Sphacela'tion (sfas-el-a'shun). Mortification or gangrene.
Sphac'elism (sfas'el-izm). Gangrenous state or process.
Sphaceloder'ma. Symmetric gangrene of the skin.
Sphacelotox'in. Same as *Spasmotin*.
Sphac'elous (sfas'el-us). Gangrenous; sloughing.
Spha'celus (sfas'el-us). A slough; a mass of gangrenous tissue.
Sphe'nion. The cranial point at the sphenoid angle of the parietal bone.
Sphenoceph'alus. A monster fetus with wedge-like head.
Spheno-eth'moid bone. Curved plate of bone in front of each lesser wing of the sphenoid bone, **S. recess,** a groove back of the roof of the nasal fossa.

Sphe'noid. Wedge-shaped. **S. bone,** a small cranial bone. **S. fissure,** the cleft between the great and small wings of sphenoid.
Sphenoidi'tis. Inflammation of the sphenoidal sinus.
Sphenomax'illary. Pertaining to the sphenoid and maxilla.
Sphenotre'sia. A breaking up of the base of the fetal skull.
Sphe'notribe. An instrument used in sphenotresia.
Sphenotur'binal bone. A thin curved bone anterior to either small wing of the sphenoid.
Spheresthe'sia, Sphæresthe'sia. A morbid sensation, as of contact with a ball.
Spherobacte'ria, Sphærobacte'ria. A group of bacteria to which the micrococci belong.
Spherococ'cus, Sphærococ'cus. A genus or form of microbic coccus.
Sphe'roid (sfe'roid). A sphere-like body.
Sphe'rolith. A minute deposit in the kidney of the newborn.
Sphero'ma (sfe-ro'mah). A spheric tumor.
Spherom'eter. Apparatus for measuring the curvature of a surface.
Spherosper'mia. A round, tail-less state of the spermatozoa.
Sphinc'ter. A ring-like muscle which closes a natural orifice.
Sphincteral'gia (sfink-ter-al'je-ah). Pain in the sphincter ani.
Sphincterec'tomy. Oblique blepharotomy.
Sphincteris'mus. Spasm of sphincter ani.
Sphincterol'ysis. Separation of the iris from the cornea in anterior synechia.
Sphinc'teroplasty. An operation for restoring a defective sphincter.
Sphincteros'copy. Inspection of the anal sphincter.
Sphincterot'omy. The cutting of a sphincter.
Sphingo'in (sfing-o'in). A leukomain, $C_{17}H_{35}NO_2$, from brain-substance
Sphyg'mic (sfig'mik). Pertaining to the pulse.
Sphygmobolom'eter. An instrument for recording blood-pressure.
Sphygmocar'diogram. A tracing made by a sphygmocardiograph.
Sphygmocar'diograph. An instrument for recording the pulse-waves and the heart-beat.
Sphygmocar'dioscope. An instrument for recording the action of the pulse and heart.
Sphygmochro'nograph. A self-registering sphygmograph.
Sphygmoge'nin. Substance derived from the suprarenal body believed to increase arterial tension.
Sphyg'mogram. Record or tracing made by a sphygmograph.
Sphyg'mograph. Apparatus for registering the movements of the arterial pulse.
Sphyg'moid (sfig'moid). Resembling the pulse.
Sphygmol'ogy. Sum of what is known regarding the pulse.
Sphygmomanom'eter. Instrument for measuring blood-pressure in the arteries.
Sphygmom'eter. An instrument to measure the pulse.
Sphygmomet'roscope. Instrument for taking blood-pressure by the ausculatory method.
Sphyg'mophone. Device for rendering the pulse-beat audible.
Sphygmoplethys'mograph. An instrument which traces the record of the pulse together with the curve of fluctuation of volume.
Sphyg'moscope. Device for rendering the pulse-beat visible.
Sphygmosys'tole. The part of the sphygmogram that corresponds to the systole of the heart.

Sphygmoto'nograph. An instrument for recording simultaneously the blood-pressure, the carotid or jugular pulse, the brachial pulse, and the time in one-fifth second.

Sphygmotonom'eter. An instrument to measure elasticity of arterial walls.

Sphyrec'tomy. Surgical removal of the malleus.

Sphyrot'omy (sfēr-ot'om-e). Surgical removal of a part of the malleus.

Spi'ca. Figure-of-eight bandage with turns crossing each other.

Spicu'lum (spik'u-lum), pl. **Spicu'la** (spik'u-la). A sharp, needle-like body or spike.

Spi'der-cells. Same as *Deiters's cells.*

Spige'lia marilandi'ica. Pinkroot, a plant whose rhizome is anthelmintic.

Spige'lian lobe. A small lobe below and behind the right lobe of the liver.

Spige'lin. The active alkaloid of *Spigelia.*

Spilo'ma, Spi'lus. A nevus or birth-mark.

Spiloplax'ia. A red spot occurring in leprosy.

Spi'na. A spine. **S. bif'ida,** congenital cleft of vertebral column with meningeal protrusion. **S. vento'sa,** enlargement and thinning of a vertebra in cancer or caries, with an appearance as if it were puffed full of air.

Spi'nal. Pertaining to a spine or to the vertebral column. **S. canal,** canal in vertebral column which lodges the spinal cord. **S. cord,** the myelon; cord of nerve-substance lodged in the spinal canal. **S. epilepsy,** a condition in spastic paraplegia in which clonic and tonic spasms succeed each other. **S. hemiplegia.** See *Hemiplegia.* **S. irritation,** a nervous disturbance with tenderness along the spinal column. **S. marrow,** the spinal cord. **S. nerves,** the thirty-one pairs of nerves derived from the spinal cord. **S. paralysis,** anterior poliomyelitis; also paraplegia. **S. reflex,** any reflex of which the center is in the spinal cord.

Spinal'gia. Pain in the spinal region.

Spina'lis. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Spi'nant. Any agent which acts directly upon the spinal cord.

Spi'nate (spi'nāt). Having thorns; shaped like a thorn.

Spin'dle-celled. Having slender fusiform cells.

Spin'dle, nuclear. Spindle-shaped figure of achromatin in the cell-nucleus during karyokinesis.

Spine. 1. A slender thorn-like process of bone. 2. The vertebral column. **Alar s.** Same as *angular s.* **Angular s.,** the spinous process of the sphenoid bone. **Aortic s.,** a spindle-shaped dilatation of the aorta just below the isthmus. **Civinini's s.,** the small eminence of the outer edge of the external pterygoid plate. **Deltoid s.,** the deltoid tubercle. See *Tubercle.* **Dorsal s.,** the spinal column. **Hemal s.,** the anterior part of the typic vertebra. In man it is formed by the sternum. **Henle's s.,** the spina meatus. **Hysteric s.,** a condition seen in neurotic patients in which there is simulation of vertebral disease, with curvature, etc. **Meatal s.,** the spina meatus. **Mental s.,** any one of the small processes on the deep aspect of the symphysis of the inner jaw bone. **Nasal s.,** any of the three processes, anterior, posterior, and superior, about the nasal fossæ. **Neural s.,** the spinous process of a vertebra. **Palatine s.,** one of the ridges on the lower surface of the palatal process of the maxilla. **S. of the pubis,** the outer projecting end of the crest of the pubis. **Railway s.,** a set of obscure nervous phenomena sometimes following railway accidents. **S. of the scapula,** the projecting ridge on the posterior surface of the scapula. **Sciatic s.,** the spine of the ischium. **S. of the sphenoid,** the pointed backward pro-

jection of the lower angle of the great wing of the sphenoid. **Spix's s.**, a bony spine at the edge of the inferior dental foramen for the attachment of the internal lateral ligament. **Suprameatal s.**, the spina meatus. **S. of the tibia,** the upward projecting eminence on the head of the tibia. **Trochlear s.**, a depression on the orbital surface of the frontal bone for the attachment of the trochlea of the superior oblique muscle. **Typhoid s.**, a painful condition of the spinal column following typhoid fever.

Spinif'ugal (spi-nif'u-gal). Conducting or moving from the spinal cord.

Spinip'etal (spi-nip'et-al). Conducting or moving toward the spinal cord.

Spini'tis. Myelitis.

Spinobul'bar. Pertaining to the spinal cord and the medulla oblongata.

Spinoca'ine. A proprietary preparation of novocaine and strychnine for spinal anesthesia.

Spinocel'lular. Containing or marked by prickle cells.

Spinocerebel'lar. Pertaining to the spinal cord and the cerebellum.

Spinocor'tical. Corticospinal.

Spinogalvaniza'tion. Galvanization of the spinal cord.

Spinoglen'oid ligament. Ligament which joins the spine of the scapula to the lip of the glenoid cavity.

Spi'nol. A preparation of spinach-leaves, used in anemia and chlorosis.

Spinomus'cular segment. Motor cells in the medulla and cord and the nerves which originate in them.

Spinoneu'ral. Pertaining to the myelon and the peripheral nerves.

Spi'nous. Pertaining to, or like, a spine. **S. point,** a point over a spinous process abnormally sensitive to pressure. **S. process,** apophysis going backward from each vertebra.

Spinthar'iscope. An instrument for observing the radiations of radium.

Spin'therism, Spinthero'pia. Sparks before the eyes.

Spintherom'eter. An instrument for measuring the penetrating power of *x*-rays.

Spi'racin. Methylcarboxylsalicylic acid.

Spiradeni'tis. Hidrosadenitis suppurativa.

Spiradeno'ma. Adenoma of the sweat-glands.

Spi'ral. Winding like the thread of a screw. **S. bandage,** roller bandage applied spirally. **S. canal,** canal which encloses the scala tympani, scala media, and scala vestibuli. **S. lamina,** the lamina spiralis.

Spi'rem. Wreath of chromatin fibrils in karyokinesis.

Spiril'la. Plural of *Spirillum*.

Spirillici'dal (spi-ril-is-i'dal). Destroying spirilla.

Spiril'licide (spi-ril'is-id). Destroying spirilla.

Spirillici'din. A substance formed in the blood of patients immunized against spirilla and capable of destroying spirilla.

Spirillol'ysis. The breaking up of, or destruction of, spirilla.

Spirillo'sis. A disease caused by presence of spirilli.

Spirillotrop'ic. Having an affinity for spirilla.

Spirillot'ropism. The property of attracting spirilla.

Spiril'lum. A genus of schizomycetes. **S. an'serum,** a species from blood of diseased geese. **S. bucca'le,** a species from the tartar of teeth. **S. chol'eræ Asiat'icæ,** the comma bacillus; from stools of patients with epidemic cholera. **S. of Finckler-Prior,** also from cholera stools. **S. Metschnikov'vi,** a species from blood of diseased fowls. **S. Mil'leri,** a species from carious

teeth. **S. Obermei'eri,** the bacillus of relapsing fever. **S. sputi'genum,** a species found in saliva. **S. tyro'genum,** a species found in cheese, resembling cholera spirillum. **Vincent's s.,** a species found along with the *Bacillus fusiformis* in Vincent's angina.

Spir'it. Any volatile or distilled liquid; also, a solution of a volatile material in alcohol. **Corn-s.,** whiskey distilled from maize. **Mindererus, S. of,** liquor ammoniæ acetatis. **Niter, S. of,** spiritus ætheris nitrosi. **Potato-s.,** whiskey distilled from potatoes. **Proof-s.,** dilute alcohol with 40 to 50 per cent. of pure alcohol. **Rectified s.,** alcohol with 16 per cent. of water.

Spir'ituous (spir'it-u-us). Alcoholic; containing a considerable proportion of alcohol.

Spir'itus. L. for *Spirit.* **S. frumen'ti,** whiskey. **S. junip'eri,** gin. **S. myr'ciæ,** bay rum, a preparation of oil of myrcia, oil of orange-peel, oil of pimenta, and alcohol. **S. odora'tus,** cologne water. **S. vi'ni gal'lici,** brandy.

Spirobacte'ria. A group of spiral microbes or schizomycetes.

Spirochæ'ta. A genus of spirobacteria. **S. bronchia'lis,** a species infesting the bronchi. **S. hebdom'adis,** a species said to be the causative agent of the seven-day fever of Japan. **S. icterohæmorrha'giæ,** a species found in Weil's disease. **S. mor'sus mu'ris,** a species found in rat-bite fever. **S. nodo'sa,** a species found in Weil's disease. **S. Obermei'eri,** a species found in blood of patients with relapsing fever. **S. pal'lida,** a species found in syphilitic lesions and thought to be causative of syphilis. **S. refrin'gens,** a species found in healthy genital organs. **S. ros'si,** the cause of the relapsing fever of East Africa. **S. schaudin'ni,** a species found in tropical ulcer of the leg. **S. thei'leri,** a species found in diseased cattle. **S. vincen'ti,** a species found in Vincent's angina.

Spiroche'tal. Pertaining to spirochetes.

Spirochetalyt'ic. Destroying spirochetes.

Spi'rochete (spi'ro-kēt). Any individual of the genus *Spirochæta.*

Spirochete'mia. The presence of spirochetes in the blood.

Spiroche'ticide (spi-ro-ke'tis-īd). A substance which destroys spirochetes.

Spirochetoci'dal. Destructive to spirochetes.

Spirochetol'ysis. The destruction of spirochetes by lysis.

Spirocheto'sis. Infection with spirochetes.

Spirochetot'ic. Pertaining to spirochetosis.

Spirochetu'ria. The presence of spirochetes in the urine.

Spi'roform. An analgesic, antirheumatic, and uric acid solvent.

Spi'rograph. Apparatus for recording respiratory movements.

Spi'roid. Resembling a spiral.

Spiro'ma. Same as *Spiradenoma.*

Spirom'eter. An instrument for measuring the air taken into and expelled from the lungs.

Spirom'etry. Measurement of breathing capacity of lungs.

Spi'rone. A disinfectant preparation, sometimes used like potassium iodid.

Spirone'ma pal'lida. Same as *Spirocheta pallida.*

Spi'rophore. Device for artificial breathing.

Spi'rosal. Monoglycolic ester of salicylic acid: used like salicylic acid.

Spi'roscope. An apparatus for respiration exercises.

Spiros'copy. The use of the spiroscope.

Spiruli'na. A micro-organism occurring in coiled filaments.

Spis'sated. Inspissated; thickened by drying.

Spis'situde. Quality of being inspissated.

Spit'tle. Saliva; digestive fluid of the mouth.

Splanchnapoph'ysis. A skeletal element, like the lower jaw, connected with the alimentary canal.

Splanchnecto'pia. Misplacement of a viscus or of the viscera.
Splanchnemphrax'is. Obstruction of a viscus, particularly of the intestine.
Splanchnesthe'sia. Visceral sensation.
Splanchnesthet'ic. Pertaining to visceral consciousness.
Splanch'nic (splank'nik). Of, or pertaining to, the viscera. **S. nerves,** branches from the sympathetic to viscera.
Splanchnicot'omy. Division of a splanchnic nerve.
Splanch'noblast. A rudiment of a viscus.
Splanch'nocele. 1. Portion of the celom whence the visceral cavities are formed. 2. Hernial protrusion of a viscus.
Splanchnodias'tasis. Displacement of a viscus.
Splanchnodyn'ia. Pain in an abdominal organ.
Splanchnog'raphy. Descriptive anatomy of the viscera.
Splanch'nolith (splank'no-lith). Intestinal calculus.
Splanchnol'ogy. Sum of knowledge regarding the viscera.
Splanchnopath'ia. Disease of the viscera.
Splanch'nopleure (splank'no-plūr). The inner lamina of the mesoblast; also, the layer formed by the union of that lamina with the hypoblast.
Splanchnopto'sis (splank-nop-to'sis). Prolapse or falling down of viscera.
Splanchnosclero'sis. Hardening of the viscera.
Splanchnos'copy. See *Transillumination.*
Splanchnoskel'eton. Skeletal structures connected with viscera.
Splanchnot'omy (splank-not'om-e). Anatomy or dissection of the viscera.
Splanch'notribe. An instrument for so crushing the intestine as to obliterate its lumen.
Splay-foot. Flat-foot; pes planus.
Spleen. A viscus in the left hypochondriac region, close to the cardiac end of the stomach. **S.-pulp,** soft parenchyma of the spleen.
Splenadeno'ma. Hyperplasia of the spleen-pulp.
Splenal'gia (sple-nal'je-ah). Pain in the spleen.
Splenaux'e (splen-awks'e). Enlargement of the spleen.
Splencerato'sis. Hardening of the spleen.
Splen'culus. An accessory spleen, or splenic exclave.
Splen'did line. Same as *Linea splendens.*
Splenec'tasis. Enlargement of the spleen.
Splenec'tomy. Excision of the spleen.
Splenec'topy. Displacement or wandering of the spleen.
Splenelco'sis. Ulceration of the spleen.
Splene'mia. Leukemia with splenic disease.
Splenemphrax'is. Congestion of the spleen.
Splenepati'tis. Inflammation of spleen and liver.
Splen'ic. Pertaining to the spleen. **S. apoplexy, S. fever,** true or malignant anthrax. **S. vein,** a vein which carries the blood from the spleen to the portal vein.
Splenic'terus. Inflammation of spleen with jaundice.
Splenifer'rin. A therapeutic preparation of the spleen of the ox.
Splenifica'tion. Same as *Splenization.*
Spleni'tis. Inflammation of the spleen.
Sple'nium. 1. A compress or bandage. 2. The posterior end of the callosum.
Sple'nius. See *Muscles, Table of.*
Spleniza'tion. The condition of a tissue, as of the lung, when it has the appearance of splenic tissue.
Sple'noblast. The cell from which a splenocyte develops.
Splen'ocele. A hernia of the spleen.
Splenocerato'sis. Hardening of the spleen.

Splenoclei'sis. Friction on the surface of the spleen for the purpose of stimulating the formation of new tissue.
Splenocol'ic. Pertaining to the spleen and colon.
Splen'ocyte (splen'o-sit). The unicellular cell of splenic tissue.
Splenodyn'ia. Pain in the spleen.
Splenog'raphy. A description of the spleen.
Splenohe'mia. Splenic congestion.
Splenohepatomeg'aly. Enlargement of the spleen and liver.
Sple'noid (sple'noid). Resembling the spleen.
Splenokerato'sis. Hardening of the spleen.
Splenol'ogy (sple-nol'o-je). The science of the spleen, its functions and diseases.
Splenol'ysin. A lysin which destroys spleen-tissue.
Splenol'ysis. Destruction of splenic tissue.
Spleno'ma (sple-no'mah). A splenic tumor.
Splenomala'cia. Abnormal softness of the spleen.
Splenomega'lia. Enlargement of the spleen.
Splenomyclog'enous. Formed in the spleen and bone-marrow.
Splenomyelomala'cia. Softening of the spleen and the bone-marrow.
Splenon'cus (sple-nong'kus). See *Splenoma*.
Splenoneph'ric (sple-no-nef'rik). Pertaining to the spleen and the kidney.
Splenonephropto'sis. Downward displacement of the spleen and kidney.
Splenopancreat'ic. Pertaining to the spleen and the pancreas.
Splenoparec'tasis. Excessive enlargement of the spleen.
Splenop'athy. Any disease of the spleen.
Splenopex'ia, Sple'nopexy. Surgical fixation of a wandering spleen.
Splenophren'ic ligament. Peritoneal fold which suspends the spleen.
Splenopneumo'nia. Pneumonia and splenization of the lung; or splenization and congestion of lung from heart-disease.
Splenopto'sis. Downward displacement of the spleen.
Splenorrha'gia (sple-no-ra'je-ah). Hemorrhage from the spleen.
Splenot'omy. Surgical incision of the spleen.
Splint. 1. A rigid or flexible appliance for the fixation of displaced or movable parts. 2. A small tumor along the metacarpal bone of horses, producing lameness.
Splin'ter. A fragment of fractured bone.
Splints. Masses of bone in the forelegs of a young horse, due to osteitis.
Split pelvis. Congenital separation of pubic bones at the symphysis.
Spodiomyeli'tis. Acute anterior poliomyelitis.
Spodog'enous (spo-doj'en-us). Caused by accumulation of waste matter in an organ.
Spodoph'agous. Destroying the waste matters of the body.
Spondylal'gia (spon-dil-al'je-ah). Pain in the vertebræ.
Spondylarthri'tis. Inflammation of one or more vertebral joints.
Spondylexarthro'sis. Dislocation of a vertebra.
Spondyli'tis. Inflammation of vertebræ. **S. dèfor'mans,** arthritis deformans of vertebral joints. **S. tuberculo'sa,** vertebral caries; Pott's disease.
Spondylize'ma. Downward displacement of a vertebra in consequence of the destruction of the one below it.
Spondyloc'ace (spon-di-lok'as-e). Tuberculosis of the vertebræ.
Spondylodiagno'sis. Diagnosis by the reflexes obtained by stimulating the vertebræ.
Spondylod'ymus. A twin monster united by the vertebræ.

Spondylodyn'ia. Pain in a vertebra.

Spondylolisthe'sis. Forward displacement of the lumbar vertebræ, with consequent pelvic deformity.

Spondylop'athy. Any disease of the vertebræ.

Spondylopyo'sis. Suppuration of a vertebra.

Spondylos'chisis. Congenital fissure of a vertebral arch.

Spondylo'sis. Ankylosis of a vertebral joint.

Spondylother'apy. Treatment by applications to the spine.

Spondylot'omy. Same as *Lachiotomy*.

Sponge. Elastic fibrous skeleton of *Euspongia officinalis*: used mainly as an absorbent. **S.-bath,** application of water to the body with a sponge. **S.-graft,** bit of sponge inserted in an ulcer to promote granulation. **S.-tent,** tent of compressed and waxed sponge.

Spon'gia us'ta. Burnt sponge; alterative.

Spon'giform. Having the form or quality of a sponge.

Spon'gin (spun'jin). Tough substance forming the basis of sponge.

Spon'gioblast. One of the embryonic cells whose processes form the network whence neuroglia is formed.

Spon'giocyte (spon'je-o-sīt). A neuroglia-cell.

Spon'gioid (spun'je-oid). Resembling a sponge in structure.

Spongiopi'line. Cotton fabric containing bits of sponge and made waterproof on one side.

Spon'gioplasm. Network of fibrils pervading the cell-substance.

Spon'gy. Of sponge-like appearance or texture. **S. body.** See *Corpus spongiosum*. **S. portion,** part of urethra contained in the corpus spongiosum.

Sponta'neous. Self-originated; originated within the organism. **S. abortion.** See under *Abortion*.

Spoon-nail. A nail with a concave outer surface.

Sporad'ic. Not widely diffused; occurring here and there.

Sporad'oneure. An isolated nerve-cell in any tissue.

Sporan'gia (spo-ran'je-ah). Round vesicles containing conidia-spores: seen in certain mould-fungi.

Spore. A reproductive cell of a protozoön or cryptogamic plant.

Sporici'dal (spo-ris-ī'dal). Destructive to spores.

Spo'ricide (spo'ris-īd). An agent which kills spores.

Sporid'ium. A protozoan organism in the spore stage.

Sporif'erous. Producing or bearing spores.

Spo'roblast. One of the bodies formed by cell-division in a coccidium.

Spo'rocyst (spo'ro-sist). A sac containing spores.

Sporogen'ic (spo-ro-jen'ik). Capable of developing into spores.

Sporog'ony. Development from an unfertilized spore.

Spo'ront. One of the developmental forms of a protozoan.

Spo'rophore. Part of an organism bearing the spores.

Spo'roplasm. Protoplasm of reproductive cells.

Sporot'richa. A genus of micro-organisms resembling yeast-fungi.

Sporotricho'sis. Infection with sporotricha.

Sporozo'a. A class of endoparasitic protozoans.

Sporozo'ite. A sickle-shaped nucleated structure formed by division of a protozoan spore.

Sport. A lusus naturæ, or freak of Nature.

Sporula'tion. Formation of spores.

Spor'ule (spor'ūl). A small spore.

Spots, Koplik's. Small dark red spots surmounted by minute bluish white specks appearing on the mucous membrane of the cheek from one to five days before the eruption in measles.

Spot'ted fever. Cerebrospinal meningitis.

Sprain. Wrenching of a joint, with partial rupture of its attachments. **S.-fracture,** separation of a tendon or ligament from its insertion, taking with it a piece of bone.

Spray. A liquid minutely divided, as by a jet of air or steam.

Sprew, Sprue. 1. Same as *Thrush.* 2. Psilosis; a chronic disease of hot countries marked by sore mouth, indigestion, and diarrhea.

Spring conjunctivitis. See *Vernal catarrh.* **S. ligament,** the ligament which joins the os calcis to the scaphoid bone.

Spunk. Surgeon's agaric charged with potassium nitrate.

Spur. A projecting piece of bone.

Spu'rious. Simulated; false.

Spur'red rye. Ergot or ergotized rye.

Spu'tum. Matter ejected from the mouth. **S.-septicemia,** septicemia from inoculation with sputum or saliva.

Squa'ma. A scale or scale-like plate of bone.

Squamopari'etal, Squamosopari'etal. Pertaining to the squamous and parietal bones.

Squamo'sal. The squamous portion of temporal bone.

Squa'mous. Scaly or plate-like. **S. bone, S. portion,** upper fore part of temporal bone forming an upright plate. **S. epithelium,** epithelium made up of flat thin scales. **S. suture,** the squamoparietal suture.

Square lobe. 1. The quadrate lobe of the liver. 2. Quadrate lobe of cerebrum. 3. Anterior lobe of cerebellum.

Squar'rous. Scurvy or scabby.

Squill. *Scilla maritima,* a diuretic and expectorant plant.

Squint. Same as *Strabismus.*

Squir'ting cucumber. See *Elaterium.*

Sr. Symbol of *Strontium.*

Ss. Abbreviation for L. *Semis,* half.

Stab-culture. Bacterial culture into which the germs are introduced by thrusting a point into the medium.

Sta'bile current. Therapeutic electric current applied by stationary electrodes.

Stacca'to speech or **utterance.** Same as *Scanning speech.*

Stactom'eter. Device for measuring drops.

Sta'dium. L. for *Stage.* **S. decremen'ti,** the stage of defervescence. **S. incremen'ti,** the stage of increase of fever.

Staff. 1. An instrument introduced into the urethra as a guide in cutting. 2. The corps of physicians and surgeons attached to a hospital. **Attending s.,** the corps of attending physicians and surgeons of a hospital. **Consulting s.,** the corps of physicians and surgeons attached to a hospital who do not visit regularly, but may be consulted by members of the attending staff. **S. of Wrisberg,** an appearance seen in the normal larynx during laryngoscopic observation.

Stage. 1. A period or distinct phase of a disease. 2. The plate or platform of a microscope. **Algid s.,** a condition marked by flickering pulse, subnormal temperature, and varied nervous symptoms. **Amphibolic s.,** stage which intervenes between acme and decline of an attack. **Asphyxial s.,** preliminary stage of epidemic cholera, marked by cramps, severe pain, and great thirst. **Cold s.,** chill or rigor of a malarial attack. **Eruptive s.,** period during which an exanthem is making its appearance. **Expulsive s.,** stage during which the child is expelled from uterus. **First s.,** the time when the fetal head is being moulded and the cervix dilated. **Hot s.,** period of pyrexia in a malarial paroxysm. **S. of invasion,** time during which the system is coming under a morbific influence. **S. of latency,** incubation-period of any infectious disorder. **Pre-eruptive s.,** stage after infection and before eruption. **Pyrogenetic s.,** stage of invasion of a febrile attack.

Stag'gers. One of various diseases of the brain and spinal cord of domestic animals. Called also *Blind s.* **Blind s.** See *Staggers.* **Sleepy s.,** a disease of horses, of unknown causation, but usually associated with the eating of moldy hay and grain. Called also *forage poisoning.*

Stagna'tion. A stoppage, as of a current of blood.

Stag'nin. A preparation from the spleen of horses, producing coagulation of the blood.

Stain. A material used in coloring tissues. **Acid s.** See *Stain.* **Basic s.,** a histologic stain which is non-acid, such as the methyl and phenyl derivatives of fuchsin, rosanilin, etc. **Contrast-s.,** one used to color an unstained portion of a tissue another portion of which has already been stained with another color. **Green s.,** a greenish fungoid deposit on the teeth. **Neutral s.,** a combination of an acid and a basic stain for staining neutrophil tissues. **Nuclear s.** See *stain.* **Plasmatic s., plasmic s.,** a stain which colors the tissue uniformly throughout.

Stairs sign. Difficulty in descending a stairway in locomotor ataxia.

Stalagmom'eter. Instrument for measuring drops.

Stam'ina (stam'in-ah). Vigor.

Stam'mering. Faltering and interrupted speech. **S. bladder,** a bladder with muscles that act spasmodically.

Stand'ard solution. A solution containing a fixed amount of a reagent.

Stan'nic acid. A vitreous acid of tin, H_2SnO_3, forming stannates. **S. chlorid,** a colorless liquid, $SnCl_4$.

Stan'num. L. for *Tin.*

Stapedec'tomy. Excision of the stapes.

Stape'dial. Pertaining to the stapes.

Stapediotenot'omy. Cutting of the tendon of the stapedius muscle.

Stapediovestib'ular. Pertaining to the stapes and vestibule.

Stape'dius. A muscle of the middle ear.

Sta'pes. Stirrup-shaped ossicle of the ear.

Staphylec'tomy. Complete removal of the soft palate.

Staphylede'ma. Edema of the uvula.

Staph'yline. 1. Pertaining to the uvula. 2. Shaped like a bunch of grapes.

Staphyl'ion (sta-fil'e-on). Cranial point at median line of posterior edge of hard palate.

Staphylit'tis. Inflammation of the uvula.

Staphylo-an'gina. Mild sore-throat with pseudomembrane, due to staphylococcus.

Staphylobac'terin. A bacterial vaccine prepared from staphylococci.

Staphylococce'mia (staf-il-o-kok-se'me-ah). The occurrence of staphylococcus in the blood.

Staphylococ'cus. A genus or form of bacterial coccus. **S. pyo'genes,** the micro-organism of suppuration: there are several varieties. **S. pyo'genes al'bus** has white cultures. **S. pyo'genes au'reus** is most frequently found and has golden-yellow cultures. **S. pyo'genes cit'reus** forms citron-yellow cultures.

Staphylodial'ysis. Relaxation of the uvula.

Staphylohe'mia. The presence of staphylococci in the blood.

Staphylol'ysin. The hemolysin of staphylococcus toxin.

Staphylo'ma. Protrusion of the sclera or cornea. **Anterior s.** See *Keratoglobus.* **S. cor'neæ,** bulging and thinning of cornea. **Posterior s., S. posti'cum,** backward bulging of sclera at backward pole of eye.

Staphylomyco'sis (staf-il-o-mi-ko'sis). The systemic condition due to staphylococci.

Staphylon'cus. A tumor of the uvula.
Staphylopharyn'geus. The palatopharyngeus muscle.
Staph'yloplasty. Plastic surgery of the uvula.
Staphylopto'sis. Relaxation of the uvula.
Staphylor'rhaphy. The suturation of a cleft palate.
Staphylos'chisis. Fissure of the uvula; cleft palate.
Staphylot'omy. Excision or incision of the uvula, or of a staphyloma.
Staphysa'gria. Poisonous seeds of *Delphinium staphysagria*; parasiticide.
Staphysa'grin. Poisonous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{33}NO_5$, from staphysagria.
Star-an'ise. See *Illicium*.
Starch. The carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, from various plant tissues. **Animal s.** See *Glycogen*. **corn-s.**, nutritive s. from maize. **S.-enema**, enema of starchy water. **Iodized s.**, starch that has been treated with iodin.
Stars of Verheyen. The venæ stellatæ; rosettes of venous radicles beneath the capsule of the kidney.
Starva'tion. Long-continued deprival of food. **S.-cure**, treatment of disease by restricted diet.
Stasibasipho'bia. Insane distrust of one's ability to stand or walk.
Stas'imorphy. Deformity in an organ.
Stasipho'bia. Morbid dread of standing erect.
Sta'sis. A stoppage of the circulation.
Stat'ic, Stat'ical. Not in motion; at rest. **S. breeze**, current of air passing from a static electric machine when in operation. **S. electricity**, electricity evolved by friction or which does not move in currents. **S. machine**, apparatus for generating static electricity. **S. reflex spasm**, solitary spasm or palmus.
Stat'ics. Science of matter in equilibrium or at rest.
Sta'tim (sta'tim). L. for "at once."
Sta'tion (sta'shun). The manner of standing; also a fixed place. **Aid s.**, a place for collecting the wounded in battle for their evacuation to the rear. **Dressing s.**, a sheltered temporary retreat for soldiers wounded in battle who have been collected in the field and brought in from the aid station. **Rest s.**, station for temporary relief of sick and wounded located at definite points on a military road or railway. **S. for the slightly wounded**, an aid station for wounded soldiers who can walk and do not require transportation.
Sta'tionary air. Air left in the lungs after a normal expiration.
Statom'eter. Apparatus for measuring degree of exophthalmia.
Sta'tus. Condition or state. **S. arthrit'icus**, disturbance which foreruns a gouty attack. **S. epilep'ticus**, condition in which epileptic spasms rapidly succeed each other. **S. lymphat'icus**, a condition marked by enlarged thymus and spleen, hyperplasia of the lymphatic tissues, and lowered bodily vitality. **S. præs'cens**, condition of a patient at the time of observation. **S. thymicolymphat'icus**, a condition resembling lymphatism, with enlargement of lymphadenoid tissue and enlargement of the thymus. **S. thy'micus**, lymphatism. **S. typho'sus**, typhoid state or condition.
Stau'rion (staw're-on). A point at the crossing of the median and transverse palatine sutures.
Stauropleʹgia. Crossed hemiplegia.
Staves'acre. Same as *Staphysagria*.
Stay. The bar of a horse's hoof.
Steap'sin. Lipase; a pancreatic ferment saponifying fats and oils.
Stear'ic acid. A solid acid, $C_{18}H_{35}O_2$, of fats and oils forming stearates.

Ste'arin. A white solid crystalline substance in fat, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$.

Stearocono'tum. A powdery fat formed in the brain-mass.

Stearoder'mia. Disease of the skin involving the sebaceous glands.

Ste'arol (ste'ar-ol). A medicinal preparation with fat as an excipient.

Stearop'ten. The solid constituent of a volatile oil.

Ste'arosan. Santalyl stearate: used in catarrhal conditions of the genito-urinary tract.

Stearrhe'a. Same as *Seborrhea*.

Steatadeno'ma. Adenoma of the sebaceous glands.

Ste'atite. Same as *Talcum*.

Steati'tis. Inflammation of adipose tissue.

Steat'ocele. Fatty swelling of the scrotum.

Steatocrypto'sis. Disorder of function of sebaceous glands.

Steatog'enous. Causing fatty degeneration.

Steatol'ysis. The emulsifying process fats undergo preparatory to absorption.

Steatolyt'ic. Pertaining to or performing steatolysis.

Steato'ma. 1. Same as *Lipoma*. 2. A sebaceous cyst.

Steatonecro'sis. Fatty necrosis.

Steatop'athy. Disease of the sebaceous glands.

Steatopyg'ia (ste-at-o-pij'e-ah). Excessive fatness of the buttocks; Hottentot deformity.

Steatorrhe'a (ste-at-or-rhe'ah). Same as *Seborrhea*.

Steato'sis. 1. Disease of sebaceous glands. 2. Fatty degeneration.

Steatozo'on. Same as *Demodex folliculorum*.

Stechiol'ogy. That branch of physiology which treats of the elementary cells of tissues.

Stechiom'etry. Estimation of the proportion in which elements combine to form compounds.

Ste'ge (ste'je). The internal layer of the rods of Corti.

Stegno'sis. 1. Stoppage of a secretion. 2. Stenosis.

Stegnot'ic. Astringent; constipating.

Stegomy'ia. A genus of mosquitoes, members of which, especially *S. cal'opus* and *S. fascia'ta*, transmit yellow fever to man.

Stel'late. Star-shaped; arranged in rosettes. **S. ligament,** anterior costovertebral ligament. **S. veins, Stellulæ Verheyen'ii.** See *Stars of Verheyen*.

Stell'wag's sign. Elevation of upper lid in exophthalmic goiter.

Sten'ion. Cranial point at either end of the smallest transverse diameter in the temporal region.

Stenocar'dia (ste-no-kar'de-ah). Angina pectoris.

Stenoceph'aly (ste-no-sef'al-e). Narrowness of the head or cranium.

Stenocho'ria (ste-no-ko're-ah). Same as *Stenosis*.

Stenocompres'sor. An instrument for compressing the ducts of the parotid gland to stop the saliva flow in dental operations.

Stenocori'asis. Contraction of the pupil.

Ste'nol. A mixture of caffein and theobromin used in gastric insufficiency and cardiac palpitation.

Stenopæ'ic, Stenope'ic. Having a narrow opening or slit.

Ste'no's duct. Same as *Stenson's duct*.

Sten'osed (sten'ost). Narrowed; constricted.

Steno'sis. Narrowing or contraction of a duct or canal. **Aortic s.,** narrowing of aortic orifice of heart or of the aorta itself. **Cardiac s.,** narrowing or diminution of any heart-passage or cavity. **Cicatricial s.,** stenosis caused by a contracted cicatrix. **Mitral s.,** stenosis of left auriculoventricular orifice. **Pyloric s.,** hypertrophic obstruction of the pyloric orifice of the stomach.

Stenostegno'sis (sten''o-steg-no'sis). The stricture of Stenson's duct.

Stenosteno'sis (ste''no-sten-o'sis). Stenosis or constriction of Stenson's duct.

Stenosto'mia. Narrowing of the mouth.

Stenother'mal. Able to withstand only a small range of temperature.

Stenotho'rax (sten-o-tho'raks). An abnormally straight, short, or narrow thorax.

Stenot'ic (sten-ot'ik). Marked by abnormal narrowing or constriction.

Sten'son's duct. The duct of parotid gland. **S.'s foramina,** two incisive foramina of superior maxillary bone.

Stepha'nion. Cranial point at intersection of temporal ridge and coronal suture.

Stercobi'lin. Hydrobilirubin from fecal matter.

Stercora'ceous. Consisting of, or containing, feces.

Stercoræ'mia. See *Stercoremia.*

Ster'coral. Pertaining to, or caused by, feces.

Stercore'mia. Toxic state occasioned by poisons absorbed from retained feces.

Ster'corin. Crystallizable material from feces.

Ster'cus. L. for *dung* or *feces.*

Stere (stār). Same as *Kiloliter.*

Stereo-arthrol'ysis. Operative formation of a movable new joint in cases of bony ankylosis.

Stereo-ausculta'tion. Auscultation with two stethoscopes, each on different parts of the chest.

Stereochem'ical. Pertaining to stereochemistry.

Stereochem'istry. That branch of chemistry which treats of the space-relations of chemistry.

Stereogno'sis (ster-e-og-no'sis). The sense by which the form of objects is perceived.

Ste'reograph. A stereoscopic radiograph.

Stereom'etry (ster-e-om'et-re). The measurement of the contents of a solid or hollow body.

Stereophotog'raphy. Stereoscopic photography.

Stereophotomi'crograph. A stereoscopic photograph of a microscopic subject.

Ster'coplasm. The more solid portion of protoplasm.

Stereoscop'ic vision. Vision in which objects appear to have their solid form, or are not seen as flat pictures.

Ste'reotypy. Persistence of a single idea or thought.

Ster'esol. A proprietary antiseptic application for skin-diseases.

Sterig'mata. Radially arranged outgrowths, crowded together on the upper half of the sphere into which the conidia bearers of the aspergillus expand.

Ster'ile. 1. Not producing young; unproductive; barren. 2. Aseptic; not containing micro-organisms.

Steril'ity. Barrenness; inability to produce young.

Steriliza'tion. Process of freeing a substance from septic germs.

Ster'ilizer. A mechanism used in sterilizing objects.

Ster'nal. Pertaining to the sternum.

Sternal'gia (ster-nal'je-ah). Pain in the sternum.

Ster'nebra (ster'ne-brah). Any one of the segments of the sternum.

Sternoclavic'ular. Pertaining to the sternum and clavicle.

Sternocleidomas'toid. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Sternocos'tal. Of, or pertaining to, sternum and ribs.

Sternodym'ia. Union of two fetuses by the anterior chest-wall.

Sternod'ymus. A twin monster united by the anterior chest-wall.

Sternohy'oid. See *Muscles, Table of.*
Ster'noid (ster'noid). Resembling the sternum.
Sternomas'toid. Same as *Sternocleidomastoid.*
Sternop'agus. Twin fetuses united at sternum.
Sternothy'roid. See *Muscles, Table of.*
Ster'num. Breast-bone; bone in median line of thorax in front.
Sternuta'tio convulsi'va. Paroxysmal sneezing.
Sternu'tatory. 1. Causing sneezing. 2. Drug that causes sneezing.
Ster'olin. A proprietary preparation for sterilizing the skin.
Ster'tor. Snoring; sonorous respiration.
Ster'torous. Of the nature of stertor.
Stethogoniom'eter. Apparatus for measuring the curvature of the chest.
Steth'ograph (steth'o-graf). Apparatus to record chest movements.
Stethokyr'tograph. Apparatus for measuring amount of expansion of chest.
Stethom'eter. An instrument to measure chest expansion.
Stethophonom'eter. An instrument for measuring the intensity of auscultatory sounds.
Steth'oscope. Instrument for performing mediate auscultation.
Stethos'copy. Examination with the stethoscope.
Steth'ospasm. Spasm of the chest muscles.
Sthen'ic. Characterized by overactiou; strong. **S. fever,** fever marked by high temperature and strong pulse.
Sthenom'eter. An instrument for measuring muscular strength.
Sthenom'etry. Measurement of bodily strength.
Sthenopy'ra. Sthenic fever.
Stib'enyl. The acetyl-aminophenyl salt of antimony used in kala-azar and trypanosomiasis.
Stib'ialism. Antimonial poisoning.
Stib'ium. L. for *Antimony.*
Sti'chochrome (sti'ko-krōm). A nerve-cell having the chromophilic bodies arranged in regular layers.
Stick'ing plaster. Rosin or adhesive plaster.
Stiff-neck. 1. Rigidity of neck from rheumatism. 2. Torticollis or wry-neck. **S. fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis.
Stig'ma. 1. A spot, dot, or impression upon the skin. 2. Any space between the cells of the endothelium of a capillary. 3. A readily stainable area in epithelium at the points of union of groups of cells. 4. That part of the pistil of a flower which receives the pollen. **S. of degeneracy,** any of the bodily abnormalities which are found in considerable number in degenerate persons. **Giuffrida-Ruggera s.,** abnormal shallowness of the glenoid fossa. **Hysteric s.,** bodily marks or signs characteristic of hysteria. **Malpighian s.,** the points where the smaller veins enter into the larger veins of the spleen. **Psychic s.,** mental conditions marked by susceptibility to suggestion. **Somatic s.,** the bodily signs of certain nervous diseases.
Stig'mata may'dis. The silk of maize; corn-silk; it is diuretic.
Stigmat'ic. Pertaining to a stigma.
Stigmatiza'tion. The formation of impressions on the skin.
Stigmatom'eter. An instrument for testing eye refraction.
Stigmato'sis. A skin disease marked by ulcerated spots.
Sti'let, Stil'lette. 1. A delicate probe. 2. A wire used to stiffen or clear a catheter.
Still'born. Dead at or before birth.
Stillicid'ium. 1. A dribbling or flowing by drops. 2. Epiphora.
Stillin'gia silvat'ica. Queensroot, an alterative plant.
Stil'ling's canal. The hyaloid canal of the vitreous. **S.'s. nucleus.** Same as *Red nucleus.*

Stim'ulant. 1. Producing stimulation. 2. An agent which stimulates. **Alcoholic s.,** one with ethyl alcohol as its basis. **Cardiac s.,** one which increases the heart's action. **Cerebral s.,** one which exalts action of the brain. **Diffusible s., Diffusive s.,** one which acts promptly, but transiently. **General s.,** one which acts upon the whole body. **Hepatic s.,** one which arouses the functions of the liver. **Spinal s.,** one which acts upon or through the spinal cord. **Stomachic s.,** one which assists stomach-digestion. **Vascular s.,** one which appeals to vasomotor nerves.

Stim'ulate. To excite functional activity in a part.

Stim'ulin. The protective element of the blood-serum that produces immunity.

Stim'ulus. Any agent producing reaction in an irritable tissue. **Adequate s., Homologous s.,** one which acts upon end-organs. **Chemical s.,** one that acts by a chemical process. **Electric s.,** application of electricity. **Heterologous s.** acts upon all the nerve-elements of the sensory apparatus. **Mechanical s.,** one which acts by mechanical means. **Thermal s.,** a stimulant application of heat.

Stir'rup, Stir'rup-bone. The stapes.

Stitch. 1. A sudden cutting pain. 2. A loop made in sewing or suturing. **S.-abscess,** an abscess formed about a stitch.

Stokes's lenses. Apparatus used in diagnosis of astigmatism.

Sto'ma, pl. *sto'mata.* A minute pore, orifice, or stigma on a free surface.

Stom'ach. The ovoid musculomembranous digestive pouch below the esophagus. **Bilocular s.,** hour-glass stomach. **S.-bucket,** a small bucket for lowering into the stomach and withdrawing some of its contents for examination. **Cardiac s.,** the fundus of the stomach. **Corset-s.,** a displaced or deformed stomach due to pressure from tight or improper lacing of the corset. **S.-cough,** a cough excited by reflex irritation from the stomach. **Hour-glass s.,** a stomach shaped somewhat like an hour-glass, on account of the formation of a band of exudation. **Leather-bottle s.,** severe hypertrophy of the stomach-wall, usually with contraction of the cavity of the organ. **S.-pump,** a pump for evacuating the contents of the stomach. **S.-reefing,** an operation for dilatation of the stomach, done by folding in the wall of the stomach and then suturing the fold. **S.-tooth,** one of the lower canine teeth of the first dentition. **Trifid s.,** a stomach with two constrictions, producing three pouches. **S.-tube.** 1. A siphon used in washing out the stomach. 2. A feeding-tube. **Wallet s.,** bag-like distention of the stomach. **Water-trap s.,** a stomach with an extremely high pylorus, so that it does not readily empty itself.

Stom'achal, Stomach'ic. A gastric stimulant.

Stomachal'gia (stom-ak-al'je-ah). Pain in the stomach.

Stomachos'copy. Examination of the stomach.

Stomatal'gia (sto-mat-al'je-ah). Pain in the mouth.

Stomati'tis. Inflammation of the mouth. **S. aphtho'sa, Aphthous s.,** one characterized by aphthæ. **Catarrhal s.,** simple stomatitis. **Epidemic s.,** foot-and-mouth disease. **Gangrenous s.** See *Cancrum oris.* **Mercurial s.,** that arising from mercury-poisoning. **Mycotic s.,** that which is due to a micro-organism. **Scorbutic s.,** a form due to scurvy. **Ulcerative s.,** stomatitis with shallow ulcers.

Stomatodyn'ia. Pain in the mouth.

Stomatodyso'dia. Bad odor from the mouth.

Stomatogas'tric. Pertaining to the stomach and the mouth.

Stomatog'raphy. A description of the mouth.

Stomatol'ogy. Sum of what is known regarding the mouth.

Stomatomala'cia. Softening of the structures of the mouth.
Stomat'omy. Surgical incision of the os uteri.
Stomatomyco'sis. Any mouth disease due to schizomycetes.
Stomatonecro'sis, Stomatono'ma. Same as *Noma*.
Stomatop'athy. Any disorder of the mouth.
Stomat'oplasty. Plastic surgery of the mouth or of the os uteri.
Stomatorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from the mouth.
Stomat'oscope. Instrument for inspecting the mouth.
Stomoceph'alus. Fetus with rudimentary jaws and mouth.
Stomodæ'um, Stomode'um. An invagination of the embryonic ectoderm whence the mouth-cavity is formed.
Stomox'ydæ (sto-mok'sid-e). Common flies.
Stone. A calculus or concretion.
Stool. A fecal discharge.
Stop-needle. A needle with a disk to prevent deep penetration.
Sto'rage battery. Apparatus for storing electricity.
Sto'rax. Balsam from *Liquidambar orientalis:* diuretic and anticatarrhal.
Stova'in. Hydrochlorate of amylein alpha beta: used as a local anesthetic.
Stovainiza'tion. Production of local anesthesia with stovain.
Stovar'sol (sto-var'sol). A preparation used in the treatment of syphilis.
Strabis'mic (stra-biz'mik). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, strabismus.
Strabismom'eter. Apparatus for measuring strabismus.
Strabis'mus. A squint; deviation of one or both of the eyes. **Accommodative s.,** s. due to defect or excess of ocular accommodation. **Alternating s., Bilateral s.,** one in which either eye is alternately fixed. **Concomitant s.,** that in which the affected eye accompanies the other in its movements. **Convergent s.,** one eye, or both, turned inward; cross-eye. **Divergent s.,** strabismus with outward deviation. **Intermittent s.,** that which recurs at intervals. **Paralytic s.** is due to paralysis of one or more muscles. **Spastic s.** is due to spastic contraction of an ocular muscle.
Strabom'eter. The strabismometer.
Strabot'omy. The cutting of an ocular tendon for strabismus.
Straight arterioles. See *Arteriolæ rectæ.* **S. sinus,** a venous sinus along the tentorium and falx cerebri. **S. jacket.** Same as *Camisole.*
Strain (strān). 1. Injury from overuse. 2. To filter or perform a colation.
Straits of the pelvis. The openings of the true pelvis, distinguished as superior and inferior.
Stramo'nium. The jimson-weed, *Datura stramonium:* seeds and leaves are narcotic and antispasmodic.
Strangalesthe'sia. Same as *Zonesthesia.*
Stran'gles. Infectious disease of horses with mucopurulent inflammation of the respiratory mucous membrane.
Stran'gulated. Congested by reason of constriction or hernial protrusion.
Strangula'tion. Congestion due to constriction or stricture.
Stran'gury. Slow and painful discharge of urine.
Strap'ping. The dressing of a wound or part with strips of adhesive plaster.
Strat'ified epithelium. See *Epithelium.*
Strat'iform (strat'if-orm). Having the form of a layer.
Stra'tum. A layer. **S. cor'neum,** the outer or horny layer of the epidermis. **S. granulo'sum.** 1. The layer of epidermis next to the stratum corneum. 2. One of the layers of the retina. 3. A layer of the cortex of the cerebellum. **S. lu'cidum,** the

stratum corneum of the epidermis. **S. Malpig'hii, S. muco'sum, S. spino'sum,** the rete mucosum, or innermost layer of the epidermis.

Straw'berry tongue. A tongue with enlarged and reddened fungiform papillæ.

Straw itch. Dermatitis caused by a mite, *Pediculoi'des ventrico'sus,* found in straw and straw mattresses.

Streak (strēk). A line, stripe, or trace. **S.-culture,** a bacterial culture in which matter is implanted in streaks. **Medullary s.** Same as *Medullary groove.* **Meningitic s.** See *Tache cerebrale.* **Primitive s.,** faint white trace at aftermost end of germinal area.

Streph'otome. Instrument for invaginating the hernial sac.

Streptice'mia. Infection with streptococci.

Streptoangi'na. Streptococcic sore throat.

Streptobacte'ria. Those bacteria which are linked into chains.

Streptobac'terin. A bacterial vaccine prepared from streptococci.

Streptococ'cal. Caused by streptococci.

Streptococce'mia. Occurrence of streptococci in the blood.

Streptococcico'sis. Any streptococcal infection.

Streptococcol'ysin. A lysin which destroys streptococci.

Streptococ'cus. A genus or form of bacterial coccus. **Anhemolytic s.,** any streptococcus which does not hemolyze red blood-corpuscles. **S.-antitoxin,** an antitoxin used against erysipelas, etc. **S. aphthic'ola,** species from foot-and-mouth disease of cattle. **S. articulo'rum,** species from diphtheric mucous membranes. **S. Charri'ni,** a pathogenic species from true anthrax. **S. Dis'sei,** a species from blood of certain cases of syphilis. **S. enteri'tis,** enteritis due to streptococci. **S. e'qui,** a species from contagious coryza of horses. **S. erysipel'atis,** the species that causes erysipelas; Loffler's bacillus. **Hemolytic s., S. hemolyt'icus,** any streptococcus which is capable of hemolyzing red blood-corpuscles. **S. hydrophobo'rum,** a species from the brain of animals with rabies. **S. Lu'cæ,** a species from soft chancer or chancroid. **S. Manfre'dii,** a species which causes lobar pneumonia. **S. meningit'idis,** a species from cerebrospinal meningitis. **S. morbillo'sus,** a species from measles. **S. pyo'genes,** a species from erysipelatoid suppurations. **S. pyo'genes malig'nus,** a species from leukemic spleen. **S. rheumat'icus,** a species which appears to be associated with rheumatic fever. **S. sep'ticus,** a pathogenic species from foul soil. **S. sep'ticus liquefa'ciens,** a species from the blood of septic poisoning after scarlatina. **S. toxica'tus,** a species said to afford one of the poisons of *Rhus toxicodendron.*

Streptocol'ysin. A lysin destructive to streptococci.

Strep'tocyte (strep'to-sīt). An amebiform body from vesicles of foot-and-mouth disease.

Streptodermati'tis. Dermatitis produced by streptococci.

Streptoleukoci'din. A toxin from streptococci which is destructive to leukocytes.

Streptol'ysin. Same as *Streptocolysin.*

Streptomyco'sis. Disease due to streptococcus.

Streptoseptice'mia. Septicemia due to streptococcus.

Streptothrico'sis. Infection with streptothrix.

Strep'tothrix. A genus of schizomycetes.

Stret'cher. A litter for conveying the sick or wounded.

Stri'a, pl. *stri'æ.* L. for *Streak.*

Stri'æ acus'ticæ. The striæ medullares. **S. atroph'icæ,** white streaks due to skin-atrophy. **S. longitudina'les latera'les,** two white lines across upper surface of the callosum. **S. med-**

ulla'res, white lines across the floor of fourth ventricle. **S. pinea'lis,** the anterior peduncle of pineal gland. **S. termina'lis.** Same as *Tænia semicircularis.*

Stri'ate, Stri'ated. Having streaks or striæ. **S. bodies,** the corpora striata.

Stria'tion. 1. Quality of being streaked. 2. A streak or scratch, or a series of streaks.

Stria'tum (stri-a'tum). The corpus striatum.

Stric'ture. An abnormal narrowing of a duct or passage. **Bridle s.,** stricture formed by a band across the urethra. **Cicatricial s.,** one which follows a wound or sore. **Functional s.** Same as *Spasmodic s.* **Impermeable s.,** one which closes the lumen of a passage. **Irritable s.,** one the passage of which causes pain. **Organic s.,** one due to structural changes in or about a canal. **Spasmodic s.** is due to muscular spasm.

Stric'turotome. Instrument for cutting strictures.

Stricturot'omy. Surgical division of a stricture.

Stri'dor. A shrill harsh sound. **S. den'tium,** noise made by grinding the teeth. **S. serrat'icus.** sound like that caused by filing a saw, caused by respiration through a tracheotomy-tube.

Strid'ulent, Strid'ulous. Attended with stridor; making a harsh noise.

Strobi'la, Strobi'lus. An adult tapeworm; adult stage of a tapeworm.

Stro'boscope. Apparatus on the principle of a zoetrope for exhibiting the successive phases of animal movements.

Stroke. A sudden and severe attack. **S.-culture.** See *Culture.*

Stro'ma. Tissue which forms the ground-substance, framework, or matrix of an organ. **S.-plexus,** network formed by ramifications of the nerves of the cornea within the substantia propria.

Stro'mal, Stromat'ic. Pertaining to the stroma of an organ.

Stromatol'ysis. Destruction of the enclosing membrane of a cell without harm to the cell contents.

Stro'meyer's splint. A splint consisting of two hinged portions which can be fixed at any angle.

Stro'muhr. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood flow.

Strongyloi'des stercora'lis. A round worm from the intestinal canal of man.

Strongyloido'sis. Infection with strongyloides.

Strongylo'sis. Infection with strongylus.

Stron'gylus (stron'jil-us). A genus of parasitic nematode worms.

Stron'tium (stron'she-um). A yellowish metal, some of whose salts are medicinal.

Strophan'thin (stro-fan'thin). A poisonous glucosid from strophanthus.

Strophan'thus his'pidus. An African shrub: the seeds are used like digitalis.

Stroph'ulus (strof'u-lus). Tooth-rash; a papular infantile eruption. **S. al'bidus.** Same as *Milium.* **S. infan'tum,** the urticaria of infants. **S. prurigino'sus,** a variety attended with severe itching.

Struc'tural disease. A disease attended with anatomic or histologic change in tissues.

Stru'ma. Goiter or scrofula. **S. malig'na,** carcinoma of the thyroid body. **S. suprarena'lis,** a kind of fatty tumor of the suprarenal capsules.

Strumec'tomy. Removal of scrofulous glands.

Strumipri'val cachexia. See *Cachexia.*

Strumi'tis (strumi'tis). Same as *Thyroiditis.*

Strumoder'ma (stru-mo-der'mah). Same as *Scrofuloderma.*

Stru'mous (stru'mus). Same as *Scrofulous.*

Strych'nia (strik'ne-ah). Same as *Strychnin.*

Strych'nin (strik'nin). Poisonous bitter alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$, from nux vomica.

Strychninoma'nia. Insanity caused by strychnin.

Strych'nism (strik'nizm). Poisoning by strychnin.

Strych'nos (strik'nos). Genus of poisonous trees. See *Nux vomica, Ignatia, Hoang-nan.*

Stu'dent's placenta. Placenta retained in consequence of unskilful manipulation.

Stump. Distal end of the part of limb left in amputation.

Stupe. A cloth, sponge, or the like charged with hot water and medicated for external application.

Stupefa'cient (stu-pe-fa'shent). Narcotic; soporific.

Stupema'nia (stu-pe-ma'ne-ah). Stuporous insanity.

Stu'por. Partial or nearly complete unconsciousness.

Stupra'tion, Stu'prum. Rape.

Stut'tering. Difficulty in speech due to a kind of habit-spasm.

Sty, Stye. Inflammation of a sebaceous gland of the eyelid; hordeolum. **Meibomian s.,** inflammation of a Meibomian gland. **Zeissian's s.,** inflammation of a Zeissian gland.

Style, Sty'let. Same as *Stilet.*

Stylis'cus. A slender cylindric tent.

Styloglos'sus (sti-lo-glos'us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Stylohyoi'deus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Sty'loid. Shaped like a pen or stylus; long and pointed.

Styloidi'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the styloid process.

Stylolaryn'geus. That part of the stylopharyngeus muscle which is inserted into the thyroid cartilage and epiglottis.

Stylomas'toid. Pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone.

Stylomax'illary. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to a maxillary bone.

Stylopharyn'geus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Sty'lus. A stilet; also a pencil or stick, as of caustic.

Stype. A tampon or pledget of cotton.

Styp'sis (stip'sis). Employment of styptics.

Styp'tic. 1. Arresting hemorrhage by means of an astringent quality. 2. A markedly astringent remedy. **S. collodion,** a preparation of collodion and tannin. **S. cotton,** cotton charged with iron subsulphate.

Styp'ticin. Cotarnin hydrochlorid, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3H_2O.HCl$: an internal styptic.

Styracin. A crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{16}O_2$, from styrax.

Styr'acol. Cinnamyl guaiacol, $C_6H_4(OC_9H_7O.OCH_3)$: antiseptic.

Sty'rax. Same as *Storax.*

Sty'rol. A fragrant oily hydrocarbon, C_8H_8, from storax, etc.

Sty'rone (sti'rōn). Cinnamic alcohol, $C_9H_{10}O$.

Subabdom'inal. Situated below the abdomen.

Subac'etate (sub-as'et-āt). Any basic acetate.

Subac'id (sub-as'id). Somewhat acid.

Subacro'mial. Below or beneath the acromion.

Suba'cute. Somewhat acute; between acute and chronic.

Subalimenta'tion. Insufficient nourishment.

Subanco'neus (sub-an-ko'ne-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Subaponeurot'ic. Situated beneath an aponeurosis.

Subarach'noid. Situated beneath the arachnoid. **S. space,** the space between the pia and arachnoid.

Subar'cuate fossa. A pit on the posterior internal surface of the petrous bone.

Subastrag'alar. Situated under the astragalus.

Subastrin'gent. Moderately astringent.

Subau'ral (sub-aw'ral). Beneath the ear.

Subcap'sular. Below a capsule, especially the capsule of the cerebrum.

Subcar'bonate. Any basic carbonate.

Subcartilag'inous. 1. Situated beneath cartilage. 2. Partly cartilaginous.

Subchron'ic (sub-kron'ik). Between chronic and subacute.

Subcla'vian. Situated under the clavicle. **S. artery.** See *Arteries, Table of.* **S. triangle,** the triangle of the neck bounded by the clavicle, sternomastoid, and omohyoid.

Subclavic'ular. Same as *Subclavian.*

Subcla'vius. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Subconjuncti'val. Situated beneath the conjunctiva.

Subcontin'uous fever. Remittent fever.

Subcor'acoid. Situated under the coracoid process.

Subcor'tical (sub-kor'tik-al). Situated beneath the cerebral cortex.

Subcos'tal. Beneath a rib or the ribs.

Subcostal'gia. Pain over the subcostal nerve.

Subcra'nial. Beneath the cranium.

Subcrep'itant. Somewhat crepitant in character.

Subcrura'us, Subcrure'us. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Subcul'ture. Culture of bacteria derived from another culture.

Subcuta'neous. Situated or occurring beneath the skin. **S. surgery,** surgery performed through a small opening in the skin. **S. wound,** a wound having a very small opening through the skin.

Subcutic'ular. Beneath the cuticle.

Subcu'tin. A proprietary local anesthetic preparation.

Subdelir'ium. A partial or mild delirium.

Subdiaphragmat'ic. Situated under the diaphragm.

Subdu'ral. Situated beneath the dura. **S. space,** space between the arachnoid and dura.

Subenceph'alon. The pons, oblongata, crura, and corpora quadrigemina.

Subendocar'dial. Situated beneath the endocardium.

Subendothe'lial. Beneath an endothelial structure.

Subendothe'lium. See *Debove's membrane.*

Subepider'mal. Situated beneath the epidermis.

Subepithe'lial. Situated beneath the epithelium.

Su'berin. Variety of cellulose obtained from cork.

Subfas'cial (sub-fas'shal). Situated beneath a fascia.

Subfeb'rile (sub-feb'ril). Somewhat febrile.

Subfia'vous ligament. Yellowish ligament between the laminæ of a vertebra.

Subfron'tal. Beneath a frontal lobe or convolution.

Subgle'noid. Situated under the glenoid fossa.

Subglos'sal. Situated under the tongue.

Subglossi'tis. Inflammation of the under surface of the tongue.

Subgrunda'tion (sub-grun-da'shun). Depression of one fragment of bone beneath another.

Subhy'oid. Situated beneath the hyoid bone.

Subic'ulum. Same as *Uncinate convolution.*

Subil'iac (sub-il'e-ak). Below the ilium.

Subil'ium. The lowest portion of the ilium.

Subimbibit'ional (sub-im-bib-ish'o-nal). Due to deficient intake of liquid.

Subinfec'tion. Infection due to weakening of the resisting cells of the organism.

Subinflamma'tion. Slight or mild inflammation.

Subinflam'matory. Marked by subacute inflammation.

Subin'trant fever. Intermittent fever in which the paroxysms follow one another so closely that they overlap.

Subinvolu'tion. Incomplete involution.

Subi'odid That iodid of any series which contains the least iodin.

Sub'ject. 1. A person or animal subjected to treatment or experiment. 2. A body for dissection.

Subjec'tive. Pertaining to, or perceived only by, the individual; not perceptible to the senses of another person. **S. sensation,** a sensation that originates within the organism, and is not a response to an external stimulus. **S. symptom,** a symptom perceived by the patient alone.

Subju'gal (sub-ju'gal). Below the malar bone.

Sub'lamin. Ethylenediamine-sulphate of mercury: used as an antiseptic and antisyphilitic.

Subla'tio ret'inæ. Detachment of the retina of the eye.

Sub'limate. A substance obtained or prepared by sublimation.

Sublima'tion. Process of vaporizing and condensing a solid substance without melting it.

Sublim'inal. Below the limen or threshold of sensation. See *Threshold.*

Sublin'gual. Situated under the tongue. **S. gland,** a salivary gland beneath and on either side of the tongue.

Sublingui'tis. Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

Sublo'bar. Below a lobe, as a lobe of the liver.

Sublum'bar. Below the lumbar region.

Subluxa'tion. Incomplete or partial dislocation.

Sublymphe'mia. Abnormal decrease in the number of lymphocytes in the blood.

Submam'mary. Beneath the mammary gland.

Submaxil'la (sub-maks-il'ah). The inferior maxilla.

Submaxillari'tis. Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.

Submax'illary. Situated beneath a maxilla. **S. gland,** a salivary gland on the inner side of each ramus of the lower jaw.

Submaxilli'tis. Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.

Submen'tal. Situated beneath the chin.

Submi'crone. A small particle invisible with the microscope, but visible with the ultramicroscope.

Submicroscop'ic. Too small to be visible with the microscope.

Submor'phous. Neither amorphous nor perfectly crystalline.

Submuco'sa. The layer of areolar tissue situated beneath the mucous membrane.

Submu'cous. Situated beneath or under the mucous membrane.

Subnarcot'ic. Moderately narcotic.

Subna'sal point. Central point at base of nasal spine.

Subneu'ral (sub-nu'ral). Beneath a nerve or the neural axis.

Subnor'mal. Below or less than normal.

Subnu'cleus. A partial or secondary nucleus.

Suboccip'ital. Situated below or under the occiput. **S. nerve,** the first cervical or spinal nerve.

Suboper'culum. Portion of occipital gyrus overlying the insula.

Subor'bital (sub-or'bit-al). Beneath the orbit.

Subox'id. That oxid in any series which contains the least oxygen.

Subpap'ular (sub-pap'u-lar). Indistinctly papular.

Subpatel'lar. Beneath or below the patella.

Subpedun'cular lobe. Same as *Flocculus.*

Subpericar'dial. Situated beneath the pericardium.

Subperios'teal. Situated or performed beneath the periosteum. **S. operation,** an operation upon a bone without removal of the periosteum.

Subperitone'al. Situated or occurring beneath the peritoneum.

Subpharyn'geal (sub-far-in'je-al). Beneath the pharynx.

Subphren'ic. Beneath or under the diaphragm.

Subplacen'ta (sub-pla-sen'tah). The decidua vera.

Subpleu'ral. Situated beneath the pleura.

Subpon'tine. Situated below the pons.

Subprepu'tial. Situated beneath the prepuce.

Subpu'bic. Situated beneath the pubic bone.

Subpul'monary. Situated beneath the lung.

Subret'inal. Situated beneath the retina.

Sub'salt. Any basic salt.

Subscap'ular. Situated below or under the scapula.

Subscapula'ris. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Subscrip'tion. The part of a prescription which gives directions for compounding the ingredients.

Subse'rous. Situated beneath a serous membrane.

Subspi'nous dislocation. Dislocation of the head of the humerus into space below the spine of the scapula.

Sub'stage. Part of the microscope underneath the stage.

Sub'stance (sub'stans) [L. *substan'tia*]. The material of which an organ or body is made up. **Agglutinable s.**, a substance existing in red blood-corpuscles and bacteria, with which the agglutinin unites to produce specific agglutination. **Agglutinating s.** Same as *Agglutinin.* **α-s., Alpha s.** See *Reticular s.* **Antacoid s.** See *Antacoid.* **β-s., Beta s.** See *Heinz bodies*, under *Body.* **Black s.** See *Substantia nigra.* **Cement s.**, the intercellular substance of certain tissues, as endothelium. **Chromophilic s.**, the constituents of a cell which stain easily. See *Nissl bodies*, under *Body.* **Colloid s.**, the jelly-like substance formed in colloid degeneration. **Cytotoxin s.** See *Cytolysin.* **Depressor s.**, a substance secreted by the pituitary, which produces a fall in blood-pressure. **Dotted s.**, a granular material which makes up a large part of the central nervous system of invertebrates. **Gray s.**, the gray matter, *i. e.*, the cellular or ganglionic portion of the brain and spinal cord. **Hemolytic s.**, the material in a serum which destroys the red blood-cells of a serum added to it; a cytase or alexin. **Interfibrillar s. of Flemming.** Same as *Paraplasm.* **Interspongioplastic s.**, cytochylema. **Medullary s.** 1. The white matter of the central nervous system, consisting of axones and their myelin sheaths. 2. The soft, marrow-like substance of such structures as bone-marrow, kidney, suprarenal gland, etc. **S. of Nissl.** See *Nissl bodies*, under *Body.* **Nothreshold s's.**, those substances in the blood which are excreted into the urine in proportion to their absolute amount in the blood. Cf. *Threshold s's.* **Perforated s.** See *Substantia perforata.* **Prelipoid s.**, degenerated nerve tissue which has not yet been converted into fat. **Pressor s.**, any one of several products of intestinal putrefaction found in normal urine which, when injected into animals, produces increased blood-pressure. **Reaction s.**, a substance formed in the body of an animal on immunization with cellular products from an animal of another species. Called also *Adaptation-product.* **Receptive s.**, a hypothetical substance supposed to exist in muscle tissue, especially near the motor end-plates of the nerves, and to conduct excitation. **Reticular s.** 1. The net-like mass of threads seen in red blood-corpuscles after vital staining; called also *Alpha s.* and *Filar mass.* 2. Same as *Formatio reticularis.* **Rolando's gelatinous s.** See *Substantia gelatinosa.* **Rollett's secondary s.**, the transparent material lying in narrow zones on each side of Krause's disks. **Rovida's hyaline s.**, a stringy mass formed by treating pus with a 10 per cent. sodium chlorid solution. **Sarcous s.**, the substance composing the sarcous elements of muscle. **S. sensibilis'atrice, Sensibilizing s.** (Bordet), **Sensitizing s.** Same as *Amboceptor.* **Sömmering's gray s.** See *Substantia nigra.* **Threshold s's.**, those substances in the blood, such as sodium chlorid, sugar,

etc., which are excreted into the urine only as far as they exceed a certain threshold value. Cf. *No-threshold s's.* **Thromboplastic s.** See *Zymoplastic s.* **Tigroid s.** See *Nissl bodies*, under *Body.* **White s.**, the white matter, *i. e.*, the dendritic or conducting portion of the brain and spinal cord. **White s. of Schwann**, the material of which the medullary sheath of a nerve-fiber is composed; myelin. **Zymoplastic s.**, a substance in the tissues which hastens the coagulation of the blood (A. Schmidt). Called also *Thromboplastic s.*, *Thromboplastin*, *Thrombokinase*, *Coagulin*, and *Cytogen.*

Substan'tia. L. for *Substance.* **S. cine'rea**, the gray substance of the brain and spinal cord. **S. ferrugin'ea**, pigmented nerve-cell substance of the locus cœruleus. **S. gelatino'sa**, substance sheathing posterior horn of spinal cord and lining the central canal. **S. gris'ea**, gray matter, especially of the spinal cord. **S. ni'gra.** Same as *Locus niger.* **S. perfora'ta**, a posterior embryonic structure on the floor of the third ventricle. **S. pro'pria**, Same as *Lamina propria.*

Subster'nal. Situated below the sternum.

Substitu'tion. Chemical replacement of one substance by another.

Sub'stitutive. Effecting a change or substitution of symptoms.

Subsul'tus ten'dinum. Twitching movement of muscles and tendons in typhoid condition.

Subsyl'vian. Situated under the fissure of Sylvius.

Subtar'sal. Situated below the tarsus.

Subthalam'ic. Situated below the thalamus.

Subthal'amus. A portion of the hypothalamus situated between the thalamus and the tegmentum of the mesencephalon.

Subthy'roidism. Hypothyroidism.

Sub'tle (sut'l). 1. Very fine, as a subtle powder. 2. Very acute, as a subtle pain.

Subto'tal. Nearly, but not quite, total.

Subtrochanter'ic. Situated below the trochanter.

Subtu'beral. Situated under a tuber.

Subtympan'ic. Having a somewhat tympanic quality.

Subu'beres. Latin for unweaned or suckling children.

Subumbil'ical space. Somewhat triangular space within the body-cavity just below the navel.

Subun'gual, Subun'guial. Situated beneath a nail.

Subure'thral. Situated or occurring beneath the urethra.

Subvag'inal (sub-vaj'in-al). Situated under a sheath or below the vagina.

Subver'tebral (sub-ver'te-bral). Situated on ventral side of vertebral column.

Subvi'rile. Having deficient virility.

Subvitri'nal (sub-vit-ri'nal). Situated beneath the vitreous.

Subvolu'tion (sub-vo-lu'shun). The turning over of a flap.

Subzo'nal (sub-zo'nal). Situated below the zona pellucida.

Suc'cagogue (suk'ag-og). Inducing glandular secretion.

Succeda'neous. Of the nature of a substitute.

Succeda'neum (suk-se-da'ne-um). A substitute for something else.

Succentu'riate. Accessory; serving as a substitute. **S. placenta.** See *Placenta.*

Succin'ic acid (suk-sin'ik). See *Acid.* An acid, $C_4H_6O_4$, from amber: it forms succinates.

Suc'cinol. Amber-tar oil: used in eczema, psoriasis, etc.

Suc'cinum. L. for *Amber.*

Succiru'bra bark. Red cinchona bark.

Suc'cus. L. for *Juice.* **S. enter'icus**, intestinal or enteric juice. **S. gas'tricus**, the gastric juice.

Succus'sion (suk-kush'un). The act of shaking a patient so as to detect the presence of liquid in the cavities of the body.

Sucholo-albu'min. A poisonous proteid characteristic of hog-cholera.

Sucholotox'in. A toxin from hog-cholera.

Suck. To feed from the breast.

Suck'ing-pad. The buccal fat-pad of a young child.

Su'crase (su'krās). Same as *Invertin.*

Sucroclas'tic. Splitting up sugar.

Su'crol. A sweet crystalline substitute for sugar, $CH_3N_2O(C_6H_4OC_2H_5)$.

Su'crose (su'krōs). Same as *Saccharose.*

Sudam'ina. Whitish vesicles from retained sweat.

Sudan' (su-dan'). A substance used as a stain. **S. III.,** a red stain used for tubercle bacilli.

Sudan'ophil, Sudanoph'ilous. Staining easily with sudan.

Sudanophil'ia. A condition in which the leukocytes contain particles staining readily with sudan red.

Suda'tion (su-da'shun). 1. The process of sweating. 2. Excessive sweat.

Sudato'ria (su-dat-o're-ah). Same as *Ephidrosis.*

Sudato'rium. A hot-air bath or sweat-bath.

Sudokerato'sis. Keratosis of the sweat-ducts.

Su'dol. A proprietary preparation for checking sweating.

Sudomo'tor. Stimulating the secretion of sweat.

Su'dor. Sweat; perspiration. **S. Ang'licus.** See *Anglicus sudor.* **S. cruen'tus,** the sweating of blood; hematidrosis.

Su'doral (su'dor-al). Characterized by profuse sweating.

Sudore'sis (su-do-re'sis). Profuse sweating.

Sudor'ic acid. An acid which exists in suint.

Sudorif'erous, Sudorip'arous. Secreting or producing sweat.

Sudorif'ic (su-dor-if'ik). An agent causing sweating.

Su'et. Fat from abdominal cavity of ox or sheep; sevum.

Suffoca'tion. Stoppage of respiration or asphyxia due to it.

Scuffragini'tis. The large postern bone or first phalanx of a horse.

Suffumiga'tion. Fumigation; also, a substance burnt in fumigation.

Suffu'sion. State of being blood-shot or of being moistened.

Sug'ar (shūg'ar). A sweet carbohydrate of various kinds and of both animal and vegetable origin. **Beet-s.,** saccharose from root of beet. **Cane-s.,** saccharose from sugar-cane. **Diabetic s.,** glucose. **Fruit-s.** See *Levutose.* **Invert s.,** a natural mixture of dextrose and levulose. **Liver-s.,** glucose. **Maple-s.,** saccharose from maple-sap. **Milk-s.** See *Lactose.* **Muscle-s.** See *Inosite.*

Sug'arin (sūg'ar-in). Methylbenzolsulphinid, a substance 500 times as sweet as sugar.

Sugges'tible. Liable to be so acted upon as to be made to act automatically.

Suggestibil'ity. A condition in which a person is inclined to act on the suggestion of another.

Sugges'tion. The production of a condition or state in a person by imparting to him an idea from without.

Sugges'tionize. To treat a patient by suggestion.

Sugilla'tion. An ecchymosis or bruise.

Suint (swint). The fatty natural soap which exists in sheep's wool: lanolin is prepared from it.

Sul'cate, Sul'cated. Furrowed or marked with sulci.

Sul'cus. A fissure, chiefly of the brain. **Intraparietal s.,** that which divides the superior from inferior parietal bones. **S.**

præcentra'lis, a sulcus situated in front of fissure of Rolando. **S. pulmona'lis,** groove on the back along either side of the vertebral column. **S. spira'lis,** grooved extremity of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea. **S. tympan'icus,** groove into which the membrana tympani fits. **Vertical s.** Same as *S. præcentralis.*

Sul'fonal. Same as *Sulphonal.*

Sullac'etin. A potassium-sodium compound: used in tuberculosis.

Sulphal'dehyd. An ill-smelling oily hypnotic.

Sulpham'inol. A yellowish absorbent and antiseptic powder, $C_{12}H_9NO_2S$: used as a wound dressing.

Sulphan'ilate (sulf-an'il-at). A salt of sulphanilic acid.

Sulphanil'ic acid. An anilin preparation, useful in otitis, laryngitis, etc.

Sulpha'qua. A preparation used in skin diseases, gout, and rheumatism.

Sulpharsphen'amin. An organic arsenical preparation used in the treatment of syphilis.

Sul'phate. Any salt of sulphuric acid.

Sulphemoglobine'mia. Presence of sulphemoglobin in the blood.

Sul'phid. Any binary compound of sulphur.

Sulphindigot'ic acid. An acid, $C_8H_5NO.SO_3$, whose salts of potassium and sodium constitute indigo-carmin.

Sul'phite (sul'fit). Any salt of sulphurous acid.

Sulphmethemoglo'bin. A substance formed by treating blood with hydrogen sulphid.

Sulphocar'bol, Sulphocarbol'ic acid. An antipyretic and antiseptic remedy, $C_6H_6SO_4$.

Sul'phonal (sul'fo-nal). A crystalline somnifacient, $C_7H_{16}S_2O_4$.

Sul'phonalism. The symptoms produced by sulphonal-poisoning.

Sulphonaph'tol. A proprietary antiseptic: called also *milk oil.*

Sul'phone (sul'fōn). 1. The radical SO_2. 2. A compound of SO_2 with one or two hydrocarbons.

Sulphoparal'dehyd. A hypnotic substance, $(C_4H_4S_2)_3$.

Sulphophe'nol. Same as *Sulphocarbol.*

Sulphoricin'ic acid. An acid prepared from castor oil: antiseptic and disinfectant.

Sul'phosot. Potassium creosote sulphonate: used in tuberculosis.

Sulphoure'a. Same as *Thiourea.*

Sul'phugator. A roll of muslin charged with sulphur to be burnt for a fumigation.

Sul'phume. A proprietary depurant said to be pure sulphur in a liquid form.

Sul'phur (sul'fur). A non-metallic element; said by some to be a compound: symbol S.

Sul'phurated, Sul'phuretted. Combined or charged with sulphur. **S. hydrogen.** See *Hydrosulphuric acid,* under *Acid.*

Sul'phuret. Same as *Sulphid.*

Sulphu'ric acid. See *Acid.*

Sul'phurous acid. See *Acid.*

Su'mac, Su'mach (su'mak). See *Rhus.*

Sum'bul. The root of *Ferula sumbul:* nervine and antispasmodic.

Sum'mer cholera, S. complaint, S. diarrhea. Relatively mild form of gastro-enteritis. **S. rash,** lichen tropicus, or prickly heat.

Sun'burn. Dermatitis with burning and redness due to exposure to sun's rays.

Sun'day-morn'ing paralysis. A musculospiral paralysis due to alcoholic debauch.

Sun'stroke. Insolation or thermic fever.

Superalimenta'tion. Therapeutic treatment by excessive feeding.

Superalkalin'ity. Excessive alkalinity.

Supercil'iary. Pertaining to the region of an eyebrow.

Supercil'ium (su-per-sil'e-um). L. for *Eyebrow.*

Superexcita'tion. Extreme or excessive excitation.

Superfecunda'tion. Successive fertilization of two ova formed at the same menstrual period.

Superfeta'tion. Fertilization of two ova formed at different menstrual periods.

Superfic'ial (su-per-fish'al). Situated on or near the surface. **S. fascia,** thin tough membrane that covers the muscles immediately under the skin.

Superficia'lis. Superficial; also a superficial artery.

Superimpregna'tion. Superfecundation; also superfetation.

Superinduce'. To bring on in addition to some already existing condition.

Superinfec'tion. Reinfection by a new inoculation of the same organism with which the individual is already infected.

Superinvolu'tion of the uterus. Excessive involution by which the organ is reduced to less than its normal size.

Supe'rior. Having a higher situation.

Superlacta'tion (su-per-lak-ta'shun). Oversecretion of milk.

Superle'thal. More than lethal: said of a dose of a drug which is likely to kill.

Supermo'ron. A person who is above the grade of a moron, being only slightly defective mentally.

Supermotil'ity. An excess of motility in any part.

Superna'tant. Floating upon the surface of a liquid.

Supernu'merary. In excess of the regular number.

Supernutri'tion. Excessive nutrition.

Superphos'phate (su-per-fos'fāt). Any acid phosphate.

Su'persalt. Any salt with excess of acid; a persalt.

Supersat'urated solution. A solution made in a heated condition and thus containing a greater quantity of the solid than it could absorb at its normal temperature.

Superscrip'tion. The sign ℞ before a prescription.

Supersecre'tion. Excess of any secretory function.

Superse'dent. A remedy which cures or prevents a disease in a part.

Supersoft'. Extremely soft; a term applied to röntgen rays of extremely long wavelength and low penetrating power.

Supersphe'noid. Above the sphenoid bone.

Superten'sion. Extreme tension.

Supervenos'ity. Extreme venosity of the blood.

Superven'tion. The development of some condition in addition to an already existing one.

Supervir'ulent. Unusually virulent.

Su'pinate (su'pin-āt). To turn the arm or hand so that the palm faces upward or toward the front.

Supina'tion. The turning of the palm of the hand upward.

Su'pinator. See *Muscles, Table of.* **S. lon'gus reflex,** tapping the tendon of the supinator longus produces flexion of the forearm.

Su'pine (su'pīn). Lying on the dorsum.

Suplago-al'bumin. An albumose characteristic of swine-plague.

Suplagotox'in. A ptomain of swine-plague.

Supplemen'tal air. That part of the residual air of the lung which, after the tidal air is expelled, may be driven out by forced respiration.

Suppos'itory. A solid, easily fusible, medicated mass to be introduced into the vagina or rectum.

Sup'pression. Sudden stoppage of a secretion, excretion, or normal discharge.

Sup'purant. An agent causing suppuration.

Suppura'tion. Formation of, conversion into or discharge of, pus.

Sup'purative. Associated with, or favoring suppuration. **S. fever,** pyemia.

Supra-acro'mial. Situated above the acromion.

Supra-auric'ular. Situated above an auricle.

Supracap'sulin. Same as *Epinephrin.*

Supracerebel'lar. On the upper surface of the cerebellum.

Supracho'roid. Situated above or upon the choroid.

Suprachoroi'dea. The outermost layer of the choroid.

Supraclavic'ular. Situated above the clavicle. **S. point,** point above clavicle at which stimulation produces contraction of the muscles of the arm.

Supraclu'sion. The condition in which a tooth projects above the normal occlusal plane.

Supracom'missure. A cerebral commissure in front of the stalk of the pineal body.

Supracon'dylar (su-prah-kon'dil-ar). Situated above a condyle or condyles.

Supracos'tal. Situated above or outside of the ribs.

Supracot'yloid. Situated above the acetabulum.

Supracra'nial. On the upper surface of the cranium.

Supradiaphragmat'ic. Above the diaphragm.

Supra'din. A dry preparation of suprarenal capsules: used in diabetes, neurasthenia, etc.

Supra-epicon'dylar. Situated or occurring above the epicondyle.

Supragle'noid tubercle. The tubercle which attaches the long head of the biceps to head of scapula.

Suprahy'oid (su-prah-hi'oid). Situated above the hyoid bone. **S. muscles,** the digastricus, stylohyoid, mylohyoid, and geniohyoid muscles.

Supra-in'guinal region. Region bounded by the rectus abdominis, Poupart's ligament, and the line through the crest of ilium.

Supralim'inal. Above the limen of sensation; more than just perceptible.

Supralum'bar. Situated or occurring above the loin.

Supramalle'olar. Situated above a malleolus.

Supramar'ginal convolution. A convolution above the posterior limb of the fissure of Sylvius.

Supramas'toid crest. A ridge on the temporal bone continuing backward to the posterior root of the zygoma.

Supramaxil'la. The upper jaw-bone.

Supramax'illary. Pertaining to the upper jaw.

Supramea'tal triangle. Triangle formed by the posterior root of the zygoma above, the upper and posterior segment of the osseous external meatus below, and by a line drawn from the posterior portion of the external osseous meatus to the zygomatic root.

Supra-occip'ital bone. That part of the occipital bone behind the foramen magnum; it is distinct in early childhood.

Supra-occlu'sion. Same as *Supraclusion.*

Supra-or'bital. Situated above the orbit.

Suprapel'vic (su-prah-pel'vik). Situated above the pelvis.

Suprapon'tine. Situated above or in upper part of the pons.

Suprapu'bic. Situated or performed above the pubes.

Suprapren'aden. A proprietary preparation made from the suprarenal bodies.

Suprare'nal. Above a kidney. **S. body, S. capsule,** a triangular organ above either kidney. **S. extract,** an organotherapeutic remedy for Addison's disease.

Suprarenalec'tomy. Excision of a suprarenal gland.

Suprarenale'mia. Increase of suprarenal secretion in the blood.

Supraren'alin. The active principle of the suprarenal glands: used as a local and general hemostatic.

Suprarenalop'athy. A disorder due to derangement of the endocrine function of the suprarenal gland.

Suprare'nin. Same as *Adrenalin.*

Suprareno'ma. A tumor derived from the suprarenal tissue.

Suprascap'ular. Situated above the scapula. **S. nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of.*

Supraspi'nal (su-prah-spi'nal). Situated on the spine.

Supraspina'lis. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Supraspina'tus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Supraspi'nous fossa. A depression above the spine of the scapula.

Supraster'nal. Situated above the sternum.

Suprasyl'vian convolution. Same as *Supramarginal convolution.*

Supratroch'lear. Situated above the trochlea.

Supravag'inal. Outside or above a sheath.

Supraver'sion. The condition of a tooth when it is too long as related to the plane of occlusion.

Su'ra (su'rah). L. for *Calf of the leg.*

Su'ral. Pertaining to the calf of the leg.

Suralimenta'tion. Over-feeding; gavage.

Surd'itas, Sur'dity. Deafness.

Surdomute (sur-do-mūt'). 1. A deaf-mute. 2. Both deaf and dumb.

Sur'geon (sur'je-on). A practitioner of surgery.

Sur'gery (sur'jer-e). That branch of medicine which treats disease by manual and operative procedures. **Antiseptic s.,** **Aseptic s.,** surgery according to antiseptic or aseptic methods. **Major s.,** surgery concerned with the more important and dangerous operations. **Minor s.,** surgery concerned with less important operations, as bandaging, application of splints, dressings, etc. **Operative s.,** surgery dealing with operations. **Orthopedic s.,** surgery dealing with the correction of deformities. **Plastic s.,** the repair of defects by transfer of tissue. **Railway s.,** surgery dealing with railway injuries. **Veterinary s.,** the surgery of domestic animals.

Sur'gical (sur'jik-al). Of, or pertaining to, surgery. **S. fever,** fever that follows an operation or injury. **S. kidney,** kidney affected with nephritis as a result of a surgical operation. **S. neck,** part of shaft of humerus below the tuberosities.

Sur'ra. Disease of domestic animals in India, due to schizomycetes, or more probably hematozoa, in blood.

Sur'rogate. A substitute or succedaneum.

Sursumduc'tion. Ability to elevate, or the act of elevating, the axis of either eye independently.

Sursumver'gence. An associated upward disjunctive movement of the eyes.

Sursumver'sion. Simultaneous upward turning of both eyes.

Suscep'tible. An individual who is not known to have become immune to an infectious disease.

Sus'citate. To arouse to greater activity.

Suscita'tion. Arousal to greater activity.

Susotox'in. Poisonous ptomain or toxin from hog-cholera cultures.

Suspen'ded animation. A temporary cessation of the vital functions.

Suspension'eter. An instrument for standardizing bacterial and other suspensions.

Suspen'sion. Treatment of spinal disorders by suspending the patient by the chin and shoulders.

Suspen'soid. A colloid solution in which the particles are solid.

Suspen'sory. Serving to hold up a part. **S. bandage,** bandage or sling for supporting the testes.

Sustentac'ular. Supporting; sustaining.

Sustentac'ulum ta'li. A process of the calcaneum which supports the astragalus.

Susur'rus. L. for *Murmur.*

Su'tika. A disease of pregnant women in Bengal.

Sutu'ra. L. for *Suture.* **S. denta'ta,** interlocking of bones by saw-like processes. **S. harmo'nia,** simple apposition of bones. **S. limbo'sa,** an interlocking by bevelled surfaces. **S. no'tha,** an apparent, but not true, suture of bones. **S. serra'ta,** See *S. dentata.* **S. squamo'sa,** the overlapping of edges of bones.

Su'tural. Of, or pertaining to, a suture.

Sutura'tion. Process or act of suturing.

Su'ture. 1. A surgical stitch or seam. 2. Line of junction of adjacent cranial or facial bones. **Basilar s.** separates in part the occipital and sphenoid bones. **Buried s.,** a stitch concealed by the skin. **Catgut-s.,** one in which catgut is employed. **Cobblers' s.,** one in which two threads are employed. **Continuous s.,** a suture in which the stitches are made with one unbroken thread. **Coronal s.,** union of frontal and parietal bones transversely across vertex of skull. **Czerny s., Czerny-Lembert s.** See *Czerny s.,* etc. **Dry s.,** suturation of lips of wound through adhesive plaster. **Ethmofrontal s.,** union between frontal and ethmoid bones. **Ethmolacrimal s.,** between ethmoid and lacrimal bones. **Ethmosphenoid s.,** between ethmoid and sphenoid bones. **False s.,** bony suture without interlocking of the bones. **Frontal s.** in early infancy separates the two frontal bones. **Frontomalar s.,** union between frontal and malar bones. **Frontonasal s.,** between the superior maxillary and frontal bones. **Frontosphenoid s.,** union between alæ of sphenoid and frontal bone. **Frontotemporal s.,** between frontal and temporal bones. **Gely's s.,** a continuous suture for wounds of the intestine, made with a thread having a needle at each end. **Glover's s.,** a continuous suture in which the needle is, after each stitch, passed through the loop of the preceding stitch. **Hare-lip s.,** a twisted suture for hare-lip. **Intermaxillary s.,** between superior maxillary bones. **Internasal s.,** between nasal bones. **Interparietal s., Jugal s., Longitudinal s.,** the sagittal s. **Interrupted s.,** series of stitches each separately tied. **Intradermic s.,** a suture applied parallel with the edges of the wound, but below the surface of the skin. **Jobert's s.,** a suture for transverse intestinal wounds. **Lambdoid s.,** between the upper borders of occipital and parietal bones. **Lembert's s.,** a peculiar suture for intestinal wounds. **Mattress s.,** continuous suture applied back and forth through the wound. **Maxillolacrimal s.,** between upper maxilla and lacrimal bone. **Metopic s.,** the frontal s. **Nasomaxillary s.,** union between nasal and maxillary bones. **Occipital s.** Same as *Lambdoid s.* **Palatine s.,** between palate bones. **Parietomastoid s.,** between mastoid and parietal bones. **Petro-occipital s.,** between petrous and occipital bones. **Petrosphenoid s.,** between petrous bone and great wing of sphenoid. **Pin-s.,** the hare-

lip suture. **Purse-string s.**, a suture passed in and out around the edge of a circular opening. **Quilled s.**, double thread suture tied over quills. **Relaxation-s.**, a secondary line of stitches to relieve tension on wound-suture. **Sabatier's s.**, insertion of a piece of oiled cardboard into the intestines for the approximation of intestinal wounds. **Sagittal s.**, between upper borders of parietal bones. **Shotted s.**, both ends of the stitch pass through a shot. **Sphenomalar s.**, between malar bone and great wing of sphenoid. **Sphenoparietal s.**, between great wing of sphenoid and parietal bone. **Sphenotemporal s.**, union between temporal and sphenoid bones. **Squamoparietal s., Squamosal s.**, between parietal bone and squamosa. **Squamosphenoid s.**, between great wing of sphenoid and squamous portion of temporal bone. **Subcutaneous s.**, a form of continuous buried s. **Tension s.** See *Relaxation s.* **Tongue-and-groove s.**, a peculiar suture for plastic operations.

Suzanne's gland (su-zanz'). A mucous gland of the mouth beneath the alveolingual groove.

Swab. 1. A device for moistening the lips of a helpless patient. 2. A wire with a tuft of sterilized cotton at the end used in collecting material for bacteriologic study.

Swal'low's nest. Same as *Nidus hirundinis.*

Sweat. Perspiration; liquid excreted by the sudoriparous glands.

Sweat'ing fever, S. sickness. Same as *Anglicus sudor.*

Swe'ney. Atrophy of the muscles in the shoulder of a horse.

Swine-erysipelas. A contagious disease of young hogs, with fever and formation of red blotches on neck and belly. **S.-plague,** epidemic, infectious disease of swine, affecting the respiratory and alimentary tracts.

Swin'ney. Same as *Sweeny.*

Syceph'alus (sis-ef'al-us). Same as *Syncephalus.*

Syco'ma. A wart; a condyloma.

Syco'siform (si-ko'sif-orm). Like or resembling sycosis.

Syco'sis (si-ko'sis). Pustular inflammation of hair-follicles, especially of the beard. **S. parasita'ria.** Same as *Tinea sycosis.*

Syd'enham's chorea. Ordinary and uncomplicated chorea. **S.'s laudanum,** wine of opium.

Syllab'ic blindness. An inability to form syllables. **S. utterance.** Same as *Scanning speech.*

Syl'vian aqueduct. See *Aqueduct of Sylvius.* **S. artery,** middle cerebral artery in the Sylvian fissure. **S. fissure,** the large fissure which separates the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum. **S. line,** line on exterior of cranium defining the direction of the Sylvian fissure.

Sym'biont. An organism which lives in a state of symbiosis.

Symbio'sis (sim-bi-o'sis). The necessary association of two diverse organisms, neither of which is parasitic.

Symbleph'aron (sim-blef'ar-on). Adhesion of the lids to the eyeball.

Symblepharopterys'ium. Combined symblepharon and pterygium.

Sym'bolism. A mental state in which every occurrence is conceived of as a symbol of the patient's own thoughts.

Symbolopho'bia. A morbid fear that one's acts may contain some symbolical meaning.

Sym'elus (sim'el-us). Same as *Symmelus.*

Syme's amputation. Disarticulation of the foot with removal of both malleoli.

Sym'melus. Monster fetus with legs fused.

Symmet'ric gangrene. Gangrene of fingers, toes, ears, etc., due to a nervous disorder with vascular disturbance.

Symmetroma'nia. Insane tendency to make symmetrical motions.

Sympathec'tomy. Sympatheticec'tomy. Excision of a part of the sympathetic nerve, especially the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion.

Sympatheoneuri'tis. Inflammation of the sympathetic nerve

Sympathet'ic. 1. Pertaining to, or caused by, sympathy. 2. Same as *Sympathetic system.* **S. nerve, S. system,** a system of ganglia, nerves, and plexuses going to the muscular apparatus of blood-vessels and viscera. **S. ophthalmia,** inflammation of one eye following or due to inflammation of the other.

Sympathetical'gia. Pain in the cervical sympathetic ganglion.

Sympathet'icless. Deprived of its abdominal sympathetic chain.

Sympatheticoparalyt'ic. Caused by paralysis of the sympathetic nervous system.

Sympatheticop'athy. Any disease due to disorder of the sympathetic nervous system.

Sympatheticoto'nia (sim-path-et-ik-o-to'ne-ah). Same as *Sympathicotonia.*

Sympatheticoton'ic. Caused by tonic contraction of arteries due to overaction of the sympathetic.

Sympatheticotrip'sy. Surgical crushing of the superior cervical ganglion.

Sympath'icoblast. An embryonic cell which develops into a sympathetic nerve-cell.

Sympathicoblasto'ma. A tumor containing sympathicoblasts.

Sympathiconeuri'tis. Inflammation of the sympathetic nerve.

Sympathicoto'nia. A stimulated condition of the sympathetic nervous system, marked by vascular spasm and heightened blood-pressure.

Sympathicotrip'sy. The operation of crushing the superior cervical ganglion in the treatment of mental affections.

Sympathicotrop'ic. Having an affinity for the sympathetic nerve.

Sym'pathism. Same as *Suggestibility.*

Sympath'oblast. An embryonic cell which develops into a sympathetic ganglion cell.

Sympatho'ma. A tumor containing tissue resembling that of the sympathetic nervous system.

Sympathomimet'ic. Resembling the effect produced by disturbance of the sympathetic nervous system.

Sympectothi'on. A non-protein sulphur compound found in human blood.

Sympex'ion. A concretion in the seminal vessels.

Sympex'is. Arrangement of the red blood-cells according to the laws of surface tension.

Symphal'langism. Ankylosis of the proximal phalangeal joints.

Sympho'rol (sim'for-ol). Caffein-sulphonic acid · a diuretic. Its salts are also diuretic.

Symphys'eal (sim-fiz'e-al). Of, or pertaining to, a symphysis.

Symphyseot'omy, Symphysiot'omy. Division of the symphysis pubis in order to facilitate delivery.

Symphysiec'tomy. Resection of the symphysis pubis.

Symphys'ion (sim-fiz'e-on). The middle point of the outer border of the alveolar process of the lower jaw.

Symphysior'rhaphy. Suture of a divided symphysis.

Sym'physis (sim'fis-is). Line of junction and fusion of bones originally distinct. **S. pu'bis,** the junction of the pubic bones.

Sympo'dia. Condition in which the lower extremities are fused together.

Symp'tom (simp'tom). Any evidence of disease or of a patient's state. **S.-complex, S.-grouping.** Same as *Complex of symp-*

toms. **Constitutional s., General s.,** a symptom produced by the effect of the disease on the whole body. **Local s.,** a symptom caused by localization of the disease in some special part. **Objective s.,** a symptom observed by the physician. **Subjective s.,** a symptom observed by the patient only.

Symptomat'ic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a symptom.

Symptomatol'ogy. Branch of medicine which treats of symptoms; systematic discussion of symptoms.

Symptomatolyt'ic. Causing the disappearance of symptoms.

Symptom-complex. Same as *Syndrome.*

Symptomolyt'ic. Symptomatolytic.

Sympto'sis. Gradual wasting of the body or of an organ.

Sym'pus (sim'pus). Monster fetus with feet and legs fused.

Synadel'phus (sin-ad-el'fus). Monster fetus with one body and eight limbs.

Synaesthe'sia (sin-es-the'ze-ah). See *Synesthesia.*

Synal'gia (sin-al'je-ah). Pain experienced in one place, but caused by lesion or stimulation in another.

Synal'gic (sin-al'jik). Characterized by synalgia.

Synanastomo'sis. The anastomosis of several vessels.

Synanthe'ma (sin-an-the'mah). A local or grouped eruption.

Syn'apse, Synap'sis. The point of contact between dendrons.

Synap'tase (sin-ap'tās). Same as *Emulsin.*

Synarthro'dia. A joint in which adjacent surfaces are connected by an intervening tissue.

Synarthro'dial. Pertaining to synarthrodia.

Synarthro'sis. An immovable joint: joint with no intervening tissue between the bones.

Syncan'thus. Adhesion of the eyeball to the orbital structures.

Synceph'alus. Twin fetus with fused heads.

Synchei'lia. Congenital adhesion of the lips.

Synchi'ria. Condition in which a stimulus applied to one side of the body is referred to the opposite side.

Synchondro'sis. Union of bones by intervening fibrous or elastic cartilage.

Synchondrosteot'omy. An operation for exstrophy of the bladder by cutting through the sacro-iliac ligaments and closing the arch of the pubes.

Synchondrot'omy. Same as *Symphyseotomy.*

Syn'chronism (sin'kro-nizm). Occurrence at the same time.

Syn'chronous (sin'kron-us). Occurring at the same time.

Syn'chysis (sin'kis-is). Derangement or confusion. **S. scintil'lans,** abnormally soft state of the vitreous, with presence of floating particles of cholesterin.

Syn'ciput (sin'sip-ut). See *Sinciput.*

Syn'clitism. Position of fetal head when the planes are parallel with those of the pelvis.

Syn'clonus (sin'klo-nus). Muscular tremor or successive clonic contraction of various muscles together.

Syn'cope (sin'ko-pe). A swoon; fainting, or a faint. **Local s.,** local asphyxia. See *Asphyxia.*

Syncytiol'ysin. An antibody which destroys the syncytium.

Syncytio'ma malig'num. A tumor formed at the placental site during pregnancy.

Syncyt'ium (sin-sit'e-um). 1. A large cell with many nuclei. 2. The outermost fetal layer of the placenta, composed of epithelial cells.

Syndac'tylism (sin-dak'til-ism). Union of the toes or fingers.

Syndac'tylus. Monster fetus with toes or fingers blended.

Syndec'tomy (sin-dek'to-me). Same as *Peritomy.*

Syndel'phus (sin-del'fus). Same as *Synadelphus.*

Syn'desis. Artificial ankylosis.

Syndesmecto'pia (sin''des-mek-to'pe-ah). Unusual situation of a ligament.

Syndesmi'tis. Inflammation of a ligament or of the conjunctiva.

Syndesmog'raphy. Description of the ligaments.

Syndesmol'ogy. Scientific study of the ligaments.

Syndesmo'ma. A tumor of connective tissue.

Syndes'moplasty. Plastic operation on a ligament.

Syndesmor'rhaphy. Suture of a ligament.

Syndesmo'sis. The union of bones by ligaments or by a membrane.

Syndesmot'omy. Dissection or cutting of ligaments.

Syn'drome. A series of symptoms associated with a disease and forming together a clinical picture of the disease. **S. of Weber,** paralysis of the limbs and hypoglossal nerve on one side and of the oculomotor nerves on the other.

Syndrom'ic. Occurring as a syndrome.

Syne'chia (sin-e'ke-ah). Adhesion, as of the iris to the cornea or lens.

Synechot'omy (sin-ek-ot'om-e). Surgical division of a synechia.

Synecol'ogy. The study of the environment of organisms in the mass.

Synecten'terotome. A form of enterotome.

Synencepha'lia. Presence of two bodies and one head.

Synenceph'alocele (sin-en-sef'al-o-sēl). Encephalocele with adhesions to adjoining parts.

Synenceph'alus. A monster fetus with synencephalia.

Syner'esis. The contraction of a gel with the separation of some of its liquid.

Synerget'ic. Same as *Synergic.*

Syner'gic (sin-er'jik). Acting together or in harmony

Syn'ergist (sin'er-jist). A muscle or agent which acts with another.

Syn'ergy (sin'er-je). Correlated action or co-operation.

Synesthe'sia (sin-es-the'ze-ah). Sensation experienced in one place, but caused by stimulation in another.

Synesthesial'gia. A painful synesthesia.

Syneze'sis. Contraction of the pupil of the eye.

Syn'gamy. Sexual reproduction.

Syngen'esis. Theory which holds that each germ contains in itself the germs of every generation that may be derived from it.

Syngig'nocism (sin-jig'no-sizm). Hypnotism or hypnotic suggestion.

Synize'sis (sin-iz-e'sis). Contraction of the pupil of the eye.

Synkar'yon. A nucleus formed by fusion of two pronuclei.

Synkine'sis (sin-kin-e'sis). Associated reflex movement.

Synneuro'sis (sin-u-ro'sis). See *Syndesmosis.*

Syn'ocha, Syn'ochus, Old names for a continued fever.

Synococ'cus. A coccus occurring along with the gonococcus in gonorrhea.

Syn'onym (sin'o-nim). A word which has the same meaning as another word.

Synophthal'mus. Monster fetus with one orbit; a cyclops.

Syn'orchism. Union or blending of the testes.

Synosteol'ogy. The study of joints and articulations.

Synosteot'omy. Dissection of the joints.

Synosto'sis. The union of bones by means of osseous matter.

Syn'otus. Monster fetus with fused ears.

Synovec'tomy. Excision of a synovial membrane.

Syno'via (sin-o've-ah). The viscid fluid of joint-cavities.

Syno'vial. Of, or pertaining to, or secreting, synovia. **S. membrane,** lining membrane of joints, bursæ, and tendon-sheaths.

Syno'vin (sin-o'vin). Mucin found in synovia.
Synovio'ma. A tumor of synovial membrane origin.
Synovip'arous. Producing synovia.
Synovi'tis. Inflammation of synovial membrane.
Synreflex'ia. The association existing between various reflexes.
Syntax'is. Articulation.
Synteno'sis. A hinge-joint surrounded by tendons.
Syn'thaline. A derivative of quinidine, used like insulin in diabetes.
Synther'mal (sin-ther'mal). Of the same temperature.
Syn'thescope. Instrument for observing the effect of placing two liquids in contact.
Syn'thesis. The building up of a chemical compound by the union of its elements.
Synthet'ic (sin-thet'ik). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, synthesis.
Syn'tonin. A protein formed by the action of acids on myosin.
Syntox'oid (sin-toks'oid). A toxoid having the same affinity for an antitoxin as that of the associated toxin.
Syntrip'sis. Comminuted fracture.
Syntrop'ic (sin-trop'ik). Turned in the same direction.
Synulot'ic. An agent favoring cicatrization.
Syphilelco'sus. Syphilitic ulceration.
Syphilel'cus. A syphilitic ulcer.
Syph'ilid (sif'il-id). Any skin affection of syphilitic origin.
Syphilim'etry. The measurement of the intensity of a syphilitic infection.
Syphili'num. A homeopathic preparation of syphilis-poison.
Syphilion'thus. A copper-colored scaly syphilid.
Syphilipho'bia. Same as *Syphilophobia.*
Syph'ilis (sif'il-is). A contagious venereal disease leading to many structural and cuteneous lesions. It has three stages, *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*. **Congenital s., Hereditary s.,** syphilis existing at birth, either hereditary or due to infection from the mother. **S. innocen'tium, S. inson'tium,** syphilis not acquired by coitus.
Syphilit'ic. Affected with, caused by, or pertaining to syphilis.
Syphiliza'tion. Inoculation with syphilis; attempted immunization against syphilis.
Syph'ilized (sif'il-izd). Affected with syphilis.
Syphilocerebro'sis. Any syphilitic disease of the brain.
Syph'iloderm. A syphilitic skin-disease.
Syphilogen'esis, Syphilog'eny. The development of syphilis.
Syphilog'rapher. A writer about syphilis.
Syphilog'raphy. A treatise on, or the bibliography of, syphilis.
Syph'iloid (sif'il-oid). 1. Resembling syphilis. 2. A disease like syphilis.
Syphilol'ogist. An expert in regard to syphilis.
Syphilol'ogy (sif-il-ol'o-je). Sum of knowledge regarding syphilis.
Syphilo'ma (sif-il-o'mah). A tumor of syphilitic origin.
Syphiloma'nia. See *Syphilophobia.*
Syphilop'athy. Any syphilitic manifestation.
Syphilopho'bia. Morbid fear of syphilis, or unwarranted belief on the part of a patient that he is suffering from syphilis.
Syphilopho'bic. Affected with syphilophobia.
Syphilophy'ma. A syphilitic growth or excrescence.
Syphilopsycho'sis. Any syphilitic mental disease.
Syphilo'sis. Generalized syphilitic disease.
Syphion'thus. Same as *Syphilionthus.*
Syphilotrop'ic. Specially vulnerable to syphilis.

Syph'ilous (sif'il-us). Syphilitic.

Syphitox'in (sif-it-oks'in). An antisyphilitic serum.

Syr'gol. A colloidal oxid of silver for external use.

Syr'iac ulcer. Diphtheria; also oriental sore.

Syrigmopho'nia. A high, whistling sound of the voice.

Syringadeno'ma. Adenoma of the ducts of the sweat-glands.

Syr'inge (sir'rinj). Instrument for injecting fluids.

Syringo'ma. Adenoma of the sweat-glands.

Syrin'gin (si-rin'jin). An antiperiodic glucosid, $C_{17}H_{24}O_9$, from *Syrin'gia vulga'ris.*

Syringi'tis. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Syringobul'bia. Presence of cavities in the medulla oblongata.

Syrin'gocele, Syringocœ'le. The central canal of the myelon.

Syringocystadeno'ma. Adenoma of sweat-glands.

Syringocysto'ma. Cystic tumor of the sweat-gland.

Syringomenin'gocele (si-rin''go-me-nin'go-sēl). Meningocele resembling syringomyelocele.

Syringomye'lia. Existence of abnormal cavities filled with liquid in spinal cord: sometimes a form of true leprosy.

Syringomyeli'tis. Inflammation of spinal cord with formation of cavities.

Syringomy'elocele. Spina bifida in which the cavity of the protruding part is connected with the central canal of the spinal cord.

Syringomy'elus. Dilatation of central canal of spinal cord, the gray matter being converted into connective tissue.

Syrin'gotome. A knife for cutting a fistula.

Syringot'omy (sir-ing-got'o-me). The cutting of a fistula.

Syrs'ki's organ (sērs'kēz). The male organ of the eel.

Syr'up (sēr'up). A solution of sugar in water, often medicated.

Syssarco'sis. The joining of bones by means of muscles.

Sysso'mus. Twin monster with two heads and bodies united.

Systal'tic. Alternately contracting and dilating.

Sys'tem. 1. The bodily organism. 2. A set or series of parts or organs which unite in a common function. **S.-disease, S.-lesion,** a lesion or disease of the cord affecting those tissues which have a common function. **Muscular s.,** all the muscles of the body considered together. **Pedal s.,** one of the systems of ganglia and fibers of the brain.

Systemat'ic (sis-tem-at'ik). Pertaining to, or according to, a system.

System'ic. Pertaining to the whole organism or to any particular system. **S. circulation,** the general circulation as distinguished from the pulmonary circulation.

Sys'temoid. Resembling a system: said of tumors made up of several tissues.

Sys'togene (sis'to-jēn). A preparation used like ergot and adrenalin subcutaneously.

Sys'tole (sis'to-le). The period of the heart's contraction; also the contraction itself. **Aborted s.,** a systole not appreciable through the pulse on account of mitral regurgitation. **S. alter'ans,** hemisystole. **Anticipated s.,** a ventricular systole which occurs before the ventricle is filled. **Arterial s.,** the rhythmic contraction of an artery. **Auricular s.,** the contraction of the auricles by which the blood is forced from them into the ventricles: it precedes the true or ventricular systole. **Catalectic s.,** an aborted or imperfect systole. **Extra s.,** a premature contraction of an auricle or ventricle, or of both, while the fundamental rhythm is maintained at the sinus. **Ventricular s.,** the contraction of ventricles of the heart by which the blood is forced into the aorta and pulmonary artery.

Systol'ic (sis-tol'ik). Pertaining to the systole.
Systolom'eter. Instrument for measuring quality of heart-sounds.
Systrem'ma (sis-trem'ah). A cramp in the muscles of the calf of the leg.
Syzyg'ial (siz-ij'e-al). Pertaining to syzygy.
Syzygiol'ogy (siz-ij-e-ol'o-je). The study of the relationship of parts and functions.
Syzyg'ium jambola'num (siz-ij'e-um). Jambol, a tree of the East Indies: the seeds are used in diabetes.
Syz'ygy (siz'ij-e). Conjunction and fusion of organs without loss of identity.
Sza'bo's test. A test for hydrochloric acid in the stomach contents.

T.

T. Abbreviation for *Temperature* and *Tension*.
T-bandage. Bandage like the letter T, single or double. **T-fiber,** a fiber given off at right angles from the axis-cylinder process of a unipolar ganglion-cell. **T-wave,** one of the waves or elevations in an electrocardiogram.
Tabaco'sis (tab-ak-o'sis). Poisoning by tobacco, chiefly by inhaling tobacco-dust.
Tab'acum (tab'ak-um). L. for *Tobacco*.
Tab'agism. The condition produced by the excessive use of tobacco.
Taban'idæ (ta-ban'id-e). Horse-flies.
Tabardil'lo (tah-bar-dēl'yo). An infectious disease of Mexico, resembling typhoid fever.
Tabatière anatomique (tah-bah-te-ār an-at-o-mēk'). Hollow in back of hand at base of thumb.
Tabefac'tion. A wasting of the body.
Tabel'la. A medicated tablet or troche.
Ta'bes (ta'bēz). Any wasting disorder, especially locomotor ataxia. **T. dorsa'lis,** locomotor ataxia. **Hereditary t.,** Friedreich's ataxia. **T. mesenter'ica, T. mesara'ica,** tuberculosis of mesenteric glands in children. **Spasmodic t.,** lateral sclerosis of myelon.
Tabes'cent. Growing emaciated; tabetic.
Tabet'ic. Affected with, or pertaining to, tabes. **T. foot,** distortion of the foot in locomotor ataxia.
Tabet'iform. Resembling tabes.
Tab'ic (tab'ik). Same as *Tabetic*.
Tab'id (tab'id). Same as *Tabetic*.
Tabifica'tion. Wasting of the body.
Ta'ble (ta'bl). A flat bony plate or lamina.
Tab'let. A medicated troche or disk.
Tab'loid. A form of medicated tablet.
Taboparal'ysis, Tabopar'esis. Tabes associated with general paralysis.
Tabopho'bia (ta-bo-fo'be-ah). A morbid fear of tabes.
Tab'ular. Table-like.
Tab'ule. A medicinal tablet.
Tac [Fr.]. A contagious fever that ravaged Paris in 1411. It was severe, but never fatal.
Tac'amahac. A resin from species of *Calophyllum, Fragara,* and *Populus*.
Tache blanche (tahsh blawsh). White spot on liver in infectious disease. **T. bleuâtre,** bluish spot on skin in typhoid fever. **T. cérébrale.** Same as *Meningitic streak*. **T. motrice,** motor

nerve-ending in which the nerve-fibril passes to a muscle-cell, ending in a slight enlargement.

Tachet'ic (tak-et'ik). Marked by spots or blotches.

Tach'ogram. A graphic tracing of the blood-current.

Tachog'raphy. The recording of the speed of the blood-current.

Tachycar'dia. Excessive rapidity of heart's action. **Essential t.** is paroxysmal and is a neurosis of cardiac nerves.

Tachycar'diac. Pertaining to, or affected with, tachycardia.

Tachym'eter. Instrument for measuring rapidity of motion of any body.

Tachyphagia (tak-e-fa'je-ah). Rapid eating.

Tachyphra'sia. Extreme volubility of speech.

Tachyphre'nia. Morbid mental activity.

Tachyphylax'is. Rapid immunization by injecting small doses of the poison.

Tachypne'a (tak-ip-ne'ah). Very rapid respiration.

Tachypra'gia. Rapidity of action.

Tachyrhyth'mia (tak-e-rith'me-ah). Tachycardia.

Tachysys'tole. Abnormally rapid systole.

Tachytro'phism. Rapid metabolism.

Tac'tile, Tac'tual. Pertaining to the touch. **T. corpuscles,** oval or rounded bodies connected with nerve-fibers in the papillæ of the corium. **T. irritability,** negative chemotaxis. See *Chemotaxis.* **T. sense,** sense of touch.

Tactom'eter. Instrument for measuring tactile sensibility.

Tac'tor. A tactile sense-organ.

Tac'tual (tak'tu-al). See *Tactile.*

Tac'tus erudi'tus. Delicacy of touch acquired by practice.

Tæ'nia (te'ne-ah). 1. A flat band or tape. 2. A tapeworm. **T. Demararien'sis,** a tapeworm of South America, rarely found in man. **T. echinococ'cus,** a tapeworm from the intestines of dogs whose cyst-worms occur in man. **T. for'nicis,** one of the upper peduncles of the pineal gland. **T. hippocam'pi.** Same as *Corpus fimbriatum.* **T. Madagascarien'sis,** a tapeworm of Madagascar. **T. mediocanella'ta, T. sagina'ta,** the beef-tapeworm. **T. semicircula'ris,** a band on wall of third ventricle between the corpus striatum and thalamus. **T. so'lium,** the common species of tapeworm. **T. tu'bæ,** a thickening sometimes observed in the upper border of the perisalpinx. **T. viola'cea,** bluish stripe on the floor of the fourth ventricle.

Tæ'niacide (te'ne-as-īd). See *Teniacide.*

Tæ'niafuge (te'ne-af-ūj). See *Teniafuge.*

Tage'tes. A genus of plants (marigold) with properties of calendula.

Tagliaco'tian operation (tah-lyah-ko'she-an). Same as *Rhinoplasty.*

Tag'ma. Ultimate molecular mass of protoplasm.

Tail-fold. A fold in the early embryo ensheathing the hind-gut. **T.-gut,** prolongation of the archenteron into the tail of the early embryo.

Tail'ors' spasm. Spasm of arm, hand, and fingers in tailors.

Tait's law. In every case of abdominal or of pelvic disease in which life is threatened or health destroyed, and which is due to malignant disease, exploratory laparotomy should be made. **T.'s operation.** See *Salpingo-oöphorectomy.*

Tak'a-diastase (tak'kah). A proprietary ferment from action of Japanese rice-fungus: digestant, etc. **T.-koji,** a diastatic fungus used in the preparation of taka-diastase: it is developed by the culture of taka-moashi. **T.-moashi,** a Japanese rice-fungus, *Eurotium oryzæ,* used in the preparation of diastase as a digestant.

Talal'gia (tal-al'je-ăh). Pain in the heel.

Tal'bot's law (tawl'buts). When complete fusion occurs, and the sensation is uniform, the intensity is the same as would occur were the same amount of light spread uniformly over the disk.

Talc, Tal'cum. A soft greasy powder of magnesium silicate.

Tal'ipes (tal'ip-ēz). L. for *Club-foot.* **T. arcua'tus,** abnormal height of the arch of the foot. **T. calcaneo-va'rus,** a combination of T. calcaneus and T. varus. **T. calca'neus,** that in which the patient walks on the heel. **T. ca'vus,** exaggeration of the plantar arch of the foot. **T. equi'nus,** that in which the patient walks on his toes. **T. perca'vus,** extreme plantar curvature. **T. pla'nus,** flat-foot or splay-foot. **T. val'gus,** talipes in which the patient walks on the inner border of the foot. **T. va'rus,** that in which the patient walks on the outer border of the foot.

Talipom'anus (tal-ip-om'an-us). Same as *Club-hand.*

Talocalca'neal. Pertaining to the astragalus and calcaneum.

Talocru'ral. Pertaining to the astragalus and the leg bones.

Tal'onid. The posterior part of a lower molar tooth.

Ta'lus. 1. The astragalus. 2. The ankle.

Ta'mar indien (tah-mar' an-de-ahn'). A proprietary laxative confection.

Tam'arind. Tree of tropical countries, *Tamarindus indica,* and its cooling laxative fruit.

Tam'bour. A drum-shaped appliance used in transmitting movements in a recording instrument.

Tam'pon. A plug made of cotton, sponge, or oakum, variously used in surgery.

Tamponade (tam-pon-ād'). Surgical use of the tampon.

Tam'ponage, Tamponing. Same as *Tamponade.*

Tanace'tum. See *Tansy.*

Tan'ghin (tahn'geen). Exceedingly poisonous seed of *Cerbera Tanghin,* a tree of Madagascar.

Tan'nagen. See *Tannigen.*

Tan'nal. Aluminum tannate: good in throat and nose diseases.

Tannal'bin. A proprietary combination of tannin with albumin.

Tannar'gan. A compound of tannin, silver, and albumin: used in diarrhea and dysentery.

Tan'nate. Any salt of tannic acid.

Tan'nic acid, Tan'nin. Astringent acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$, from tan-bark and many plants: there are several varieties.

Tan'nigen. Diacetyl-tannin, $C_{14}H_8(CH_3CO)_2O_9$; a tasteless astringent powder.

Tan'nisol. Methylene ditannic acid: used as an astringent.

Tannochlo'ral. Captol; an antiparasitic and astringent preparation of tannin and chloral hydrate.

Tan'nocol. A preparation of tannin and gelatin: used as an intestinal astringent.

Tan'noform. A preparation of gallotannic acid and formaldehyd, $C_{29}H_{20}O_{18}$: used for bed-sores.

Tan'none (tan'ōn). Tannopin, $(CH_2)_6N_4.(C_{14}H_{10}O_9)_3$, an intestinal astringent in typhoid fever and enteritis.

Tannopu'milin. A proprietary preparation containing oil of *Pinus pumilio* and digallic acid: used in skin diseases.

Tannopumil'io. A compound of digallic acid with the terpene of *Pinus pumilio:* used in skin-diseases.

Tan'nosal. The tannic-acid extract of creasote: used in tuberculosis.

Tan'nyl. A tannin compound of oxychlorcasein: used as an intestinal astringent.

Tan'sy (tan'ze). The herb *Tanacetum vulgare:* its oil is emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and poisonous.

Tap. To puncture; to empty by paracentesis.

Tape'tum. A band of fibers passing from the callosum to the temporal lobe. **T. lu'cidum,** the iridescent epithelium of the chorioid of cats, etc.

Tape'worm. A parasitic intestinal cestode worm. **Armed t., Pork t.,** *Tænia solium:* the commonest species. **Beef-t., unarmed t.,** *Tænia saginata:* its cysticercus is found in beef. **Broad-t., Fish-t.,** *Bothriocephalus latus:* its larvæ are found in fish. **Dog t., Hydatid t.,** *Tænia echinococcus:* the above are not infrequent parasites in the human subject: several other species occur for the most part locally. See *Tænia.*

Taphepho'bia. Insane fear of being buried alive.

Tapinocephal'ic. Characterized by tapinocephaly.

Tapinoceph'aly. Condition of having a flattened or depressed skull.

Tapio'ca. Starch from the root of *Jatropha manihot:* used as a food.

Tap'iroid. Resembling the snout of a tapir.

Tapotement (tah-pōt-maw'). A tapping manipulation in massage.

Tap'ping (tap'ing). See *Paracentesis.*

Tar. A viscid substance obtained mainly by roasting the wood of various species of pine; another kind is obtained from bituminous coal.

Tar'antism. A variety of dancing mania.

Tarax'acin. Bitter principle from taraxacum.

Tarax'acum. A genus of plants with tonic roots; dandelion.

Tardieu's spots (tar-de-uz'). Spots of ecchymosis under the pleura following death by suffocation.

Tare (tār). 1. The weight of the vessel in which a substance is weighed. 2. To take the weight of a vessel which is to contain a substance in order to allow for it when the vessel and substance are weighed together.

Taren'tula. The poisonous spider *Lycosa tarentula:* also its homeopathic preparations.

Tar'get. That part of the *x*-ray tube on which the electrons impinge and from which the *x*-rays are sent out.

Tarnier's sign (tar-ne-āz'). Obliteration of angle between upper and lower uterine segments of pregnant uterus: a sign of abortion.

Tar'sal. Of, or pertaining to, the tarsus. **T. arches,** arches of the palpebral arteries above and below the t. cartilages. **T. canal,** a canal for vessels and nerves beneath the head of the abductor hallucis. **T. cartilages, T. plates,** thin cartilages of the eyelids. **T. cyst, T. tumor.** Same as *Chalazion.*

Tarsal'gia (tar-sal'je-ah). Pain in a tarsus.

Tarsa'lia. The tarsal bones.

Tarsec'tomy. Excision of a tarsus or of a part of it.

Tarsi'tis (tar-si'tis). Inflammation of a tarsus.

Tarsochei'loplasty (tar-so-ki'lo-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the edge of the eyelid.

Tarsoc'lasis (tar-sok'las-is). Operation of fracturing the tarsus of the foot.

Tarsomala'cia. Softening of the tarsal cartilage.

Tarsometatar'sal. Pertaining to the tarsus and metatarsus.

Tarsophy'ma (tar-so-fi'mah). Any tarsal tumor.

Tar'soplasty. Plastic surgery of eyelid or tarsus.

Tarsopto'sis. Falling of the tarsus; flat-foot.

Tarsor'rhaphy (tar-sor'af-e). Same as *Blepharorrhaphy.*

Tarsot'omy (tar-sot'om-e). The operation of incising or removing the tarsus.

Tar'sus. 1. The instep with its seven bones. 2. The firm framework of plates which give shape to the eyelid.

Tar'tar. 1. The sediment of wine-casks: crude potassium bitartrate. 2. Incrustation formed on neglected teeth. **T. emetic,** tartrate of antimony and potassium. See *Cream of tartar.*

Tartar'ic acid. Acid, $C_4H_6O_6$, from lees of wine, forming tartrates.

Tartariza'tion. The treatment of syphilis by inoculation with tartarized antimony.

Tar'tarized. Charged with tartaric acid.

Tartarlith'in. A salt of lithium: used as a uric-acid solvent in rheumatism and gout.

Tar'trate (tar'trāt). Any salt of tartaric acid.

Tash'kend ulcer. Sartian disease or oriental boil.

Tasikine'sia. A morbid inclination to get up and walk.

Taste-buds, T.-bulbs. Certain end-organs in the tongue. **T. cells,** gustatory cells within the taste-bulbs.

Tattoo'ing. The permanent coloring of the skin or of the cornea, chiefly to cover leukomatous spots.

Tau'rin. A crystalline principle, $C_2H_7SNO_3$, from bile.

Taurochole'mia. Presence of taurocholic acid in the blood.

Taurochol'ic acid. One of the acids of the bile, $C_{26}H_{45}NSO_7$.

Tautom'eral, Tautomer'ic. Sending processes to the white matter in the same side of the spinal cord.

Tautom'erism. Metamerism in which two formulæ are possible, but only one stable substance is obtainable.

Tautorota'tion. Same as *Mutarotation.*

Tawa'ra's nodé. See under *Node.*

Tax'in. Alkaloid from yew: used in epilepsy.

Tax'is. Manual replacement of displaced parts. **Bipolar t.,** treatment of retroverted uterus by upward pressure through rectum, the cervix being pulled down in vagina.

Taxon'omy (tak-son'o-me). Principles of classification.

Te. Symbol of *Tellurium.*

Tea (tē). Leaves of *Thea chinensis:* conservant, stimulant, and exhilarant. **T.-mixture.** See *Species.* **Team'ster's t.,** the plant *Ephedra antisyphilitica,* and its decoction: antisyphilitic.

Tea'berry. See *Gaultheria.*

Teale's amputation. Amputation with short and long rectangular flaps.

Tears (tērz). The watery secretion of the lacrimal glands.

Tease (tēz). To pull apart for microscopic examination.

Teat (tēt). The pap or nipple of the mammary gland.

Teatula'tion. The formation of a nipple-like elevation.

Te' bean. A preparation of virulent human tubercle bacilli: used in tuberculosis.

Technique (tek-nēk'). The method of procedure and details of any mechanical process or surgical operation.

Tectoceph'alous (tek-to-sef'al-us). See *Scaphocephalous.*

Tecton'ic. Pertaining to plastic surgery.

Tecto'rial. Of the nature of a roof or covering.

Tecto'rium. The membrane of Corti.

Teel oil. The oil of sesame seed.

Teeth. The organs of mastication.

Teeth'ing. Cutting of the teeth; dentition.

Teg'men. A covering or shelter. **T. mastoi'deum,** bony cover of the mastoid cells. **T. tym'pani,** bony layer between the tympanum and the cranial cavity.

Tegmen'tal. Of, or pertaining to, the tegmentum. **T. nucleus.** Same as *Red nucleus.* **T. radiation,** fibers diverging from posterior part of internal capsule to the cortex.

Tegmen'tum. Posterior portion of crus cerebri and pons.

Teg'min. A preparation of wax, gum arabic, and water: a surgical dressing and covering.

Teg'ument (teg'u-ment). The integument or skin.
Tegumen'tal, Tegumen'tary. Pertaining to the tegument.
Teich'mann's crystals. Crystals of hemin.
Teichop'sia (ti-kop'se-ah). A luminous appearance before the eyes, with a zig-zag, wall-like outline.
Teinodyn'ia (ti-no-din'e-ah). Pain in the tendons.
Te'la (te'lah). A web-like tissue. **T. choroi'dea.** Same as *Velum interpositum*.
Telangiecta'sia, Telangiec'tasis. Dilation of capillaries and minute arteries.
Telangiecto'ma. Same as *Telangioma*.
Telangii'tis. Inflammation of the capillaries.
Telangio'ma. A tumor made up of dilated capillaries.
Telangio'sis. Any disease of the capillaries.
Telecar'diogram. A cardiogram which registers at a distance from the patient.
Telecardiog'raphy. The use of the telecardiogram.
Telecine'sia. Movement of an object produced without contact.
Telediastol'ic. Pertaining to the last phase of the diastole.
Teleg'ony. The reproduction in the offspring of one sire of characteristics of a previous sire by whom the mother has produced offspring.
Telekine'sis. Same as *Telecinesia*.
Telelectrocar'diogram. Same as *Telecardiogram*.
Telencephal'ic. Pertaining to telencephalon.
Telenceph'alon. The end-brain or anterior part of the prosencephalon.
Teleneu'rite. The terminal expansion of an axis-cylinder.
Teleneu'ron (tel-e-nu'ron). A nerve termination.
Telensu'rite. The end-expansion of an axis-cylinder.
Teleol'ogy. The doctrine of final causes or of adaption to a definite purpose.
Teleomito'sis. Completed mitosis.
Teleorgan'ic. Necessary to life.
Teleotherapeu'tics. Suggestive therapeutics.
Telep'athist. A professed mind-reader.
Telep'athy (te-lep'ath-e). The alleged transfer of thought.
Teleradiog'raphy, Teleröntgenog'raphy. Radiography with the tube at a distance from the body.
Tel'ergy. Automatism.
Telesthe'sia. Telepathy; perception at a distance.
Telesyph'ilis (te-le-sif'u-is). Metasyphilis.
Telesystol'ic. Pertaining to the end of the systole.
Teletther'apy (te-le-ther'ap-e). Absent treatment.
Tellu'ric acid. The dibasic acid, H_2TeO_4, forming tellurates.
Tel'lurism. Disease-producing influence of the soil.
Tellu'rium. An element, by some considered metallic: its symbol is Te, and it is used homeopathically.
Te'loblast. A segmentation sphere at the end of a germinal band.
Teloden'dron (tel-o-den'dron). Terminal arborescence; a form of nerve-ending occurring in the ciliary body.
Telolec'ithal (te-lo-les'ith-al). Having a yoke concentrated at one of the poles.
Telolem'ma. The covering of a motorial end-plate.
Te'lophase (te'lo-fāz). The stage of karyokinesis in which cell-division is completed.
Telo'tism. The complete performance of a function.
Tel'son. The sting of a scorpion.
Tem'perament. Peculiar physical character and mental cast of an individual.
Tem'perature. Degree of sensible heat or cold. **Absolute t.,** that which is reckoned from the absolute zero of —273° C.

Body-t., the temperature of the body. **Critical t.**, a temperature below which a gas may be reduced to liquid form by pressure. **T.-curve**, a curved or broken line exhibiting the variations of the bodily temperature in a given period. **Maximum t.**, in bacteriology, the temperature above which growth does not take place. **Mean t.**, the average temperature in a locality for a given period of time. **Minimum t.**, in bacteriology, temperature below which growth does not take place. **Normal t.**, that of the human body in health, or 98.6° F. **Optimum t.**, the temperature most favorable to the development of cultures of a given species of microörganism. **Room t.**, the ordinary temperature of a room, 65°-80° F. **T.-sense.** See *Sense*. **Subnormal t.**, temperature below the normal. **Zero-t.**, that state in which there is in an end-organ no sensation of either warmth or cold.

Tem'ple. Lateral region of the head above the zygoma.

Tempola'bile. Becoming altered in course of time.

Tem'poral. Pertaining to a temple. **T. bone**, bone at either side and base of skull containing the hearing apparatus. **T. crest**, ridge on the frontal bone which attaches the temporalis muscle. **T. muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of*.

Tempora'lis muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Temporofa'cial nerve. See *Nerves, Table of*.

Temporomax'illary. Situated between the temporal and the lower maxillary bones.

Tempоro-occip'ital. Pertaining to the temporal and occipital bones.

Temporosphe'noid. Pertaining to the temporal and sphenoid bones.

Tempоsta'bile. Not altering in course of time.

Tem'ulence (tem'u-lens). Drunkenness.

Tena'cious (te-na'shus). Adhesive; tough.

Tenac'ulum. Hook-like instrument for seizing and holding parts.

Tenal'gia (ten-al'je-ah). Pain in a tendon.

Ten'alin. A vermifuge derived from areca-nut.

Te'nax. An oakum specially prepared for surgical uses.

Ten'derness. Cutaneous sensitiveness to pain.

Tendini'tis (ten-din-i'tis). Same as *Tenonitis*.

Ten'dinoplasty. Plastic surgery of tendons.

Tendinosu'ture. The suturing of a tendon.

Ten'dinous (ten'din-us). Pertaining to, or made up of, tendons. **T. spot**, a white thickening of a serous membrane due to a deposit of fibrin.

Ten'do (ten'do). L. for *Tendon*. **T. Achil'lis**, the tendon of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles at the back of the heel. **T. calca'neus.** Same as *T. achillis*.

Tendol'ysis. The operation of freeing a tendon from adhesions.

Tendomu'cin, Tendomu'coid (ten-do-mu'sin, ten-do-mu'-koid). A mucin derived from tendons.

Ten'don. The fibrous cord by which a muscle is attached. **T.-cells**, peculiar cells occurring in white fibrous tissue. **T.-reflex**, contraction of a muscle caused by percussion of the tendon. **T.-spindle**, an elliptic or fusiform nerve-ending in a tendon.

Ten'doplasty. Plastic surgery of a tendon.

Tendosynovi'tis. Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath.

Ten'dotome, Same as *Tenotome*.

Tendot'omy. Same as *Tenotomy*.

Tendovag'inal. Of, or pertaining to, a tendon and its sheath.

Tendovagini'tis. Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath.

Tenes'mus. Ineffectual and painful straining at stool or in urinating.

Te'nia (te'ne-ah). See *Tænia*.

Te'niacide. A medicine that destroys tapeworms.

Te'niafuge. A medicine for expelling tapeworms.
Teni'asis, Tæni'asis. Presence of tape-worms in the body.
Tenifuge (ten'if-ūj). Same as *Teniafuge*.
Ten'nis-elbow. Lameness of the elbow due to a strain incurred in playing lawn tennis.
Ten'nysin. An alkaloid or leukomain from brain-substance.
Tenod'esis. Suturing the end of a tendon to a bone.
Tenodyn'ia. Pain in a tendon.
Tenomy'oplasty. Plastic operation upon a tendon and muscle.
Tenomyot'omy. Excision of a portion of tendon and muscle.
Tenoni'tis. Inflammation of Tenon's capsule or of a tendon.
Tenonom'eter. An apparatus for measuring intra-ocular tension.
Ten'on's capsule. The capsular non-bony socket of the eye.
T.'s space, a lymph-space between the sclera and Tenon's capsule.
Tenonta'gra. A gouty affection of the tendons.
Tenonti'tis. Inflammation of a tendon.
Tenontodyn'ia. Pain in the tendons.
Tenontog'raphy. The written description of tendons.
Tenontol'ogy (ten-on-tol'o-je). Sum of what is known regarding the tendons.
Tenontomy'oplasty. Same as *Tenomyoplasty*.
Tenontomyot'omy. Same as *Tenomyotomy*.
Tenon'toplasty. Same as *Tenoplasty*.
Ten'ophyte (ten'o-fīt). An osseous growth in a tendon.
Ten'oplasty (ten'op-las-te). Plastic surgery or repair of tendons.
Tenor'rhaphy. The suturation of a cut tendon.
Tenosi'tis. Inflammation of a tendon.
Tenosto'sis. Conversion of a tendon into bone.
Tenosu'ture. The suturing of a cut tendon.
Tenosynovi'tis. The inflammation of a tendon and its sheath.
Ten'otome (ten'ot-ōm). A knife for performing tenotomy.
Tenot'omist. An expert in tenotomy.
Tenot'omy (ten-ot'om-e). The operation of cutting a tendon.
Tenovagini'tis. Inflammation of a tendon-sheath.
Ten'sion (ten'shun). The condition of being stretched or tense. **T. of gas,** tendency of a gas to expand. **Intra-ocular t.,** pressure of ocular contents on sclera. **T.-suture,** a stitch inserted to reduce the tension on the lips of a wound.
Ten'sor (ten'sor). See *Muscles, Table of*.
Tent. Conical and expansible plug for dilating an orifice. **Laminaria t.,** made of sea-tangle. **Sponge t.,** made of compressed sponge. **Tupelo t.,** made of wood of tupelo.
Ten'tacle. A slender whip-like organ for feeling or motion.
Ten'tative. Experimental or subject to change.
Tenth nerve. See *Pneumogastric*, in *Nerves, Table of*.
Tenti'go. Morbid or insane lasciviousness.
Tento'rium. A sheet or process of the dura which roofs in the cerebellum.
Tephromala'cia (tef''ro-mal-a'se-ah). Softening of the gray matter of the brain or cord.
Tephromyeli'tis. Inflammation of the gray substance of the spinal cord.
Tephro'sis (tef-ro'sis). Incineration or cremation.
Tephrylom'eter. Instrument for measuring the thickness of gray matter of brain.
Tep'id. Somewhat warm; lukewarm.
Tepida'rium (tep-id-a're-um). A warm bath.
Ter'as (ter'as), pl. *ter'ata*. L. for a *Monster*.
Terat'ic (ter-at'ik). Monstrous; having the characters of a monster.
Ter'atism. 1. Monstrosity. 2. A fetal monster.

Teratoblasto'ma. Same as *Teratoma.*
Teratogen'esis. The development of monstrosities.
Teratog'enous (ter-at-oj'en-us). Developed from fetal remains.
Terato'geny. The development of fetal monsters.
Ter'atoid (ter'at-oid). Like a monster. **T. tumor,** a teratoma.
Teratol'ogy. The science of monstrosities.
Terato'ma. A tumor containing fetal remains.
Teratopho'bia. Morbid dread of monsters; a morbid expectation of giving birth to a teratism.
Terato'sis (ter-at-o'sis). The condition of a monster.
Terchlo'rid. Compound of three atoms of chlorin with one of another element.
Te're (te're). L. for *Rub.*
Ter'ebene. A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, from turpentine oil; antiseptic.
Ter'ebinth. 1. The tree which affords Chian turpentine. 2. Turpentine.
Terebin'thina. See *Turpentine.*
Terebin'thinate. Resembling or containing turpentine.
Terebin'thinize. To charge with turpentine oil or its vapor.
Ter'ebrant pain, Ter'ebrating pain. A boring or piercing pain.
Terebra'tion. The process of boring.
Te'res ma'jor, T. mi'nor. See *Muscles, Table of.*
Ter in die. L. for *Three times a day.*
Term. 1. A limit or boundary. 2. A definite period.
Ter'ma. The lamina terminalis of the cerebrum.
Ter'minal. Forming, or pertaining to, an end.
Ter'nary. Made up of three elements or radicals.
Terox'id (ter-ok'sid). Same as *Trioxid.*
Ter'pene. Any hydrocarbon of the formula, $C_{10}H_{16}$.
Ter'pin hydrate. A crystalline remedy useful in hay-fever.
Ter'pinol. A fragrant liquid, $C_{20}H_{34}O$, used in bronchial affections and as a perfume.
Ter'ra. L. for *Earth.* **T. al'ba,** white clay; absorbent. **T. Japon'ica,** pale catechu or gambir.
Ter'racing. Suturing in several rows or layers.
Ter'rol. A proprietary hydrocarbon: used like cod-liver oil.
Ter'sul. A preparation of salicylic acid with calcium salts: used in tuberculosis and rickets.
Ter'tian (ter'shan). Recurring every second (third) day. **T. parasite,** a form of malarial hematozoön.
Ter'tiary (ter'she-a-re). Third in order. **T. current,** electric current induced by an induced or secondary current. **T. degeneration,** degeneration of a nerve from long disuse. **T. syphilis,** syphilis in its third stage.
Tertip'ara. A woman who has borne three children.
Tess'ellated. Checkered: marked by little squares. **T. epithelium.** Same as *Pavement epithelium.*
Test. 1. An examination or trial. 2. A chemical reaction or reagent. **T.-card,** a device used in testing for color-blindness or other eye-defect. **T.-meal,** one given for diagnostic purposes in stomach-disease. **T.-paper,** litmus-paper, or other similarly stained paper. **T.-solution,** any standard solution used in testing. **T.-tube,** tube of thin glass closed at one end: used in chemical tests. **T.-types,** letters of various sizes and shapes used in testing visual power.
Tes'ta. Shell; oyster-shell. **T. o'vi,** egg-shell.
Tes'tes (tes'tēz), pl. of *testis.* The testicles.
Testibra'chium. Superior peduncle of cerebellum.
Tes'ticle. One of the two glands which produce semen.
Tes'ticond. Having undescended testicles.

Testic'ular. Pertaining to a testicle. **T. sensation,** the peculiar variety of pain caused by striking the testis. **T. therapy,** therapeutic use of juice or extract prepared from the animal testis.

Testic'ulin. A preparation of the testicle of animals: sometimes administered as a medicine.

Tes'tidin. An alcoholic extract of the testes of cattle.

Tes'tin. A proprietary preparation of the testes of cattle.

Tes'tis. 1. A testicle. 2. Either posterior tubercle of the corpus quadrigeminum.

Testi'tis (tes ti'tis). Same as *Orchitis.*

Testitoxico'sis. A condition of intoxication which sometimes follows double ligation of the vas deferens.

Test-meal. A meal which, after a certain interval, is withdrawn from the stomach, its condition furnishing a guide to the digestive power of the stomach. **Boas' t.-m.** is a tablespoonful of oatmeal in a quart of water, boiled down to a pint **Dock's t.-m.,** same as Ewald's except that one shredded wheat biscuit is substituted for the rolls or bread. **Ewald's t.-m.** consists of 2 rolls or slices of dry bread and 9 to 12 ounces of water. **Fischer's t.-m.,** Ewald's test-meal to which is added ¼ pound of finely chopped, lean Hamburger steak, broiled and slightly seasoned. **Leube-Riegel t.-m.,** 12 ounces of soup, 4 ounces of minced steak, 2 ounces of white bread, 6 ounces of water.

Tetan'ic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, tetanus.

Tetan'iform. Like or resembling tetanus.

Tetanil'la. Same as *Tetany.*

Tet'anin. A poisonous ptomain, $C_{14}H_{30}N_2O_4$, from cultures of tetanus bacillus.

Tet'anism. More or less continuous muscular hypertonicity.

Tetaniza'tion. The induction of tetanic convulsions or symptoms.

Tet'anize. To induce tetanoid movements in the organism or in a muscle.

Tet'anode. A term applied to the unexcited stage of tetany.

Tet'anoid. Like tetanus; tetaniform. **T. fever.** Same as *Cerebrospinal meningitis.* **T. paraplegia.** See *Spastic Paraplegia.*

Tetanol'ysin (tet-an-ol'is-in). A hemolysin derivable from tetanus toxin.

Tetanomo'tor. Device for the mechanical production of tetanic motor spasm.

Tet'anophil, Tetanophil'ic. Having an affinity for tetanus toxin.

Tetanospas'min. A spasm-producing toxin from the tetanus bacillus.

Tetanotox'in. A poisonous ptomain, $C_5H_{11}N$, from cultures of the bacillus of tetanus.

Tet'anus. 1. An acute disease in which there is a state of persistent tonic spasm of voluntary muscle. 2. Continuous tonic spasm of a muscle; steady contraction of a muscle without distinct twitching. **Idiopathic t.,** that which does not follow a lesion. **T. neonato'rum** usually is due to infection of the infant at the umbilicus. **Puerperal t.** occurs in childbed. **Traumatic t.** follows wound-poisoning.

Tet'any. A disease characterized by painful tonic and symmetric spasm of the muscles of the extremities.

Tet'arcone (tet'ar-kōn). Same as *Tetartocone.*

Tetartano'pia, Tetartanop'sia. Blindness in the corresponding quadrant of each visual field.

Tetar'tocone. The posterior internal cusp of a lower premolar tooth.

Teth'elin. A substance derived from the anterior lobe of the pituitary body and supposed to control growth.

Tet'mil. Ten millimeters as a unit of measurement.
Tetraba'sic. Having four replaceable hydrogen atoms.
Tetrablas'tic. Having four germ-layers.
Tetrabra'chius. A monster fetus having four arms.
Tetrachei'rus. A monster fetus having four hands.
Tetra'cid. Capable of replacing four atoms of hydrogen in an acid; or having four atoms of hydrogen replaceable by acid radicals.
Tet'rad. 1. An element with a valence or combining power of four. 2. A group of four similar bodies.
Tetra-ethyl-ammonium hydrox'id. A compound, $N(C_2H_5)_4OH$; a solvent for uric acid and urea.
Tetra'genous (tet-raj'en-us). Splitting into groups of four: said of bacteria.
Tetrago'num lumba'le. A quadrangle bounded by four lumbar muscles.
Tetramas'tia. Same as *Tetramazia.*
Tetrama'zia. Condition of having four mammary glands.
Tetrame'ric, Tetram'erus. Having four parts.
Tetramethylenediam'in. Same as *Putrescin.*
Tetranop'sia. Obliteration of one-fourth of the field of vision.
Tetraple'gia. Paralysis of all four extremities.
Tet'rapus (tet'rap-us). Monster fetus having four feet.
Tetras'celus. Monster fetus having four legs.
Tetras'ter. A figure in karyokinesis produced by quadruple division of the nucleus.
Tetrasto'ma. Genus of trematodes found in urine.
Tetratom'ic. 1. Consisting of four atoms. 2. Having four replaceable hydrogen atoms.
Tetravac'cine. A vaccine containing dead cultures of the bacteria of typhoid, paratyphoid A, paratyphoid B, and cholera.
Tetrav'alent (te-trav'al-ent). Having a valence of four.
Tet'ronal. A hypnotic material resembling sulphonal.
Tetrox'id. A compound of an element with four oxygen atoms.
Tet'ter. Popular name for various skin diseases.
Teu'crin (tu'krin). A glucosid, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{11}$, from *Teucrium:* used in tuberculosis.
Tex'as fever. An infectious cattle disease due to insect poisoning.
Text-blindness. Same as *Word-blindness.*
Tex'tiform. Formed like a network.
Textoblas'tic. Forming adult tissue; regenerative.
Texto'ma. A tumor composed of completely differentiated tissue-cells.
Text'ural. Pertaining to the texture or constitution of tissues.
Thalamenceph'alon. The interbrain; one of the embryonic structures produced from the posterior part of the anterior cerebral vesicle.
Thalam'ic. Pertaining to the thalamus. **T. epilepsy,** sensory epilepsy ascribed to disease of the thalamus.
Thal'amocele, Thal'amocœle (thal'am-o-sēl). The third ventricle.
Thalamocor'tical. Joining the optic thalamus and the cerebral cortex.
Thalamolentic'ular. Between the optic thalamus and the lenticular nucleus.
Thal'amus. A mass of gray matter at the base of the brain projecting into and bounding the third ventricle: it is called also the *Optic thalamus.*
Thalassopho'bia. Morbid dread or fear of the sea.
Thalassother'apy. Treatment of disease by sea-bathing, sea-voyages, or sea-air.
Thal'lin. An antiseptic and antipyretic substance from coal-tar.

Thalliniza'tion. Treatment by frequent doses of thallin.

Thal'lium (thal'le-um). A rare metal; symbol Tl, atomic weight, 203.7: its sulphate is medicinal.

Thamu'ria. Frequency of urination.

Thanatobiolog'ic. Pertaining to life and death.

Thanatognomon'ic. Indicating the approach of death.

Than'atoid. Like or resembling death.

Than'atol. A disinfectant preparation of pyrocatechin ethyl ether.

Thanatol'ogy. The science of death.

Thanatoma'nia. Suicidal mania.

Thanatom'eter. A thermometer used to prove the occurrence of death.

Thanatopho'bia (than-at-o-fo'be-ah). Unfounded apprehension of imminent death.

Thanatop'sia, Than'atopsy. Same as *Necropsy*.

The'a (the'ah). See *Tea*.

The'aism. Excess in tea-drinking and its consequences.

Theba'in. A poisonous and anodyne alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, from opium.

The'baism. Opium-poisoning.

Thebe'sius's foramina. Venous passages opening into the right auricle of the heart. **T.'s veins,** minute cardiac veins.

The'ca. A case or sheath. **T. vertebra'lis,** the membranes or meninges of the spinal cord.

The'cal. Of, or pertaining to, a sheath. **T. abscess,** an abscess of the theca of a tendon.

Theci'tis. Inflammation of the theca of a tendon.

The'codont. Having the teeth inserted in sockets.

Thecostegno'sis. Contraction of the tendon-sheaths.

Theile'ria (thi-le'ri-ah). Piroplasma.

Theileri'asis. Same as *Piroplasmosis*.

The'in. The alkaloid tea, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, isomeric with caffein.

The'ism. Tea-drinking in excess and its ill consequences.

Thelal'gia (the-lal'je ah). Pain in the nipples.

Theli'tis. Inflammation of a nipple.

The'lium (the'le-um). A papilla.

Thel'yblast (thel'e-blast). The feminonucleus.

The'nad. Toward the thenar eminence or toward the palm.

The'nal. Pertaining to the palm.

The'nar (the'nar). The palm of the hand. **T. eminence,** mound on the palm at the root of the thumb. **T. muscles,** flexor and abductor muscles of thumb.

Theobro'ma caca'o. Tropical plant that affords chocolate.

Theobro'min. An alkaloid from *Theobroma*, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. **T. salicylate,** a serviceable diuretic, more stable and useful than diuretin. **T. sodiosalicylate.** Same as *Diuretin*.

The'ocin. A diuretic alkaloid, prepared synthetically, but existing in tea-leaves.

Theofo'rin. A diuretic combination of theobromin with sodium formate.

The'oform (the'o-form). An iodoform substitute.

Theolac'tin. Theobromin-sodium and sodium lactate: a diuretic.

Theoma'nia (the-o-ma'ne-ah). Religious insanity.

Theophyl'lin. Alkaloid from tea, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, isomeric with theobromin.

Theother'apy. Treatment of disease by religious means.

Therapeu'tic, Therapeu'tical. Pertaining to therapeutics.

Therapeu'tics. Scientific account of the treatment of disease.

Therapeu'tist. A person expert in therapeutics.

Therapi'a ster'ilisans mag'na. Ehrlich's method of treatment by the use of some chemical agent which will destroy at one dose the parasites in the body of a patient without being seriously toxic for the patient.

Ther'apol (ther'ap-ol). A proprietary ozonized oil.

Ther'apy (ther'ap-e). The treatment of disease; therapeutics. **Nuclein-t.,** treatment of disease by nucleins from blood-serum and from various glands. **Opsonic t.,** treatment by bacterial vaccines to increase the opsonic index of the blood. **Serum-t.** See *Serotherapy.* **Thyroid t.,** treatment by the thyroid gland of sheep or extracts from it. **Vaccine t.** Same as *Opsonic t.*

Theri'aca. An antidote; also, a cure for snake-bite.

Therm. Amount of heat needed to raise one gram of water through one degree centigrade.

Thermacogen'esis (ther-mak-o-jen'es-is). Action of a drug in affecting the temperature.

Thermaërother'apy. Treatment by application of hot air.

Ther'mal (ther'mal). Pertaining to heat.

Thermalge'sia. Condition in which the application of heat produces pain.

Thermal'gia. A condition marked by sensations of burning pain; causalgia.

Thermanalge'sia. Same as *Thermo-analgesia.*

Thermanesthe'sia. Lack of ability to recognize sensations of heat.

Thermatol'ogy. The study of heat as a therapeutic agent.

Thermesthe'sia. Ability to recognize heat or cold.

Thermesthesiom'eter. Instrument for measuring sensibility to heat.

Ther'mic. Of, or pertaining to, heat. **T. fever,** sunstroke or insolation.

Thermif'ugin (ther-mif'u-jin). Sodium carbamate: used as an antipyretic.

Ther'min. Tetrahydronaphthylamin, $C_{10}H_{11}NH_2$, a mydriatic.

Thermo-analge'sia. Complete loss of sensation to heat.

Thermo-anesthe'sia. Inability to detect heat variations.

Thermocauterec'tomy. Same as *Igni-extirpation.*

Thermocau'tery. Cauterization by a heated wire or point.

Thermochem'istry. Science of the chemical relations of heat.

Thermocoagula'tion. Treatment of growths by producing coagulation through the action of high-frequency currents.

Thermocur'rent. A thermo-electric current.

Thermodiffu'sion. Diffusion by heat.

Ther'modin. A crystalline analgesic and antipyretic.

Thermodynam'ics. The science of the transformations of heat and energy.

Thermo-electric'ity. Electricity generated by heat.

Thermo-exci'tory. Stimulating the production of heat.

Ther'mofuge (ther'mo-fūj). Relieving fever.

Thermogen'esis. The production of heat in organisms.

Thermogenet'ic, Thermogen'ic. Generating animal heat.

Ther'mograph. An instrument for the registration of heat-variations.

Thermohyperalge'sia. Extreme thermalgesia.

Thermohyperesthe'sia. Abnormal sensitiveness to heat.

Thermo-inhib'itory. Retarding the generation of bodily heat.

Thermola'bile. Easily affected by heat.

Thermol'ogy. The science of heat.

Thermol'ysis. 1. Dissociation by means of heat. 2. Dissipation of bodily heat by radiation, etc.

Thermolyt'ic. Dissipating heat.

Thermom'eter. An instrument for ascertaining temperatures. [See *Table of the Equivalents,* p. 781.] **Air-t.,** one whose expansible material is air. **Alcohol t.,** one whose tube contains alcohol. **Celsius's t.,** the centigrade t. **Centigrade t.,** one

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF CENTIGRADE AND FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

Cent.	Fahr.	Cent.	Fahr.	Cent.	Fahr.
°	°	°	°	°	°
−40	−40.0	9	48.2	57	134.6
−39	−38.2	10	50.0	58	136.4
−38	−36.4	11	51.8	59	138.2
−37	−34.6	12	53.6	60	140.0
−36	−32.8	13	55.4	61	141.8
−35	−31.0	14	57.2	62	143.6
−34	−29.2	15	59.0	63	145.4
−33	−27.4	16	60.8	64	147.2
−32	−25.6	17	62.6	65	149.0
−31	−23.8	18	64.4	66	150.8
−30	−22.0	19	66.2	67	152.6
−29	−20.2	20	68.0	68	154.4
−28	−18.4	21	69.8	69	156.2
−27	−16.6	22	71.6	70	158.0
−26	−14.8	23	73.4	71	159.8
−25	−13.0	24	75.2	72	161.6
−24	−11.2	25	77.0	73	163.4
−23	−9.4	26	78.8	74	165.2
−22	−7.6	27	80.6	75	167.0
−21	−5.8	28	82.4	76	168.8
−20	−4.0	29	84.2	77	170.6
−19	−2.2	30	86.0	78	172.4
−18	−0.4	31	87.8	79	174.2
−17	+1.4	32	89.6	80	176.0
−16	3.2	33	91.4	81	177.8
−15	5.0	34	93.2	82	179.6
−14	6.8	35	95.0	83	181.4
−13	8.6	36	96.8	84	183.2
−12	10.4	37	98.6	85	185.0
−11	12.2	38	100.4	86	186.8
−10	14.0	39	102.2	87	188.6
−9	15.8	40	104.0	88	190.4
−8	17.6	41	105.8	89	192.2
−7	19.4	42	107.6	90	194.0
−6	21.2	43	109.4	91	195.8
−5	23.0	44	111.2	92	197.6
−4	24.8	45	113.0	93	199.4
−3	26.6	46	114.8	94	201.2
−2	28.4	47	116.6	95	203.0
−1	30.2	48	118.4	96	204.8
0	32.0	49	120.2	97	206.6
+1	33.8	50	122.0	98	208.4
2	35.6	51	123.8	99	210.2
3	37.4	52	125.6	100	212.0
4	39.2	53	127.4	101	213.8
5	41.0	54	129.2	102	215.6
6	42.8	55	131.0	103	217.4
7	44.6	56	132.8	104	219.2
8	46.4				

with 100° between the melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water. **Clinical t.,** one for use at the bedside. **Differential t.,** one for measuring very small variations of temperature. **Fahrenheit t.,** one which registers 180° in place of the 100° of the centigrade. **Fever t.,** ordinary clinical t. **Maximum t.** registers the maximum heat to which it has been exposed. **Mercurial t.** has mercury for its expansible column. **Metallic t.** has some metal other than mercury. **Minimum t.** registers the lowest temperature to which it is exposed. **Reaumur's t.** has 80° in place of the 100° of the centigrade scale. **Self-registering t.** records variations of temperature. **Surface t.,** clinical t. for taking temperature of the surface of the body.

Thermom'etry. Ascertainment of temperature by means of the thermometer.

Thermoneuro'sis. Pyrexia of vasomotor origin.

Thermopalpa'tion. Palpation for determining the temperature at different parts of the body.

Thermopenetra'tion. Application of currents of low tension and high amperage which carry the heat to the deeper parts of the body.

Thermophil'ic. Not able to grow without a high degree of heat.

Thermopho'bia. Morbid dread of heat.

Ther'mopile. A thermo-electric battery used in measuring small amounts of radiant heat.

Thermople'gia Heatstroke or sunstroke.

Thermopolypne'a. Quickened breathing due to great heat.

Thermoradiother'apy. Same as *Thermopenetration.*

Thermosta'ble. Not affected by moderate heat.

Ther'mostat. A device for regulating the temperature.

Thermostere'sis. The deprivation of heat.

Thermosystal'tic. Contracting under the stimulus of heat.

Thermotac'tic, Thermotax'ic. Regulating or controlling the bodily temperature.

Thermotax'is. 1. Normal adjustment of bodily temperature. 2. The attraction of micro-organisms to a warm body.

Thermotherapeu'tics. Same as *Thermotherapy.*

Thermother'apy. Therapeutic use of heat.

Thermot'ics. The science of heat.

Thermotonom'eter. Instrument for measuring amount of muscular contraction produced by heat.

Thermotox'in. A toxic substance formed in the body by heat.

The'sis. An essay prepared by a candidate for a degree.

Thial'din. A substance, $NH(CHCH_3S)_2CHCH_3$: heart-stimulant.

Thiersch's method. A method of skin-grafting.

Thigh (thī'). The portion of leg above knee. **T.-bone.** Same as *Femur.* **T.-friction,** a form of masturbation by rubbing the genitals between the thighs.

Thigmesthe'sia. Tactile sensibility.

Thig'mocyte (thig'mo-sīt). A blood-platelet.

Thigmotax'is. Same as *Thigmotropism.*

Thigmot'ropism. The attraction exerted by mechanical stimuli.

Thil'anin. A compound of lanolin and sulphur.

Thio-al'cohol. Same as *Mercaptan.*

Thi'ocol. Potassium guaiacol-sulphonate: used in tuberculosis, catarrh, etc.

Thi'oform. Basic bismuth dithiosalicylate: an antiseptic.

Thiogen'ic (thi-o-jen'ik). Able to convert sulphuretted hydrogen into higher sulphur-compounds.

Thioge'nol. A soluble sulphur-compound used like ichthyol.

Thi'ol. A substance prepared from coal-tar oil and sulphur: used in skin-diseases.

Thiolin'ic acid. A substance derived from linseed oil and sulphur: used in skin-diseases.

Thi'onin hydrochlorate. Lanthic violet, a purple dye.

Thionu'ric acid. A compound derivable from uric acid.

Thi'ophene. A liquid, C_4H_4S, from benzene: its compounds have a limited therapeutic use.

Thiopy'rin. Antipyrin, in which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

Thioresor'cin. Phenylbisulphydrate, $C_6H_4(SH_2)_2$: used like iodoform.

Thiosa'pol. A soap in which sulphur forms an important ingredient.

Thiosinam'in. A substance, $C_4H_8N_2S$, from oil of mustard and ammonia.

Thiou'rea. Urea with its oxygen replaced by sulphur, $CS(NH_2)_2$: sulphocarbamid.

Thi'ozon. A sulphur compound: used in baths for scabies.

Third pair. See *Motor oculi*, in *Nerves, Table of.* **T. ventricle,** space between the thalami representing the cavity of the forebrain.

Thirst. Desire for drink, especially for water.

Thi'ry's fistula. An artificial opening into the intestines for the purpose of obtaining intestinal juice.

Thi'uret. Crystalline powder, $C_2H_7N_3S_2$: its salts are antiseptic.

Thlipsenceph'alus. Fetal monster with a defective skull.

Tho'ko. A skin-disease endemic in Fiji.

Thoma-Zeiss. An instrument for counting the red and white corpuscles of the blood.

Thom'sen's disease. See *Myotonia congenita.*

Thomso'nianism. An empiric system recognizing only vegetable medicines.

Thoracal'gia (tho-rak-al'je-ah). Pain in the chest wall.

Thoracec'tomy. Thoracotomy with resection of a portion of a rib.

Thoracente'sis. Surgical puncture or tapping of the chest-wall.

Thorac'ic. Of, or pertaining to, the chest. **T. cage,** the musculature of the chest. **T. duct,** principal duct for the lymph and chyle. **T. girdle,** the girdle formed by the scapulæ and clavicles. **T. limbs,** upper limbs; arms and hands.

Thoracobronchot'omy. Incision into the bronchus through the thoracic wall.

Thoracocente'sis (tho-rak-o-sen-te'sis). Same as *Thoracentesis.*

Thoracocyllo'sis (tho-rak-o-sil-o'sis). Deformity of the thorax.

Thoracocyrto'sis. Abnormal curvature of the thorax.

Thoracodel'phus. A double monster with one head, two arms, and four legs, the bodies joined above the navel.

Thoracodid'ymus. Double monster united at the thorax.

Thoracodyn'ia (tho-rak-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the thorax.

Thoracogastros'chisis. Fissure of the abdomen and thorax.

Thorac'ograph. An apparatus for obtaining diagrams of the chest movements.

Thoracolum'bar. Pertaining to the thoracic and lumbar parts of the spine.

Thoracol'ysis. The freeing of the chest wall from adhesions. **T. præcordi'aca.** Same as *Cardiolysis.*

Thoracom'elus. A monster fetus with a limb of a twin fetus attached to the thorax.

Thoracom'eter (tho-rak-om'et-er). Same as *Stethometer.*

Thoracomyodyn'ia. Pain in the muscles of the chest.

Thoracop'agus. Same as *Thoracodidymus.*

Thorac'oplasty. Plastic surgery of the thorax.

Thoracopneu'moplasty. Plastic surgery of the chest and lung.

Thoracos'chisis. Fissure of chest wall.
Tho'racoscope (tho'rak-o-skōp). A stethoscope.
Thoracos'copy. Diagnostic examination of the chest.
Thoracosteno'sis. Abnormal contraction of the thorax; wasp-waist.
Thoracos'tomy. Resection of the chest wall to make room for an enlarged heart.
Thoracot'omy. Surgical incision of the chest.
Thoradel'phus. Twin fetus joined above the navel.
Thor'adin. Same as *Thoremedin.*
Tho'rax. The chest; part of body between neck and abdomen.
Thorem'edin. A thorium preparation for radio-active treatment.
Tho'rium. A rare gray metal, having milkly radio-active properties.
Thorn-apple. A plant. See *Stramonium.*
Thorn'waldt's disease. Purulent inflammation of Luschka's tonsil.
Thor'oughpin (thur'o-pin). A distention of the synovial sheaths at the upper and back of the hock-joint of a horse.
Thor'oughwort. See *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*
Thread-worm. Same as *Oxyuris.*
Three-day fever. See *Dengue.*
Thremmatol'ogy. Science of the laws of heredity and variation.
Threpsol'ogy (threp-sol'o-je). Scientific view of nutrition.
Thresh'old. That degree of stimulus that just produces a sensation. **Auditory t.,** the minimum audibile or slightest perceptible sound. **T. of visual sensation,** the minimum visibile or slightest possible vision of any object.
Thrida'cium. Same as *Lactucarium.*
Thrill. Tremor perceived in auscultation or palpation.
Throat. 1. Pharynx. 2. Fauces. 3. Anterior part of neck.
Throb. A pulsating movement or sensation.
Throe (thro). A severe pain.
Thromballo'sis. The condition of the venous blood produced by coagulation.
Throm'base. Same as *Thrombin.*
Thrombasthe'nia. Inherited weakness of the blood-platelets.
Thrombec'tomy. Excision of a venous thrombus.
Throm'bin. 1. A ferment present in clotted blood, which changes fibrinogen into fibrin. 2. Same as *Fibrinogen.*
Thrombo-angii'tis. Inflammation of the intima of a blood-vessel with clot formation. **T. obliť erans,** a form of gangrene attributed to thrombo-angiitis.
Thrombo-arteri'tis. Thrombosis conjoined with arteritis.
Thrombocys'tis. The sac which sometimes forms around a clot or thrombus.
Throm'bocyte. A blood-platelet.
Thrombocy'tocrit. An instrument for measuring the platelet content of the blood.
Thrombocytol'ysis. Destruction of thrombocytes.
Thrombocytope'nia. Same as *Thrombopenia.*
Thrombocytopoie'sis. The production of blood-platelets.
Throm'bogen. A substance in the blood convertible into thrombin.
Thrombogen'ic. Producing a clot.
Throm'boid. Like or resembling a thrombus.
Thromboki'nase. A substance in the blood that changes thrombogen into thrombin.
Thrombokin'esis. The clotting of blood.

Thrombolymphangi'tis. Inflammation of a lymph-vessel due to a thrombus.

Thrombope'nia. Decrease in the number of blood-platelets.

Thrombophil'ia. A tendency to the occurrence of thrombosis.

Thrombophlebi'tis. Thrombosis conjoined with phlebitis. **T. purulen'ta,** purulent softening of a venous plug with infiltration of the vessel-wall.

Thromboplas'tic. Causing clot formation in the blood.

Thromboplas'tin. A substance in the tissues which causes clotting of the blood.

Thrombopoïe'sis. The production of blood-platelets.

Throm'bosed. Affected with thrombosis.

Thrombo'sin. A substance derived from the splitting up of fibrinogen under the influence of the nucleoproteids of broken-down leukocytes.

Thrombosinusi'tis. Thrombosis of a dural sinus.

Thrombo'sis. The formation of a thrombus. **Atrophic t.** See *Marasmic t.* **Cardiac t.,** thrombosis of the heart. **Coagulation t.,** that produced by coagulation of fibrin in a vessel. **Compression t.,** that which is due to the compression of a vein between the heart and the thrombus. **Dilatation t.,** thrombosis due to the slowing of circulation on account of dilatation of a vein. **Embolic t.,** thrombosis following obstruction of a vessel by an embolus. **Infective t.,** that which is due to a bacterial invasion. **Marasmic t.,** thrombosis occurring in the wasting diseases of infancy and of old age. Called also *Atrophic t.* **Placental t.** 1. A normal formation of thrombi in the placenta. 2. An abnormal extension of the foregoing process to the veins of the uterus. **Plate t.,** an abnormal accumulation of blood-plates, forming a thrombus. **Puerperal t.,** coagulation of blood in the veins occurring after childbirth. **Sinus-t.,** thrombosis of a venous sinus. **Traumatic t.,** thrombosis due to injury to a part. **Venous t.,** thrombosis of a vein.

Thrombos'tasis. Stasis of blood in a part with formation of thrombus.

Thrombot'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, thrombosis.

Throm'bus. A plug in a vessel found at the point of its formation. **Ball-t.,** a rounded antemortem clot in the heart. **Milk-t.,** mammary tumor due to an accumulation of curdled milk.

Through-illumina'tion. See *Transillumination.*

Thrush. Disease of infants with aphthous spots in the mouth.

Thryp'sis. A comminuted fracture.

Thu'ja occidenta'lis. The arbor vitæ or white cedar with medicinal oil and leaves.

Thu'lium. A rare metallic element.

Thumb. The radial or first digit or dactyl of the hand.

Thus. Olibanum or frankincense.

Thylaci'tis. Inflammation of the oil-glands of the skin.

Thymace'tin. A thymol derivative, $C_{14}H_{20}NO_2$: antineuralgic.

Thyme. The plant *Thymus vulgaris:* aromatic and antiseptic.

Thymec'tomy. Removal of the thymus.

Thymel'cosis. Ulceration of the thymus gland.

Thy'mic. Pertaining to the thymus. **T. acid.** Same as *Thymol.* **T. asthma.** Same as *Laryngismus stridulus.*

Thy'min (thī'min). An alloxur base, $C_5H_6N_2O_2$, from the thymus.

Thym'ion (thim'e-on). A small cutaneous wart.

Thymi'tis. Inflammation of the thymus gland.

Thy'mocyte. A lymphocyte derived from the thymus gland.

Thy'moform (thī'mo-form). A yellow antiseptic powder prepared from formaldehyd and thymol.

Thymogen'ic. Of affective or hysterical origin.

Thymoke'sis. Enlargement of the remnant of the thymus left in the adult.

Thy'mol. A stearopten, $C_{20}H_{14}O$, from the oils of thyme and horsemint: it is antiseptic.

Thymol'ysis. Destruction of thymus tissue.

Thymolyt'ic. Destroying thymus tissue.

Thymo'ma. A tumor of the thymus gland.

Thymop'athy. Any disease of the thymus gland.

Thymotox'ic. Toxic for thymus tissue.

Thy'motrope. A person who shows thymotropism.

Thymotrop'ic. Pertaining to or marked by thymotropism.

Thymot'ropism. That endocrine constitution in which the influence of the thymus prevails.

Thy'mus. Two-lobed closed gland in the neck of children.

Thymusec'tomy. Excision of the thymus.

Thy'par. Deprived of the thyroid and parathyroid glands.

Thy'raden. Thyroid extract: used therapeutically.

Thyrasthe'nia. Neurasthenia due to deficient thyroid secretion.

Thyremphrax'is. Obstruction of thyroid gland.

Thy'reoid (thi're-oid). Same as *Thyroid*.

Thyreoi'tis. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

Thy'rin. The active principle of the thyroid secretion.

Thyro-adeni'tis. Inflammation of thyroid gland.

Thyro-antitox'in. A thyroid preparation, theoretically, $C_6H_{11}N_3O_5$, said to have all the curative properties of the thyroid extract.

Thyro-apla'sia. Defective development of the thyroid gland.

Thyro-aryte'noid. Pertaining to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages. See also *Muscles, Table of*.

Thyrocar'diac. A person in whom thyroid disease is complicated by severe heart disorder.

Thy'rocele (thi'ro-sēl). Same as *Goiter*.

Thyrochondrot'omy. Incision of thyroid cartilage.

Thyrocricot'omy. Tracheotomy through the cricothyroid membrane.

Thyro-epiglot'tic. Pertaining to thyroid and epiglottis.

Thyro-epiglottid'eus. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Thyrogen'ic, Thyro'genous. Originating in the thyroid gland.

Thyroglan'din. A preparation of thyroid gland, said to be extremely effective.

Thyroglob'ulin. The iodin-proteid of the thyroid gland.

Thyroglos'sal duct. A channel in the fetus between the thyroid gland and tongue.

Thyrohy'al. A fetal bone which becomes one of the major cornua of the hyoid.

Thyrohy'oid. Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone. **T. muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of*.

Thyroid. T. body. T. gland. A large ductless gland in front of the trachea. **T. cachexia.** See *Exophthalmic goiter*. **T. cartilage,** the shield-shaped cartilage of the larynx. **T. der'moid,** a congenital sacrococcygeal tumor probably a relic of the postanal gut. **T. extract,** a preparation of sheep's thyroid, used therapeutically. **T. treatment,** the therapeutic use of thyroid extract.

Thyroidec'tin. A preparation from the blood of thyroidectomized animals: used in exophthalmic goitre.

Thyroidec'tomized. Having the thyroid gland removed.

Thyroidec'tomy. Surgical removal of the thyroid.

Thyroi'din. 1. A proprietary extract of the thyroid gland of an animal. 2. An alleged essential secretion of the thyroid.

Thy'roidism. 1. Poisoning or injury from using thyroid extract. 2. The ill effect of removal of the thyroid.

Thyroidi'tis. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.
Thyroidiza'tion. Treatment by the thyroid extract.
Thyroidot'omy. Surgical incision of the thyroid gland.
Thyro-intoxica'tion. Thyroid poisoning.
Thyroi'odin. Same as *Iodothyrin*.
Thyrol'ysin. A thyrolytic serum.
Thyrolyt'ic. Destructive to thyroid tissue.
Thyron'cus (thi-rong'kus). See *Thyrocele*.
Thyroparathyroidec'tomy. Excision of the thyroid and parathyroids.
Thyrope'nia. Defective thyroid action without clinical symptoms.
Thyrophy'ma. Tumor of the thyroid gland.
Thyropri'val. Due to suspension of the function or to the removal of the thyroid gland.
Thyropro'tein. 1. A protein derived from the thyroid gland: used therapeutically. 2. The substance whose excess is supposed to cause myxedema.
Thyropto'sis. Displacement of a goitrous thyroid.
Thyro'sis. Any disease based on disordered thyroid action.
Thyrother'apy. Treatment by preparations of thyroid glands.
Thy'rotome. An instrument for cutting the thyroid cartilage.
Thyrot'omy. Surgical division of a thyroid cartilage.
Thyrotox'ic. Marked by toxic activity of the thyroid gland.
Thyrotoxico'sis. The condition due to excessive thyroid action.
Thyrotox'in. A cytotoxin specific for thyroid tissue.
Thy'rotrope. A person with disorder of the endocrine function of the thyroid.
Thyrotrop'ic. Pertaining to or marked by thyrotropism.
Thyrot'ropism. That type of endocrine constitution in which the thyroid influence prevails.
Thyrox'in. A crystalline compound, $C_{11}H_{10}O_3NI_3$, isolated from the thyroid gland, and having the properties of thyroid extract.
Tib'ia. The larger and inner bone of the leg below the knee.
Tib'ial (tib'e-al). Of, or pertaining to, the tibia.
Tibia'lis (tib-e-a'lis). See *Muscles, Table of*.
Tibiofem'oral. Pertaining to the tibia and femur.
Tibiofib'ular. Pertaining to the tibia and fibula.
Tibiotar'sal. Pertaining to the tibia and tarsus.
Tic. A twitching, as of the face. **Convulsive t.,** spasm of the facial muscles. **T. douloureux** (doo-loo-ro'), a spasmodic facial neuralgia.
Tick. A blood-sucking arachnid parasite of the family Ixodidæ. The ticks are larger than their relatives, the mites. All ticks are divided into two subfamilies, the Argatinæ, or soft ticks, and the Ixodinæ, or hard ticks. The former includes the genera *Argas* and *Ornithodorus*, the latter the genera *Boophilus*, *Amblyomma*, *Dermacentor*, *Hæmaphysalis*, *Hyalomma*, *Ixodes*, *Margoropus*, *Rhipicephalus*, and *Rhipicentor*. **Adobe t.** See *Argas persicus*. **Miana t.** See *Argas*. **Pigeon t.,** Arcus. **Seed t.,** the young ticks soon after hatching. **Spinous ear t.** See *Otobius megnini*. **Tampan t.,** Ornithodorus moubata. **Wood t.** See *Dermacentor* and *Ixodes ricinus*.
Tick'ling. Light stimulation of a sensitive surface and its reflex effect, such as involuntary laughter, etc.
Tictol'ogy. Same as *Obstetrics*.
T. i. d. Abbreviation for L. *ter in die*, three times a day.
Ti'dal-air. See under *Air*. **T.-wave,** sphygmographic wave next after the percussion-wave.
Tig'lium. See *Croton oil*.
Tigre'tier. A dancing mania endemic in Tigre, Abyssinia.

Ti'groid. Marked like a tiger. **T. bodies, T. masses,** masses of deeply staining substance in the protoplasm of nerve-cells: called also *Nissl bodies.*

Tigrol'ysis. Destruction of the tigroid masses.

Til'mus. The pulling out of the hair.

Tim'bre. Musical quality of a tone or sound.

Tin. A white metal, some of whose salts are reagents, others stains; symbol Sn.

Tincto'rial. Pertaining to dyeing or staining.

Tinctu'ra. L. for *Tincture.*

Tinc'ture. A medicinal solution, usually less strong than a fluid extract. **Ammoniated t.,** a t. made with ammoniated alcohol. **Ethereal t.,** a t. made with ether.

Tin'ea. Ringworm, or other similar microphytic skin-disease. **T. amianta'cea.** See *Seborrhagia.* **T. decal'vans.** See *Alopecia areata.* **T. furfura'cea,** a dry scaly seborrhea. **T. imbrica'ta,** an aggravated form of *T. trichophytina.* **T. syco'sis,** sycosis or barber's itch. **T. tar'si,** ulcerous blepharitis. **T. tonsu'rans,** ringworm of the scalp. **T. trichophyti'na,** ringworm, a contagious disease of the skin. **T. versic'olor,** a contagious skin disease caused by *Microsporon furfur.*

Tin'gible (tinj'ib-l). Stainable.

Tinni'tus au'rium. A ringing in the ears. **Telephone t.,** tinnitis due to use of the telephone.

Tintom'eter. A color scale for determining the shade of the blood or other fluid.

Tintomet'ric. Pertaining to tintometry.

Tintom'etry. The use of the tintometer.

Tipu'lidæ (tip-u'lid-e). Gnats; insects provided with a stinging and sucking apparatus.

Tire (tīr). Exhaustion due to overexercise.

Tirefond (tēr-faw'). Instrument like a corkscrew for raising depressed portions of bone.

Tires (tīrz). Same as *Trembles.*

Tisane (te-zahn'). Same as *Ptisan.*

Tis'ic. Same as *Phthisic.*

Tis'sue (tis'u). An aggregation of fibers and cells composing a structural element. **Adenoid t.,** connective t. with meshes which lodge lymphoid cells. **Adipose t.,** connective t. made of fat-cells in meshwork of areolar tissue. **Areolar t.,** connective t. made up largely of interlacing fibers. **Bony t.** Same as *Bone.* **Cancellous t.,** the spongy tissue of bone. **Cartilaginous t.** Same as *Cartilage.* **Chordal t.,** the tissue of the notochord. **Chromaffin t.,** a tissue composed largely of chromaffin cells, well supplied with nerves and vessels. It occurs in the adrenal medulla and also forms the paraganglia of the body. **Cicatricial t.,** a tissue derived directly from a granulation tissue. **Compact t.,** the hard external portion of a bone. **Connective t.,** general name for stromatous or non-parenchymatous tissues. **Elastic t.,** connective t. made up of yellow elastic fibers. **Embryonal t.,** connective tissue in its primitive state. **Endothelial t.,** peculiar connective t. which lines serous and lymphoid spaces. **Epithelial t.,** a general name for tissues not derived from the mesoblast. **Erectile t.,** spongy t. that becomes expanded and hard when filled with blood. **Fibrous t.,** the common connective tissue of the body, composed of yellow or white parallel fibers. **Gelatinous t.,** mucous tissue. **Glandular t.,** a specialized form of epithelial t. **Granulation t.,** new tissue formed in the process of granulation and ultimately forming the cicatrix. **Hylic t.,** primitive pulp-tissue of the embryo. **Indifferent t.,** undifferentiated embryonic tissue. **Intersti-**

tial t., the connective tissue between the cellular elements of a structure. **Intertubular t.**, dense tissue of dentin in which dentinal tubes are embedded. **Lepidic t.**, the lining membrane tissue of the embryo. **Leprous t.**, an abnormal tissue formed under the influence of *Bacil'lus le'prœ*, and peculiar to leprosy. **T.-lymph**, lymph derived from the tissues. **Lymphoid t.** Same as *Adenoid t.* **Mesenchymal t.**, mucous tissue. **Mucous t.**, a tissue which represents the embryonic connective tissue. **Muscular t.** See *Muscle.* **Nervous t.** See *Nerve.* **Osseous t.** See *Bone.* **Podophyllcus t.**, the tissue on the inner surface of the hoof of an animal. **Primitive pulp t.**, hylic tissue. **Reticular t., Retiform t.**, adenoid tissue. **Sclerous t's,** the cartilaginous, fibrous, and osseous tissues. **Skeletal t.**, a term including fatty, fibrous, adenoid, bony, and cartilaginous tissues. **Splenic t.**, the spleen-pulp. **Subcutaneous t.**, the layer of loose connective tissue situated directly beneath the skin. **Sustentacular t.**, a non-nervous structure of the retina composed of the radius, or mullerian fibers of that organ.

Tita'nium. A metallic element: symbol Ti.

Titilla'tion. The act or sensation of tickling.

Titra'tion. Volumetric analysis by means of solutions of standard strength.

Tituba'tion. A stumbling or staggering gait.

Tl. Symbol of *thallium.*

Tn. Symbol of *normal intra-ocular tension.*

TNT. Abbreviation for *trinitrotoluene.*

Toad'head. A form of nearly aborted head in certain so-called acephalous fetuses.

Tobac'co. The prepared leaves of *Nicotianum taba'cum.* antispasmodic and heart-depressant. **T.-heart,** cardiac disturbance from excessive use of tobacco.

Tobac'coism. Ill health due to excessive use of tobacco.

Tocanal'gin. A preparation derived from morphin chloral hydrate: used for narcosis in childbirth.

To'chil. Epidemic hemoptysis caused by a species of distomum.

Tocodynamom'eter. Instrument for measuring expulsive force of uterine contractions in childbirth.

Tocog'ony (to-koj'o-ne). Parental generation.

Toc'ograph. A recording tocodynamometer.

Tocol'ogy (to-kol'o-je). Science of reproduction and art of obstetrics.

Tocoma'nia. Puerperal mania.

Tocom'eter (to-kom'et-er). Same as *Tocodynamometer.*

Tocopho'bia. Abnormal dread of childbirth.

To'cus. Parturition; childbirth.

Toe. A digit or dactyl of the foot. **T.-clonus,** flexion of the great toe in response to the sudden passive extension of its first phalanx. **T.-reflex.** See under *Reflex.*

Toi'let. The cleansing and dressing of an operation wound.

To'kelau ringworm. See *Tinea imbricata.*

Toko-. For words beginning thus, see those beginning *Toco-.*

Tol'amine. Same as *Chlorazene.*

Tol'erance. Ability to endure the continued use of a drug.

To'lu (to'loo). See under *Balsam.*

Tol'uene (tol'u-ēn). The hydrocarbon C_7H_8; methyl-benzene.

Tolu'idin blue. A bactericide compound used in infectious conjunctivitis.

Tolu'ric acid. A crystalline acid sometimes discoverable in urine after the administration of toluic acid.

Tolypy'rin. An antipyretic principle, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$; methyl-antipyrin. **T. salicylate.** See *Tolysal.*

Toly'sal. Tolypirin salicylate: useful in rheumatism.

Tomen'tum cer'ebri. Network of minute blood-vessels of the pia and cortex cerebri.

Tomes's fibers (tōmz'ez). Branched processes of odontoblasts which fill the dentinal tubules.

Tomoma'nia. 1. A craze for performing needless surgical operations. 2. Hysteric desire to be operated upon surgically.

Tomoto'cia. Cæsarean section.

Tonapha'sia. Lack of power to remember a tune.

Tone. Normal degree of vigor and tension. **T.-deafness.** Same as *Amusia, sensory.*

Ton'ga. A mixture of medicinal barks from Fiji: used in neuralgia.

Ton'galine. A proprietary anodyne medicine.

Tongue (tung). A movable muscular organ on the floor of the mouth. **Black t.,** glossophytia; condition in which dorsum of tongue has a dark coat. **T.-depressor,** spatula for pushing down the tongue. **Fern-leaf-pattern t.,** a t. with central furrow and lateral branches. **Filmy t.,** one with symmetric whitish patches. **Furred t.,** coated t. with furred papillæ, giving the mucous membrane the appearance of whitish fur. **Geographic t.** has denuded patches surrounded by thickened epithelium. **Hairy t.,** tongue whose papillæ have a hair-like appearance. **Parrott t.,** dry horny t. of low fevers, which cannot be protruded. **Strawberry t.,** tongue with enlarged red fungiform papillæ. **T.-tie,** congenital shortness of frenum, interfering with its mobility. **Wooden t.,** one affected with actinomycosis.

Ton'ic. 1. Producing and restoring normal tone. 2. Characterized by continuous tension. 3. An agent which tends to restore normal tone. **Cardiac t.,** one which strengthens the heart's action. **General t.,** one which braces up the whole system. **Hematic t.,** one that improves the blood. **Intestinal t.** gives tone to intestinal tract. **Nervine t.** improves the tone of nervous system. **T. spasm.** See under *Spasm.* **Stomachic t.** aids stomachic functions. **Vascular t.,** one which improves the tone of blood-vessels.

Tonic'ity (to-nis'it-e). Normal condition of tone or tension.

Toniner'vin. A preparation of quinin and iron: antipyretic, antiseptic, and tonic.

Tonk'a bean. The seed of *Dipteryx odorata:* it affords coumarin.

Tonoclon'ic. Both tonic and clonic: said of spasms which consist of convulsive twitching of the muscles.

Ton'ograph. A recording tonometer

Tonom'eter. An instrument to measure tension.

Ton'ophant. An instrument for rendering acoustic vibrations visible.

Ton'oplast (ton'o-plast). A small intracellular body.

Ton'oscope (ton'o-skōp). A device for examining the head or brain by means of sound.

Ton'quinol. White crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_{13}N_3O_6$, used as a substitute for musk.

Ton'sil. 1. A small almond-shaped mass between the pillars of the fauces on either side. 2. A lobe on either side of lower surface of the cerebellum. **Lingual t.,** lymphadenoid mass at base of tongue. **Luschka's t., Pharyngeal t., Third t.,** lymphoid mass on upper part of pharynx between Eustachian orifices. **Submerged t.,** a tonsil which is located behind the faucial pillars.

Ton'sillar. Of, or pertaining to, a tonsil.

Tonsillec'tomy. Excision of a tonsil.

Tonsilli'tis. Inflammation of a tonsil. **Follicular t.** especially affects the follicles. **Herpetic t.,** a local manifestation of herpes

on the tonsil. **Mycotic t.**, a form due to fungi. **Pustular t.** is characterized by formation of pustules. **Suppurative t.** Same as *Quinsy*.

Ton'sillolith. A concretion or calculus in a tonsil.

Tonsillomyco'sis. Any mycotic infection of the tonsil.

Tonsillo-oidio'sis. Infection of the tonsil with Oidium.

Ton'silloprive. Deprived of the tonsils.

Tonsillos'copy. Diagnostic inspection of the tonsils.

Ton'sillotome (ton'sil-lo-tōm). An instrument used for cutting off a tonsil.

Tonsillot'omy. Surgical removal of a tonsil.

Ton'solith. A concretion or calculus in a tonsil.

To'nus (to'nus). Tone or tonicity.

Toot'-poison. A poison from *Conaria sarmentosa* of New Zealand.

Tooth. One of a set of small bone-like structures of the jaws for masticating food. **Deciduous t., Milk-t., Temporary t.,** a tooth of the first dentition. **Permanent t.,** a tooth of the second dentition. See *Bicuspid, Canine, Eye, Hutchinson, Incisor, Molar, Stomach*, and *Wisdom t.* **T.-rash.** See *Strophulus*.

Tooth-ache. Pain in a tooth; odontalgia.

Topesthe'sia. Determination of locality by touch.

Topha'ceous (to-fa'se-us). Of a gritty or sandy nature.

To'phus (to'fus). 1. Same as *Chalk-stone*. 2. Tartar or salivary calculus. **T. syphilit'icus,** a syphilitic nodie.

Tophyperidro'sis (tof''ip-er-id-ro'sis). Excessive local sweating.

Top'ical. Pertaining to a particular spot; local.

Topoal'gia (to-po-al'je ah). Fixed or localized pain.

Topoanesthe'sia. Inability to recognize the location of a tactile sensation.

Topogno'sia. Recognition of the locality of the sensation.

Topogno'sis. Loss of touch localization.

Topograph'ic. Describing special regions.

Topog'raphy (to-pog'raf-e). A special description of a part or region.

Toponarco'sis. Local anesthesia.

Toponeuro'sis. Neurosis of a limited region.

Topopho'bia. Morbid dread of particular spots.

Topothermesthesiom'eter. An instrument for measuring the temperature sense on various parts of the body.

Tor'cular Heroph'ili. A depression in the occipital bone at the confluence of a number of venous sinuses.

Tor'men, pl. *tor'mina.* A severe griping or colicky pain.

Tormen'til. The plant *Potentilla tormentilla*: an astringent.

Torn'waldt's disease. See *Thornwaldt's disease*.

Tor'pent. An agent which modifies irritative motions.

Tor'pid (tor'pid). Not acting with vigor.

Torpid'ity. Sluggishness; inactivity; slowness.

Tor'por ret'inæ. Slackened or dulled response of retina to the stimulus of light.

Torrefac'tion (tor-e-fak'shun). The act of roasting or parching.

Tor'refy. To parch, roast, or dry by aid of heat.

Tor'sion. Act of twisting; state of being twisted.

Tor'sive (tor'siv). Twisted.

Torsiver'sion. The condition of a tooth when it is turned on its long axis out of its normal position.

Tor'so. A trunk without head or extremities.

Torsoclu'sion. Acupressure combined with torsion of the bleeding vessel.

Torso-occlu'sion. Same as *Torsiversion*.

Torticol'lis. Wry-neck; a contracted state of cervical muscles, with torsion of the neck. **Fixed t.,** unnatural position of head

due to actual and persistent organic muscular shortening. **Rheumatic t.** is due to rheumatism. **Spasmodic t.** is due to spasm of certain neck muscles.

Tortipel'vis. Same as *Dystonia musculorum deformans.*

Tor'ula. Genus of micro-organisms including the yeast plant.

To'tal aphasia. See under *Aphasia.*

Touch (tutsh). 1. The sense by which contact gives evidence as to the qualities of objects; tactile sense. 2. Palpation with the finger.

Tour de maitre (toor deh mätr). A method of passing a catheter or sound.

Tourette's disease (too-rets'). Convulsive tic, with coprolalia, echolalia, and loss of co-ordination of movements.

Tour'niquet (toor'ne-ket). Instrument for the compression of blood-vessels. Tourniquets are of various kinds, named from the inventors, as *Dupuytren's, Esmarch's, Skey's,* or *Signorini's.* **Field-t.,** padded strap to be buckled on so as to compress the artery. **Horseshoe-t.,** one shaped like a horseshoe, to press at two points. **Provisional t.,** one loosely applied, to be tightened when occasion may require.

Tow. The coarser parts or fibers of flax.

Towelette. A small towel for surgeon's or obstetrician's use.

Tow'elling. Friction with a towel.

Toxalbu'min. Any poisonous albumin, whether of bacterial or other origin.

Toxal'bumose (tok-sal'bu-mōs). A poisonous albumose.

Toxane'mia. Anemia due to a poison.

Toxe'mia. Blood-poisoning; poisoning by toxins produced in the body-cells or by the influence of micro-organisms.

Toxen'zyme (tok-sen'zīm). Any poisonous enzyme.

Tox'ic, Tox'ical. Of, pertaining to, or due to, poisoning.

Tox'icant. 1. Poisonous. 2. A poison.

Tox'icide (toks'is-id). Overcoming toxic agents.

Toxic'ity (tok-sis'it-e). The quality of being poisonous.

Toxicoden'drol. A poisonous, non-volatile oil found in *Rhus toxicodendron.*

Toxicoden'dron (tok-sik-o-den'dron). See under *Rhus.*

Toxicoder'ma. Any skin-disease due to a poison.

Toxicogen'ic (tok-sik-o-jen'ik). Giving origin to poisons.

Toxicohe'mia (toks-ik-o-he'me-ah). Same as *Toxemia.*

Tox'icoid (toks'ik-oid). Resembling a poison.

Toxicol'ogy. The science or study of poisons.

Toxicoma'nia. 1. Intense desire for poisons or intoxicants. 2. Same as *Toxiphobia.*

Toxicomu'cin. A poisonous substance derived from the tubercle-bacillus.

Toxicopath'ic (tok-sik-o-path'ik). Pertaining to toxicopathy.

Toxicop'athy (tok-sik-op'ath-e). Any disease induced by a poison.

Toxicopex'ic. Fixing or neutralizing poison.

Toxicophid'ia (tok-sik-o fid'e-ah). Venomous serpents collectively.

Toxicopho'bia. Morbid dread of poisons.

Toxicophylax'in. Any phylaxin which destroys the poisons produced by micro-organisms.

Toxico'sis. A diseased condition due to poisoning.

Toxidermi'tis. Any skin-disease due to skin-poisoning.

Toxif'erous (toks-if'er-us). Conveying or producing a poison.

Toxigen'ic. Producing or elaborating toxins.

Toxignom'ic (toks-ig-nom'ik). Characteristic of the toxic action of a poison.

Toxi-infec'tion (toks-e-in-fek'shun). Toxinfection.

Tox'in (toks'in). Any poisonous albumin or base of bacterial origin.

Tox'iu-antitox'in. A mixture of diphtheria toxin with its antitoxin; used for vaccination against diphtheria.

Toxine'mia. Blood-intoxication.

Toxinfec'tion (tok-sin-fek'shun). Infection of system by toxins or other poisonous agents.

Toxin'icide (tok-sin'is-id). Agent destructive to toxins.

Toxino'sis. Disease due to presence of a toxin.

Toxipep'tone. A poisonous proteid allied to peptone.

Toxipho'bia. Insane or morbid fear of being poisoned.

Toxiphor'ic. Having affinity tor a toxin.

Toxitabel'læ (tok-se-tab-el'e). Poison tablets.

Toxither'apy. Therapeutic use of toxins.

Toxo-alex'in. An alexin which produces immunity to bacterial toxins.

Tox'oid. A non-toxic transformation product of a toxin. A toxoid with greater affinity for cells than the antitoxin is a *protoxoid*, one with the same affinity, a *syntoxoid;* one with less affinity, an *epitoxoid*.

Toxol'ysin. Same as *Antitoxin*.

Toxomu'cin (toks-o-mu'sin). See *Toxicomucin*.

Tox'on, Tox'one. A toxin in which the toxophore group has diminished toxicity.

Tox'onoid. A toxon which is not toxic, but has the power of binding antitoxin.

Toxono'sis. A disease due to poisoning.

Toxopep'tone (tok-so-pep'tōn). A poisonous peptone.

Toxopex'ic. Fixing a toxin in such a way as to make it harmless.

Tox'ophile (tox'o-fil). Having a special affinity for a toxophore.

Tox'ophore, Toxoph'orous. Causing the combination of a toxin with the cells of an organism. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.

Toxophylax'in (tok-so-fi-lak'sin). See *Toxicophylaxin*.

Toxoso'zin. Any sozin which destroys the poisons produced by micro-organisms.

Trabec'ula. A septum which extends from an envelop into the enclosed substance.

Trabs cer'ebri. Same as *Callosum*.

Tra'chea (tra'ke-ah). The tube descending from the larynx to the bronchi; windpipe.

Trachea-ec'tasy. Dilatation of the trachea.

Tra'cheal. Of, or pertaining to, the trachea. **T. tugging,** pulling sensation of the trachea due to aneurysm of arch of the aorta.

Tracheal'gia (tra-ke-al'je-ah). Pain in the trachea.

Trachea'lis. System of transverse muscle-fibers in the trachea.

Trachei'tis. Inflammation of the trachea.

Trachelag'ra (tra-kel-ag'rah). Gout in the neck.

Trachelectom'opexy. Fixation and excision of the neck of the uterus.

Trachelec'tomy. Excision of cervix uteri.

Trachelemato'ma. A hematoma seated on the sternomastoid muscle.

Trachelis'mus. Spasm of the neck-muscles.

Tracheli'tis (tra-kel-i'tis). Same as *Cervicitis*.

Trachelobregmat'ic diameter. One from the center of the bregma to the anterior point of the foramen magnum.

Trachelocysti'tis. Inflammation of neck of bladder.

Trachelodyn'ia. Pain in the neck.

Trachelol'ogy. The study of the neck and its diseases and injuries.

Trachelomas'toid. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Trachelomyi'tis. Inflammation of muscles of neck.

Trach'elopexy (trak'el-o-pek-se). Fixation of the neck of the uterus to some other part.

Trach'eloplasty. Plastic surgery of the uterine neck.

Trachelor'rhaphy. Suturation of a lacerated cervix uteri.

Trachelot'omy. The operation of cutting the neck of the uterus.

Tracheo-a'ërocele. Tracheal hernia containing air.

Tracheobronchos'copy. Inspection of the interior of the trachea and bronchi.

Tra'cheoCele (tra'ke-o-sēl). 1. Hernial protrusion of tracheal mucous membrane. 2. Goiter.

Tracheo-esopha'geal (tra-ke-o-e-so-fa'je-al). Pertaining to the trachea and esophagus.

Tracheofistuliza'tion. Intratracheal medication by means of puncture needles or cannulas.

Tracheolaryngot'omy. Incision of the larynx and trachea.

Tracheopath'ia. Tracheop'athy. Disease of the trachea.

Tracheopharyn'geal. Pertaining to the trachea and pharynx.

Tracheophone'sia. Auscultation of the heart at the sternal notch.

Tracheoph'ony. Sound heard in auscultation over the trachea.

Tra'cheoplasty. Plastic surgery of the trachea.

Tracheopyo'sis. Purulent tracheitis.

Tracheorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from trachea.

Tracheos'chisis. Fissure of trachea.

Tracheos'copy (tra-ke-os'ko-pe). Inspection of interior of trachea.

Tracheosteno'sis (tra-ke-o-ste-no'sis). Contraction or narrowing of the trachea.

Tra'cheotome (tra'ke-o-tōm). Instrument for incising the trachea.

Tracheot'omy (tra-ke-ot'om-e). The formation of an artificial opening into the trachea. **Inferior t.** is performed below, and **Superior t.** above, the isthmus of the thyroid. **T.-tube,** tube to be inserted into the opening made in tracheotomy.

Trachi'tis (tra-ki'tis). Inflammation of the trachea.

Tracho'ma (tra-ko'mah). Contagious granular conjunctivitis. **T. defor'mans,** vulvitis with cicatricial deformity.

Trachychromat'ic. Having very deeply staining chromatin.

Trachypho'nia. Roughness of the voice.

Tract (trakt). A region, especially one of some length, principally in the nervous system. **Alimentary t., Digestive t.,** the alimentary canal, or passage from the mouth to the anus. **Direct cerebellar t.,** an ascending tract of fibers at the periphery of the posterior portion of the lateral column of the cord. **Genito-urinary t.,** the genito-urinary organs in continuity. **Habenular t.,** tract of fibers passing from the habenula to the mesial side of the red nucleus. **Intermediolateral t.,** tract of nerve-fibers in lateral column of spinal cord, midway between anterior and posterior gray horns. **Monakow's t.** Same as *Rubrospinal t.* **Motor t.,** the path of a motor impulse from the brain to a muscle. **Olfactory t.,** the narrow portion of the olfactory lobe of the brain. **Ophthalmic t., Optic t.,** fibers between the visual centers and the optic chiasm. **Pyramidal t.,** the continuation in the spinal cord of the ventral pyramids of the oblongata. **Respiratory t.,** the respiratory organs in continuity. **Rubrospinal t.,** a tract of fibers from the red nucleus through the lateral column of the spinal cord to the sacral portion of the cord. **Sensory t.,** tract of fibers conducting sensation to the brain.

Tractel'lum. An anterior locomotive flagellum.

Trac'tion (trak'shun). The act of drawing or pulling. **Aneurysm-t.,** aneurysm of aorta due to imperfect atrophy of ductus Botalli. **Axis-t.,** traction along an axis, as of the pelvis

in obstetrics. **T.-diverticulum,** a sacculation of esophagus due to traction of adhesions. **Elastic t.,** traction by an elastic force, or by means of an elastic appliance.

Trac'tus (trak'tus). L. for *Tract.* **T. spira'lis foraminu'len'tus,** the maculosa cribrosa quarta.

Trag'acanth (trag'ak-anth). A gum from species of *Astragalus:* much used in pharmacy.

Tra'gal (tra'gal). Pertaining to the tragus.

Trag'icus (traj'ik-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Tragomaschal'ia (trag''o-mas-kal'e-ah). Odorous perspiration from the axilla.

Tragopho'nia, Tragoph'ony. Same as *Egophony.*

Tragopo'dia (trag-o-po'de-ah). Knock-knee.

Tra'gus (tra'gus). Cartilaginous projection before the external meatus of the ear.

Trance. A profound or abnormal sleep. **T.-coma,** hypnotic lethargy.

Transanima'tion. Resuscitation of an infant that is stillborn.

Transau'dient. Penetrable by sound waves.

Transca'lent. Penetrable by heat rays.

Transec'tion. A section made across a long axis.

Trans'fer, Trans'ference. The passage of a symptom or affection from one part to another; a kind of metastasis.

Transfix'. To pierce through or impale.

Transfix'ion. A cutting through, as in amputation.

Transfora'tion. The perforation or piercing of the fetal skull.

Trans'forator. Instrument for making a transforation.

Transforma'tion. Change of form or structure; degeneration.

Transfu'sion. Transfer of blood from one person to another: the introduction of blood or other fluid into the circulation. **Arterial t.,** transfer of blood into an artery. **Direct t., Immediate t.,** transfer of blood from one person to another without exposure to the air. **Indirect t., Mediate t.,** the transfer of blood from a cup to a blood-vessel. **Venous t.,** transfer of blood to a vein.

Tran'sic. Pertaining to a state of trance.

Transil'iac. Across or between the two ilia.

Transillumina'tion. The inspection of the interior of a cavity by means of a strong light made to pass through its walls: the inside of bodily cavities may also be made visible by means of the Röntgen rays.

Transit'ional zone. The posterior part of the lens-sac during the stage of growth.

Transla'tion. A removal, or change of place.

Translu'cent. Somewhat transparent; diaphanous.

Transmigra'tion. 1. Diapedesis. 2. Change of place from one side of the body to the other. **External t.,** passage of an ovum from one ovary to the other tube without going through its adjacent oviduct. **Internal t.,** the passage of an ovum from one ovary to the uterus through its own oviduct.

Transmis'sion (trans-mish'un). The transfer, as of a disease.

Trans'pirable. Permitting the passage of perspiration.

Transpira'tion. Discharge of air, vapor, or sweat through the skin.

Transplanta'tion. The grafting of tissues taken from the same body or from another.

Transposi'tion. Displacement of viscera to the opposite side.

Transsegmen'tal. Extending across the segment of a limb.

Transsep'tal. Across or on the other side of a septum.

Transtem'poral. Crossing the temporal lobe.

Transthal'amic. Crossing the optic thalamus.

Transther'mia. Thermopenetration.

Transthora'cic. Through the thorax.

Transthoracot'omy. The operation of cutting across the thorax.

Trans'udate. A substance which has passed through a membrane.

Transuda'tion. Passage of serum or other fluid through a membrane.

Transvate'rian. Performed through the papilla of Vater, as *T. drainage.*

Transversa'lis (trans-ver-sa'lis). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Transverse (trans-vers'). Extending from side to side, or crosswise.

Transversec'tomy. Excision of a vertebral transverse process.

Transversospina'lis. Series of muscles forming deeper layer of extensor dorsi communis muscle.

Transver'sus. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Trape'zium. 1. The first carpal bone in the distal row. 2. A transverse band of fibers in lower part of the pons.

Trape'zius (tra-pe'ze-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Trap'ezoid. The second carpal bone in the distal row.

Trapp's formula. To find the number of grains of solids in 1000 c.c. of urine, multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity by two (Trapp's coefficient), or by 2.33, according to others.

Trau'be's curves. Long curves in a sphygmogram, made by holding the breath.

Trau'ma (traw'mah). A wound or injury.

Traumat'ic (traw-mat'ik). Of, pertaining to, or caused by, an injury.

Traumat'icin. Gutta-percha dissolved in chloroform (10 per cent.), and used like collodion.

Trau'matism. Condition of system resulting from an injury or wound.

Trau'matol (traw'mat-ol). Same as *Iodocresol.*

Traumatol'ogy (traw-mat-ol'o-je). The science of wounds.

Traumatopne'a, Traumatopnoe'a. Condition in which air passes in and out of a wound in the chest-wall.

Treat'ment. The management and care of a patient or the combatting of his disorder. **Active t.,** treatment directed immediately to a disease. **Expectant t.** See *Expectant.*

Trefu'sia. Red powder prepared from defibrinated blood, and used in chlorosis.

Tre'halose. A sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, from manna or ergot.

Trem'atode. Any parasitic worm of the class trematoda; a fluke.

Trem'bles. Milk-sickness in cattle.

Trem'elloid, Trem'ellose. Like jelly.

Trem'ogram. The tracing made by a tremograph.

Trem'ograph. An instrument for recording tremors.

Tre'mor. An involuntary trembling or quivering. **Arsenical t.,** tremor resulting from arsenical poisoning. **Coarse t.,** a t. in which the vibrations are slow. **Continuous t.,** a tremor resembling that of paralysis agitans. **Fibrillary t.** See *Fibrillation.* **Forced t.,** movements persisting after voluntary motion, due to intermittent irritation of the nerve-centers. **Intention-t.,** tremor on attempting voluntary motion. **Volitional t.,** trembling of entire body during voluntary effort: seen in multiple sclerosis.

Trem'ulous (trem'u-lus). Trembling or quivering.

Tren'delenburg's position. The patient on the back, body and thighs elevated to about 45 degrees, the legs hanging over the edge of a table.

Trepan'. An obsolete form of the trephine.

Trepana'tion, Trephina'tion. The use of the trephine.

Trephine (tre-fin'). 1. A crown-saw for removing a circular disk or button of bone, chiefly from the skull. 2. To operate on with the trephine.

Treph'one. A hypothetical substance manufactured by certain cells of the body and used by other cells in the building up of their protoplasm.

Trep'idant. Characterized by tremor.

Trepida'tion. 1. A trembling or oscillatory movement. 2. Nervous anxiety and fear.

Trepone'ma pal'lidum. Same as *Spirochæta pallida.*

Treponemi'asis. Infection with treponema.

Treponemici'dal. Destroying treponema.

Trep'pe (trep'eh). The gradual increase in muscular contraction following rapidly repeated stimulation.

Tre'sis. Perforation.

Triac'etin (tri-as'et-in). An oily liquid, $C_3H_5(C_2H_3O_2)_3$, from cod-liver oil, fats, etc.

Tri'acid. Having three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base.

Tri'ad. 1. Any trivalent element. 2. Trivalent.

Triakaidekapho'bia (tri-ak-i-dek-af-o'be-ah). Morbid fear of the number thirteen.

Tri'al-case. A box or frame with duly arranged trial-lenses. **T.-frame,** a device used in testing for color-blindness. **T.-lenses,** sets of lenses used in testing vision.

Triallylam'in. An oily volatile base, $(C_3H_5)_3N$.

Tri'angle. A three-cornered area or figure. **Bryant's t.,** the iliofemoral t. **Carotid t., inferior, T. of necessity,** between median line of neck in front, the sternomastoid, and anterior belly of omohyoid. **Carotid t., superior, T. of election,** has anterior belly of omohyoid in front, posterior belly of digastric above, and sternomastoid behind. **Cephalic t.,** on anteroposterior plane of skull, between lines from occiput to forehead and to chin, and from chin to forehead. **Digastric t.,** the submaxillary t. **T. of elbow,** in front, the supinator longus on the outside and pronator teres inside, the base toward humerus. **Facial t.,** its angles—basion, and alveolar and nasal points. **Farabeuf's t.,** a triangle in the upper part of the neck bound by the internal jugular vein, the facial nerve, and the hypoglossal nerve. **Femoral t.** Same as *Inguinal t.* **Frontal t.,** bounded by maximum frontal diameter and lines to glabella. **Grocco's t.** See *Grocco's sign* under *Sign.* **Hesselbach's t.,** deep epigastric artery below Poupart's ligament on outside, and margin of rectus muscle on inside. **Iliofemoral t.,** formed by Nelaton's line, another line through superior iliac spine, and a third from this to great trochanter. **Infraclavicular t.** has the clavicle above, upper border of pectoralis major on inside, anterior border of deltoid on outside. **Inguinal t., Scarpa's t.,** has the sartorius outside, adductor longus within, and Poupart's ligament above. **Langenbeck's t.,** a triangle whose apex is the anterior superior iliac spine, its base the anatomic neck of the femur, and its external side the external base of the great trochanter. **Lesser's t.** has the hypoglossal nerve above, and the two bellies of digastricus on the two sides. **Lumbocosto-abdominal t.** lies between the obliquus externus, the serratus posticus inferior, the erector spinæ, and the obliquus internus. **Macewen's t., Suprameatal t.,** is between lower posterior edge of root of zygoma and superior posterior edge of external auditory canal. **T. of neck, anterior,** the two carotid and the submaxillary t's together. **T. of neck, posterior,** the occipital and subclavian t's. together. **Occipital t.** has the sternomastoid in front, the trapezius behind, and omohyoid below. **Occipital**

t., inferior, the bimastoid line is its base and inion its apex. **Petit's t.,** crest of ilium below and obliquus externus and latissimus dorsi on either side. **Scarpa's t.** Same as *Inguinal t.* **Subclavian t.,** posterior belly of omohyoid above, clavicle below, and sternomastoid at the base. **Submaxillary t.,** lower jaw-bone above, posterior belly of digastric and the stylohyoid below, and median line of neck in front. **Suboccipital t.** lies between the rectus capitis posticus major and superior and inferior oblique muscles.

Trian'gular ligament. A slip running up from Poupart's ligament behind inner pillar of the external abdominal ring. **T. nucleus.** Same as *Cuneate nucleus.*

Triangula'ris (tri-ang-u-la'ris). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Trinitom'ic. Containing three atoms, or three replaceable hydrogen atoms.

Trib'adism (trib'ad-ism). Same as *Sapphism.*

Triboluminescence. Luminescence caused by rubbing.

Tribra'chius. A monster fetus with three arms.

Tribromhy'drin. A yellowish antiseptic and sedative liquid, $C_3H_5Br_3$.

Tribro'mid of gold. $AuBr_3$: used in various antiluetic preparations.

Tribrom'methane. Same as *Bromoform.*

Tribromphe'nol (tri-brōm-fe'nol). Same as *Bromol.*

Tribromsal'ol. Cardol; a salol derivative used like salol.

Tricepha'lus. A monster fetus with three heads.

Tri'ceps. See *Muscles, Table of.* **T. reflex,** tapping the elbow-tendon produces extension of the forearm.

Trichangiec'tasis. Dilatation of the capillaries.

Trichau'xe. Hypertrichosis; excessive hairiness.

Trichi'asis. 1. Condition of ingrowing hairs about an orifice, or of ingrowing eyelashes. 2. Appearance of hair-like filaments in the urine.

Trichi'na spira'lis. A nematode parasite which sometimes infests the muscles.

Trichinel'la. Same as *Trichina.*

Trichinello'sis. Same as *Trichinosis.*

Trichini'asis, Trichino'sis. Disease caused by the presence of trichina.

Trichiniza'tion. Infection with trichinæ.

Trichinopho'bia. Morbid dread of trichiniasis.

Trichin'oscope. Apparatus for determining the presence of trichinæ in muscles or in food.

Trichino'sis. Diseased condition due to infestation with trichinæ.

Trich'inous. Containing, or affected with, trichinæ.

Trichi'tis. Inflammation of the hair-bulbs.

Trichloracet'ic acid. A crystalline acid, $C2H_2Cl_3(OH)$: caustic.

Trichlorhy'drin. An anesthetic and hypnotic compound, $C_3H_5Cl_3$.

Trichlo'rid. Combination of three atoms of chlorin with one of another element.

Trichlorphe'nol. A disinfectant and external antiseptic.

Trichocar'dia (tri-ko-kar'de-ah). Same as *Hairy heart.*

Trichocephali'asis. State of being infested with trichocephalus dispar.

Trichoceph'alus (tri-ko-sef'al-us). A genus of intestinal worms, the thread-worms or whip-worms. **T. dis'par** is a harmless parasite of the cecum and neighboring sections of the intestine.

Trichocla'sia (tri-ko-kla'se-ah). Brittleness of the hair.

Trichocrypto'sis. Disease of the hair-follicles.

Tricho-epithelio'ma. A skin-tumor whose cell-growth starts in the follicles of the hairs of the lanugo.

Tricho-esthe'sia. The sense by which one perceives when one of the hairs is touched; hair-sensibility.

Tricho-esthesiom'eter. Instrument for measuring hair-sensibility.

Trich'ogen (trik'o-jen). An agent which stimulates the growth of hair.

Trichog'enous (trik oj'en-us). Stimulating the growth of hair.

Trichoglos'sia (tri-ko-glos'e-ah). Same as *Hairy tongue.*

Tri'choid (tri'koid). Like, or resembling, hair.

Trichol'ogy. Sum of knowledge regarding the hair.

Tricho'ma (tri-ko'mah). See *Entropion.*

Trichomato'sis. Same as *Plica polonica.*

Tricho'matous. Affected with trichoma, or with plica polonica.

Trichom'onas. A genus of parasitic protozoa. **T. hom'inis,** a species found in the human mouth and intestines. **T. intestina'lis,** a species found in the feces in typhoid and other intestinal diseases. **T. pulmona'lis,** a species found in the lungs in fetid bronchitis. **T. vagina'lis,** a protozoon from leukorrheal discharges.

Trichomoni'asis. Infestation with Trichomonas.

Trichomyco'sis. Any disease of the hair caused by fungi.

Trichonocardi'asis. A disease of the pubic and axillary hair in tropical regions caused by *Nocardia tenuis.*

Trichon'osus, Trichop'athy. Any disease of the hair.

Trichopathopho'bia. Morbid anxiety with regard to the hair, its growth, disease, etc.

Trichopha'gia. The insane habit of eating hair.

Trichopho'bia. Morbid dread of hair.

Trichophyt'ic (tri-ko-fit'ik). Pertaining to Trichophyton.

Trichoph'ytin. A filtrate from cultures of the Trichophyton; used in testing for trichophyton infection.

Trichoph'yton. Genus of fungi. **T. ton'surans,** the fungus causing ringworm.

Trichophyto'sis. State of being infested with trichophyton fungi.

Trichoptilo'sis. The splitting of hairs at the end.

Trichorrhe'a. Rapid loss of hair.

Trichorrhex'is nodo'sa. State in which the hair becomes nodose and breaks off.

Trichorrhexoma'nia. The breaking off of the hair by pinching it with the finger-nails.

Trichos'chisis. Splitting of the hairs.

Trichos'copy. Examination of the hair.

Tricho'sis. Any disease of the hair; trichiasis.

Trichos'poron. A genus of fungi which produces trichomycosis.

Trichosporo'sis. Infestation with Trichosporon.

Trichosyph'ilis, Trichosyphilo'sis. Any hair disease of syphilitic origin.

Trichothe'cium ro'seum. A variety of mould-fungus found in the human ear.

Trichotilloma'nia. The morbid habit of pulling out the hair, accompanied by excessive itching.

Trichot'omous. Divided into three parts.

Trichotox'in. An antibody which destroys epithelial cells.

Trichot'rophy. Nutrition of the hair.

Trichro'ic. Exhibiting three different colors in three different aspects.

Tri'chroism. Condition or quality of being trichroic.

Trichromat'ic. Able to perceive the three primary colors, *i. e.,* having normal color vision.

Trichro'mic. Same as *Trichromatic.*

Trichuri'asis. Same as *Trichocephaliasis.*

Trichu'ris trichiu'ria. Same as *Trichocephalus dispar.*

Tricip'ital. 1. Three-headed. 2. Relating to the triceps.

Tricor'nic, Tricor'nute. Having three horns, cornua, or processes.

Tricre'sol. A combination of the three cresols: antiseptic.

Tricresolam'in. A disinfectant and antiseptic preparation.

Tricrot'ic. Having three sphygmographic waves or elevations to one beat of the pulse.

Tri'crotism (tri'krot-izm). Quality of being tricrotic.

Tricus'pid (tri-kus'pid). Having three points or cusps. **T. disease,** disease of the tricuspid valve. **T. valve,** the valve which closes the passage between the right cardiac auricle and the right ventricle.

Trident, Triden'tate. Three pronged.

Trider'mic. Developed from the three derms, ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm.

Tridermo'ma. A teratoma containing all three germ-layers.

Triel'con. Instrument for extracting foreign bodies from wounds.

Trienceph'alus (tri-en-sef'al-us). See *Triocephalus.*

Triethylam'in. A ptomain, $C_6H_{15}N$, from putrefying fish.

Trifa'cial nerve (tri-fa'shal). See *Nerves, Table of.*

Trifer'rin. Ferric paranucleinate: used in anemia and chlorosis.

Tri'fid. Split into three.

Trifolio'sis. A disease of horses with digestive and dermal disorder attributed to eating hybrid clover.

Trifor'mal. Paraformaldehyd, an antiseptic compound.

Trigem'inal (tri-jem'in-al). Pertaining to the trigeminus.

Trigem'inus (tri-jem'in-us). See *Nerves, Table of.*

Trig'ger-finger. Condition in which a finger snaps into place in flexion or extension.

Trigoceph'alus. A monster with fore part of the head triangular.

Tri'gonal. Triangular; pertaining to a trigone.

Tri'gone, Tri'gonum. A triangle; especially the smooth surface on the inside of the base of the bladder. **Olfactory t.,** triangular area of gray matter between the roots of the olfactory tract.

Trigon'id. The first three cusps of a lower molar tooth.

Trigoni'tis. Inflammation of trigone of bladder.

Trigonocephal'ic. Having a triangle-shaped head.

Triketohydrindenhy'drate. Same as *Ninhydrin.*

Tri'labe (tri'lāb). A three-pronged lithotrite.

Trill. A tremulous utterance.

Triman'ual. Accomplished by the use of three hands.

Trimen'sual. Occurring every three months.

Trimethylam'in. A ptomain, C_3H_9N, from vegetable and animal tissues.

Trimethylendiam'in. A deadly ptomain, $C_3H_{10}N_2$, from cultures of the cholera-spirillum.

Trimor'phous. Crystallizing in three different forms.

Trineu'ric (tri-nu'rik). Having three neurons.

Trini'trin (tri-ni'trin). Nitroglycerin.

Trinitrocre'sol. An antiseptic compound obtained by the action of concentrated nitric acid on coal-tar cresol.

Trinitrophe'nol (tri-ni-tro-fe'nol). Same as *Picric acid.*

Trinitrotol'uene. A high explosive; it produces in workers a form of poisoning marked by dermatitis, gastritis, abdominal pain, etc.

Trioceph'alus. Monster fetus with no organs of sight, hearing, or smell.

Tri'onal. A crystalline hypnotic, $C_8H_{18}S_2O_4$: used like sulphonal.

Tri'onym. A name consisting of three parts.
Trior'chid (tri-or'kid). A person having three testicles.
Trior'chidism. The condition of having three testicles.
Tri'ose. A sugar containing three molecules of carbon.
Triox'id. A combination of three oxygen atoms with one of another element.
Trip'ara (trip'ar-ah). Same as *Tertipara*.
Tripep'tid. A product of the union of three amino-acid radicals
Tripha'sic. Triply varied or triply phasic: used in the record of experiments regarding the electromotive actions of muscle.
Triphenam'in. A compound used for rheumatism.
Triphe'nin. An antipyretic and analgesic, $C_{11}H_{15}O_2N$: used like phenacetin.
Triphenyl-albu'min. A preparation of egg-albumin and phenol: used as a nutrient for bacteriology.
Triphthe'mia. Retention of waste-products in the blood.
Tripier's amputation (trip-e-āz). Amputation of a foot through the calcaneum.
Triple phosphate. Ammonium and magnesium phosphate.
Triple'gia. Hemiplegia with paralysis of one limb.
Trip'let. 1. Any one of three infants born at one birth. 2. A combination of three lenses.
Tri'plex (tri'pleks). **Triple or threefold. T. pilis,** pills of three active ingredients.
Triplo'pia (trip-lo'pe-ah). State in which an object is seen as threefold.
Tri'pus. A monster fetus with three feet.
Trique'trous bone, Os trique'trum. 1. Any Wormian bone. 2. The cuneiform bone of the carpus.
Trira'diate lines. The stars of the embryonic lens. **T. sulcus,** the orbital fissure.
Triskaidekapho'bia. Morbid fear of the number thirteen.
Tris'moid (triz'moid). Variety of trismus nascentium: said to be due to pressure on occipital bone during delivery.
Tris'mus. Tetanic spasm of the jaw-muscles.
Trisplanch'nic. Pertaining to the three great visceral cavities. **T. nervous system,** the sympathetic nervous system.
Tristich'ia. The presence of three rows of eyelashes.
Tristima'nia. Melancholia.
Trisul'cate. Having three furrows.
Trisul'phate. A sulphate with three sulphuric-acid radicals.
Tritano'pia, Tritanop'sia. Violet blindness.
Tritic'eous nodule, Tritic'eum (trit-ish'e-us, trit-ieh'e-um). A nodule in the thyrohyoid ligament.
Trit'icin (trit'is-in). A proprietary food preparation.
Trit'icum. A genus of grasses including wheat. **T. re'pens,** couch-grass; diuretic.
Tritox'in. A toxin that is third or lowest in order of toxicity.
Trit'urable. Susceptible of being triturated.
Trit'urate. 1. To reduce to powder by rubbing. 2. A substance powdered fine by rubbing.
Tritura'tion. 1. Reduction to powder by friction or grinding. 2. A triturated substance.
Triv'alent. Uniting with, or replacing, three hydrogen atoms.
Tro'car. Sharp-pointed instrument used with a cannula for tapping.
Trochan'ter. Either one of the two processes below the neck of the femur.
Trochanter'ic, Trochante'rian. Pertaining to a trochanter.
Trochan'tin. The lesser trochanter.
Tro'che, Trochis'cus. A medicated tablet or disk.
Tro'chin. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus.

Troch'lea. A pulley-shaped part or structure.

Troch'lear. Pertaining to a trochlea. **T. nerve,** the fourth cranial.

Trochlea'ris. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Trochocar'dia. Rotation of the heart on its axis.

Trochocepha'lia, Trochoceph'aly. Abnormal or premature union of frontal and parietal bones.

Tro'choid (tro'koid). Pivot-like or pulley-shaped.

Trochoi'des. A pivot-joint or pulley-joint.

Trol'ley sickness. Peculiar illness said to be caused by riding in electric cars.

Trombidii'asis, Trombidio'sis. Infestation with the mite *Trombidium* or *Leptus irritans.*

Trom'mer's test. Test for sugar, made with a copper solution.

Tromoma'nia. Delirium tremens.

Tropacoca'in. Alkaloid from a Javanese coca: anesthetic and non-mydriatic.

Trope'in (tro-pe'in). A compound of tropin with an organic acid.

Tropeo'lin. Any one of a series of yellow anilin dyes.

Trophec'toderm. The outer layer of cells of the early blastodermic vesicle.

Trophede'ma. A chronic disease marked by permanent edema of the feet or legs.

Trophe'ma. The nourishing blood of the uterine mucosa.

Troph'esy. Derangement of nutrition from failure of motor nerve influence.

Troph'ic. Of, or pertaining to, nutrition. **T. center,** a nerve-center which regulates nutrition.

Troph'oblast. The epiblastic layers lining the chorionic villi in the fetal placenta.

Trophoblasto'ma. Same as *Chorio-epithelioma.*

Trophoder'ma. A layer of cells on the external surface of the ectoderm of the blastodermic vesicle.

Trophol'ogy. The science of nutrition of the body.

Trophoneuro'sis. 1. Any functional nervous disease due to a trophic disorder. 2. Same as *Trophesy.*

Trophoneurot'ic. Pertaining to a trophoneurosis.

Troph'onine. Proprietary food from beef, eggs, and gluten.

Trophono'sis. Any disease due to nutritional causes.

Trophonu'cleus. The macronucleus.

Trophop'athy. Any derangement of the nutrition.

Troph'oplast (trof'o-plast). A granular protoplasmic body.

Trophospon'gium. A network in the cytoplasm of certain cells which is instrumental in nutritive circulation.

Trophotax'is. The movement of cells in relation to food-supply.

Trophother'apy. Treatment of disease by therapeutic measures.

Trophot'onos. A rigid state of the flagella of a microbe.

Trophot'ropism. A kind of chemotaxis for the nutritive matter of cells.

Trophozo'ite. A sporozoan animal in its earliest stage in an epithelial cell.

Tro'pic acid. An acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, derived from atropin.

Trop'ical chloro'sis. Ankylostomiasis.

Trop'idin (trop'id-in). An oily base, $C_8H_{13}N$, from tropin.

Tro'pin. A crystalline base, $C_8H_{16}NO$, derived from atropin.

Tropoal'in (trop-o-al'in). A coal-tar dye used as a histologic stain.

Tropom'eter. Instrument for measuring the twist or torsion of a long bone; also, instrument for measuring the movements of the eye.

Tro'pon. A nutritive preparation of vegetable and animal albumins.

Trousseau's spots (tru-sōz'). Same as *Meningitic streak.* **T.'s symptom,** muscular spasm in tetany upon pressing the nerves or arteries of the parts affected.

Troy weight. See *Weight.*

Trun'cal (trung'kal). Pertaining to the trunk.

Trun'cate (trung'kāt). To amputate; to deprive of limbs.

Trunk. The body considered apart from the head and limbs.

Truss. Device for retaining a reduced hernia in its place.

Trypanblau, Trypanblue. A benzidin dye used in trypanosomiasis and piroplasmosis.

Trypanoci'dal. Destructive to trypanosomes.

Trypanol'ysis. The destruction of trypanosomes.

Trypanoplas'ma. A genus of protozoan parasites.

Trypan'osan. A dye used in treating trypanosomiasis.

Trypanoso'ma, Trypan'osome. A genus of parasite protozoa found in the blood of animals and men. *T. gambien'se* is found in man in cases of sleeping sickness and tropical cachexia.

Trypanoso'mal. Pertaining to, or caused by, trypanosomes.

Trypanosomi'asis. A disease due to the presence of trypanosomes in the blood and marked by fever, anemia, erythema, etc.

Trypanoso'mic. Pertaining to, or affected with, trypanosomes.

Trypanoso'micide. Destructive to trypanosomes.

Trypanoso'mid, Trypanoso'mide. A skin eruption occurring in trypanosomiasis.

Try'panred, Try'panroth. A compound used in trypanosomiasis and in gastric cancer and lymphadenitis.

Trypar'osan. A parafuchsin preparation: used in trypanosomiasis.

Trype'sis (tri-pe'sis). Trephination.

Tryp'sase (trip'sās). Trypsin considered as an enzyme, or non-organized ferment.

Tryp'sin. The main proteolytic ferment of the pancreatic secretion.

Tryp'sinized. Having its antitryptic power abolished.

Trypsin'ogen. The zymogen from which trypsin is formed.

Tryp'tic (trip'tik). Relating to or produced by trypsin.

Tryptol'ysis. The splitting up of tryptone.

Tryp'tone. Any peptone produced by digestive action of trypsin.

Tryptone'mia. Presence of tryptones in the blood.

Tryp'tophan (trip'to-fān). A product of the tryptic digestion of hemipeptone.

Tset'se (tset'se). An African fly whose bite is destructive to animals.

Tsutsugamushi disease. See under *Disease.*

Tub. To use the cold bath in fever.

Tu'bal. Pertaining to a tube or oviduct. **T. nephritis,** inflammation of the kidney-tubes. **T. pregnancy,** pregnancy occurring in an oviduct.

Tube. A hollow cylindric organ or instrument. **Air-t.,** any tubular passage of respiratory apparatus. **Auscultatory t.,** instrument used in testing the sense of hearing. **T.-cast,** cast of renal tubule. **Coolidge t.,** an *x*-ray tube the cathode of which consists of a tungsten spiral enclosed in a molybdenum tube. **Crookes' t.,** exhausted vacuum-tube used in obtaining Roentgen rays. **Drainage-t.,** tube used in surgery to facilitate escape of fluids. **Durham's t.,** a jointed tracheotomy tube. **Eustachian t.,** canal from nasopharynx to tympanum. **Fallopian t.** See *Oviduct.* **Feeding-t.,** a tube for introducing food into the stomach. **Geissler's t.,** a tube containing a highly rarefied gas. **Intubation-t., Tracheotomy-t.,** breathing tube used after laryngotomy or tracheotomy. **Kimpton-Brown t.,** a tube for performing indirect transfusion of blood. **Stomach-t.,** a tube for feeding or washing stomach.

Tu'ber. An enlargement, knob, or swelling. **T. cinere'um**, an eminence of gray substance on floor of third ventricle.

Tu'bercle. 1. Any mass of small rounded nodules produced by the bacillus of tuberculosis. 2. A nodule or small eminence. **Adductor t.**, eminence on femur which attaches tendon of adductor magnus. **Amygdaloid t.**, nodule on roof of descending cornu of lateral ventricle. **Anatomic t.**, warty growth on dissector's hand. **Carotid t.**, **Chassaignac's t.**, nodule on transverse process of sixth cervical vertebra. **Conoid t.**, on clavicle for attachment of conoid ligament. **Darwinian t.** See *Darwinian*. **Deltoid t.** on clavicle attaches part of deltoid muscle. **Fibrous t.**, tubercle of bacillary origin which contains connective-tissue elements. **Genial t.**, tubercle on either side of middle line on inner surface of lower jaw-bone. **Genital t.**, eminence of fetal life in front of cloaca: it becomes the penis or clitoris. **Lacrimal t.**, on upper jaw-bone where lacrimal groove reaches the orbital surface. **Laminated t.**, nodule of cerebellum. **Lower's t.**, within right auricle, between orifices of venæ cavæ. **Miliary t.**, the typical form of bacillary, or true disease-tubercle; especially a form of minute tubercle formed in great numbers and sometimes found in various parts and organs. **Pterygoid t.**, on inner surface of inferior maxilla: attaches internal and pterygoid muscles. **T. of Rolando,** rounded gray mass under the surface of lateral column of the oblongata. **Scalene t.**, on first rib, for attaching anterior scalene muscle. **Zygomatic t.**, on the zygoma, at the junction of its anterior root.

Tuber'cular. Of, or pertaining to, tubercle.

Tuber'culase. An extract of tubercle bacilli: used for inoculation against tuberculosis.

Tuber'culated. Covered with tubercles.

Tubercula'tion. The development of tubercles.

Tuber'culid. A tuberculous skin eruption.

Tuberculig'enous (tu-ber-ku-lij'in-us). Causing tuberculosis.

Tuber'culin. A therapeutic and diagnostic preparation from cultures of the bacillus of tuberculosis. **T. R.**, tuberculin prepared by pounding in a mortar dried cultures of tubercle-bacilli and adding distilled water. It is then centrifugalized. It is preserved in 20 per cent. of glycerin. It is said to induce no reaction.

Tuberculiniza'tion. Treatment with tuberculin.

Tuber'culinose. A modified form of tuberculin.

Tuberculi'tis. Inflammation of, or near, a tubercle.

Tuberculiza'tion. 1. The development of tubercles. 2. Tuberculinization.

Tuber'culocele. Tuberculous disease of the testicle.

Tuber'culocide (tu-ber'ku-lo-sīd). Destructive to tubercle bacilli.

Tuberculoci'din. An albumose used like tuberculin.

Tuberculoder'ma. A tuberculous swelling of the skin.

Tuberculoid' broid. Characterized by tubercle that has undergone a fibroid degeneration.

Tuberculofibro'sis. Fibroid phthisis.

Tuber'culoid. Resembling tuberculosis.

Tuberculoi'din. A form of tuberculin cleared of bacilli.

Tuber'culol. A form of tuberculin free from secondary products.

Tuberculo'ma (tu-ber-ku-lo'mah). A tuberculous mass.

Tuberculoma'nia. A morbid belief that one is affected with tuberculosis.

Tuberculomu'cin. A mucin-like preparation from old cultures of tubercle bacilli: used in tuberculosis.

Tuberculonas'tin. A fatty substance derived from tubercle bacilli; said to produce immunity to tuberculosis.

Tuberculo-opson'ic. Pertaining to the opsonin of tubercle bacilli.

Tuberculopho'bia. A morbid fear of becoming affected with tuberculosis.

Tuberculo'sis. An infectious disease caused by *Bacillus tuberculosis*, and characterized by formation of tubercle in the tissues. **Cestodic t.**, a disease simulating tuberculosis, but due to excessive infestation with cestode parasites.

Tuberculother'apy. Treatment of tuberculosis with meat of animals affected with tuberculosis.

Tuberculotoxol'din. A preparation of tubercle bacilli: used in tuberculosis.

Tuberculotrop'ic. Combining with tubercle bacilli.

Tuber'culous. Pertaining to, or affected with, tubercles or tuberculosis.

Tuber'culum (tu-ber'ku-lum). A tubercle. **T. acus'ticum,** collection of nerve-cells behind the accessory auditory nucleus.

Tuberos'ity. A broad eminence situated on a bone.

Tubo-abdom'inal pregnancy. Pregnancy in fimbriated end of Fallopian tube, so that the fetus is partly in the tube and partly in the abdomen.

Tuboligamen'tous. Pertaining to the oviduct and broad ligament.

Tubo-ova'rian. Of, or pertaining to, an oviduct and ovary.

Tubo-ovariot'omy. Excision of ovaries and oviducts.

Tuboperitone'al. Pertaining to the oviduct and peritoneum.

Tuborrhe'a. Discharge from the Eustachian tube.

Tubotym'panal canal. A tube of the embryonic hypoblast whence the tympanum and Eustachian tube are formed.

Tubo-u'terine. Pertaining to the oviduct and the uterus.

Tu'bular. Of, or pertaining to, a tubule. **T. breathing,** bronchial respiration. **T. gestation.** See *Tubal pregnancy.* **T. membrane.** Same as *Perineurium.*

Tu'bule (tu'būl). Any small tube. **Dentinal t's.,** the tubular structures of the teeth. **Segmental t's.,** the tubules of the Wolffian body. **Seminiferous t's.,** the tubules of the testicle. **Uriniferous t's.,** the minute winding canals making up the substance of the kidney.

Tubuloder'moid. A dermoid tumor due to the persistence of a fetal tube.

Tuf'nell's method. The treatment of aneurysm by light feeding and rest.

Tuft, Malpig'hian. A Malpighian body.

Tularae'mia. A disease of rodents, resembling plague, which may be transmitted to man.

Tu'lase. Von Behring's fluid for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Tu'lipin. A poisonous sialagogue alkaloid from garden tulip.

Tumefa'cient. Producing, or tending to produce, tumefaction.

Tumefac'tion. A swelling; puffiness.

Tu'menol. A substance from petroleum: used like ichthyol.

Tu'mor. A swelling, especially one due to morbid growth of a tissue not normal to the part. **T. al'bus,** white swelling; tuberculosis of a bone or joint. **Benign t.,** one not likely to recur after removal. **Cystic t.,** one not solid. **False t.,** one due to extravasation, exudation, echinococcus, or retained sebaceous matter. **Fibroid t.,** a fibroma. **Gubler's t.,** on back of wrist, when extensors of hand are paralyzed. **Gummy t.** See *Gumma.* **Heterologous t.** is made up of tissue which differs from that in which it grows. **Histioid t.** is formed of a single tissue. **Homologous t.,** one whose substance resembles that on which it grows. **Hylic t.,** hyloma. **Infiltra'ting t.,** a tumor not clearly marked off from the surrounding tissue. **Krompecher's**

t., rodent ulcer. **Krukenberg's t.**, fibrosarcoma of ovary which has undergone myxomatous degeneration. **Malignant t.**, one which is likely to recur and eventually to destroy life. **Mixed t.**, one which combines characters of two or more classes. **Mucous t.**, a myxoma. **Muscular t.**, a myoma. **Organoid t.**, from complex tissues, and resembling an organ. **Phantom t.**, abdominal or other swelling not due to structural change, but usually, to a neurosis. **Rokitansky's t.**, dropsy of a graafian follicle giving the ovary the appearance of a bunch of grapes. **Sebaceous t.**, tumor of a sebaceous gland; atheroma. **Splenic t.**, enlarged spleen. **Terotoid t.**, formed by combination of various organs. **True t.**, any tumor produced by proliferation.

Tumoraf'fin. Having an affinity for tumor cells; oncotrophic.

Tumul'tus. Excessive organic action.

Tung'sten. A heavy brittle metal: calcium tungstate is used in skiagraphy.

Tu'nic. A lining membrane or coat.

Tu'nica. Same as *Tunic.* **T. adna'ta**, the portion of conjunctiva that comes in contact with the eyeball. **T. adventi'tia**, outer coat of an artery. **T. albugin'ea**, the sclera; also, the fibrous coat of the testis or ovary. **T. ex'tima, in'tima, me'dia**, the outer, inner, and middle coats of an artery. **T. Ruyschia'na.** Same as *Entochoroidea.* **T. vagina'lis**, the serous covering of the testis. **T. vasculo'sa.** 1. Same as *Mesochoroidea.* 2. The vascular coat of the testis.

Tu'nicin (tu'nis-in). Substance resembling cellulose, from the tissues of certain low forms of animal life.

Tun'nel-anemia. Same as *Actinomycosis.* **T.-disease.** Same as *Caisson-disease.*

Tu'pelo. The tree *Nyssa grandidentata*: its root is used in making surgeons' tents.

Tu'ranose. A disaccharide obtained by hydrolizing melizitose.

Turbidim'eter. An instrument for measuring turbidity.

Turbidim'etry. The measurement of the turbidity of a liquid, especially as applied to the estimation of sugar in the blood and urine.

Turbid'ity. Having the sediment disturbed so as to be cloudy.

Tur'binal. 1. Turbinated. 2. A turbinated bone.

Tur'binated bodies. Masses formed by the turbinated bones with their covers of vascular tissue. **T. bones**, the three bones situated on the outside of the nasal fossæ.

Turbinec'tomy. Surgical removal of a turbinated bone.

Turbin'otome. A cutting-instrument for surgical removal of a turbinated bone.

Turbinot'omy. Surgical cutting of a turbinated bone.

Türck's column. Anterior or direct pyramidal tract of spinal cord.

Turges'cence. Distention or swelling of a part.

Turges'cent (ter-jes'ent). Swelling or beginning to swell.

Tur'gid (ter'jid). Congested and swollen.

Tur'gor (ter'gor). Condition of being turgid; normal, or other fulness.

Tu'ricin. A preparation of tannin and glutomin used in intestinal catarrh.

Turio'pin. Alcoholic extract of Austrian pine: used in bronchial affections.

Tur'meric (ter'mer-ik). Rhizome of *Curcuma longa.*

Tur'merol. An oily alcohol from turmeric.

Turn'ing. Version in obstetric practice.

Turn of life. Same as *Menopause.*

Turnsickness. Same as *Staggers.*

Tur'pentine. An oleoresin, chiefly from coniferous trees. **Canada t.** See *Balsam, Canada.* **Chian t.,** oleoresin from *Pistacia terebinthus.* **Common t.,** from *Pinus sylvestris,* etc. **T., oil of,** volatile oil of common turpentine; diuretic, stimulant, and rubefacient. **Venice t.,** from *Larix Europæa.* **White t.,** from *Pinus palustris,* etc.

Tur'peth. The plant *Ipomœa turpethum* of India: purgative. **T. mineral,** yellow subsulphate of mercury, $Hg_3SO_4.2HgO$.

Turun'da. A surgeon's tent.

Tus'sal. Pertaining to a cough.

Tussila'go. Leaves of *T. farfara,* coltsfoot: tonic, demulcent, and antibechic.

Tus'sis. L. for *Cough.* **T. convulsi'va,** whooping-cough or pertussis.

Tus'sive. Of, or pertaining to, a cough.

Tus'sol. Antipyrin mandelate, a proprietary whooping-cough remedy.

Tutam'ina oc'uli. The protecting appendages of the eye, as lids, lashes, etc.

Tu'tocain. A proprietary local anesthetic.

Twelfth nerve. See *Hypoglossal,* in *Nerves, Table of.*

Twilight sleep. A state of light anesthesia produced by the hypodermic administration of morphin and scopolamin. The patient, while responding to pain, does not retain it in her memory. It is used for alleviating the pains of labor.

Twin. One of two individuals born at one birth.

Twinge. A keen, darting pain.

Twisted suture. The ordinary hare-lip suture.

Twitch. A simple unit of muscular effort.

Tychas'tics. The study of industrial accidents.

Tyl'ion. Point on the anterior edge of the optic groove in the median line.

Tyl'marin. Acetylorthocumaric acid: used in rheumatism.

Tylo'ma (ti-lo'ma). A callus or callosity.

Tylo'sis. Formation of callosities, or a condition marked by the occurrence of callosities.

Tym'panal. Pertaining to the tympanum.

Tympanec'tomy. Excision of the membrana tympani.

Tympan'ic. Of, or pertaining to, the tympanum. **T. bone, T. plate, T. ring,** body-wall which surrounds the tympanum and external canal. **T. nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of.*

Tympani'tes. Distention of the abdomen with gas or air.

Tympanit'ic. 1. Characterized by tympanites. 2. Bell-like or tympanic. **T. resonance,** resonance produced by percussion over a cavity containing air or gas.

Tympani'tis (tim-pan-i'tis). Same as *Otitis media.*

Tympanohy'al. Part of the embryonic hyoid arch becoming fused with the styloid process.

Tympanot'omy. Surgical puncture of the membrana tympani.

Tym'panous. Marked by tympanism; distended with gas.

Tym'panum. The middle ear, or ear-drum.

Tym'pany. 1. Tympanites. 2. A tympanic or bell-like percussion-note.

Ty'phase (ti'fās). A ferment or enzyme of typhoid bacillus.

Typhe'mia. Presence of typhoid bacilli in the blood.

Typh-fever. Typhus and typhoid fever viewed together.

Typhin'ia (tif-in'e-ah). Relapsing fever.

Typhiza'tion. Induction of diseased condition by exposure to typhus toxin.

Typhlato'mia, Typhlat'omy. Insufficiency of the motor activity of the cecum.

Typhlec'tasis. Distention of the cecum.

Typhlec'tomy. Same as *Cecectomy.*
Typhlenteri'tis. Appendicitis.
Typhli'tis. Inflammation of the cecum.
Typhlodiclidi'tis. Inflammation of the ileocecal valve.
Typhlo-empye'ma. An abdominal abscess accompanying appendicitis.
Typhlo-enteri'tis. Appendicitis.
Typhlohepati'tis. Infectious enterohepatitis of turkeys.
Typhlolex'ia. Word-blindness.
Typhlol'ogy. A treatise on blindness.
Typh'lopexy. Suturing of the cecum to the abdominal wall.
Typhlo'sis (tif-lo'sis). Blindness.
Typhlosteno'sis. Contraction of the cecum.
Typhlos'tomy. Colostomy with the opening made into the cecum.
Typhlot'omy. The operation of cutting into the cecum.
Typhlo-ureteros'tomy. The operation of implanting the ureter into the cecum.
Typhobacillo'sis. The symptoms due to poisoning by the toxins of the *Bacillus typhosus.*
Typhogen'ic. Causing typhus or typhoid fever.
Typhohe'mia. Putrefaction of the blood.
Ty'phoid (ti'foid). 1. Pertaining to, or resembling, typhus. 2. Typhoid fever. **T. condition, T. state,** a condition of weakness, feeble pulse, and low delirium. **T. fever.** See under *Fever.* **T. spine,** a painful state of the vertebral region after typhoid fever.
Typhoid'al. Resembling typhoid.
Typhoidette (ti-foi-det'). A mild form of typhoid fever.
Typhoi'din. A preparation of killed and concentrated culture of typhoid bacilli: used in treating typhoid fever.
Typho'in. A preparation of typhoid bacilli used hypodermically in typhoid fever.
Typhol'ysin. A lysin which destroys typhoid bacilli.
Typhomala'rial fever. Malarial fever with typhoidal symptoms.
Typhoma'nia (ti-fo-ma'ne-ah), **Typho'nia.** The delirium accompanying typhus or typhoid fever.
Ty'phophor (ti'-fo-for). A person who carries typhoid fever.
Typhopneumo'nia. Pneumonia with typhoid fever or pneumonia with typhoid state.
Typhopro'tein. A protein from several strains of typhoid bacilli: used in the ophthalmic test for typhoid.
Typhosep'sis. The septic poisoning which occurs in typhus.
Typhotox'in. A deadly ptomain, $C_7H_{17}NO_2$, from cultures of typhoid bacillus.
Ty'phous (ti'fus). Pertaining to, or like, typhus.
Ty'phus. A contagious fever characterized by petechial eruption, high temperature, and great prostration. **Petechial t.,** true typhus. **T. recur'rens.** Same as *Relapsing fever.* **T. sid'erans,** a malignant and quickly fatal form.
Typ'ical. Presenting the distinctive features of any type.
Tyran'nism. Insane or morbid cruelty; also, cruelty with sexual perversion.
Ty'rein. Coagulated casein of milk.
Tyrem'esis. Infantile vomiting of curd.
Tyri'asis (tir-i'as-is). A variety of true leprosy.
Ty'roid. Of cheesy consistence; caseous.
Tyroleu'cin. Substance, $C_{14}H_{22}N_2O_4$, from decomposition of albumin.
Tyro'ma (ti-ro'mah). A caseous mass.
Tyromato'sis (ti-ro-mat-o'sis). Caseous degeneration.

Tyro'sin. A crystalline amido-acid, $C_9H_{11}NO_3$, a product of the decomposition of proteids.

Tyrosinu'ria. Presence of tyrosin in urine.

Tyro'sis. Cheesy degeneration or caseation.

Ty'rothrix. A genus of bacteria resembling *Bacillus.*

Tyrotox'icon. A poisonous ptomain sometimes occurring in milk, cheese, and ice-cream.

Tyrotox'in. A toxin developed in cheese and milk by action of bacilli.

Tyrotox'ism. Cheese-poisoning.

Tyr'rel's fascia. Fascia between the bladder and rectum. **T's. hook,** blunt hook for drawing the iris through a hole in the cornea.

Ty'son's glands. Sebaceous glands about the foreskin and vulva.

Tyso'nian. Named after the anatomist, Edward Tyson.

Tzet'ze (set'se). Same as *Tsetse.*

U.

U. Symbol of *Uranium.*

Uaba'in. Same as *Ouabain.*

Uarthri'tis. Gout from excess of uric acid.

Uate'rium. A medical preparation for use in the ear.

U'berous (u'ber-us). Prolific.

U'berty. Fertility.

Ucam'bin. Same as *Ukambin.*

Udre'nin. A local anesthetic containing beta-eucain and adrenalin.

Uf'felman's test (oof'el-mahnz). Test for hydrochloric acid or lactic acid in the stomach.

Uht'hoff's sign (oot'hofs). The nystagmus characteristic of multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis.

Ukam'bin. An African arrow-poison somewhat resembling digitalis.

Ulal'gia (u-lal'je-ah). Pain in the gums.

Ulatro'phia (u-lat-ro'fe-ah). Shrinkage of the gums.

Ul'cer (ul'ser). An open sore other than a wound. **Amputating u.,** ulceration encircling a part and destroying the tissue to the bone. **Atheromatous u.,** loss of substance in the wall of an artery or the endocardium from breaking down of an atheromatous patch. **Chancroidal u.** See *Chancroid.* **Curling's u.,** an ulcer of the duodenum seen after severe burns of the body. **Follicular u.,** small ulcer on mucous membrane, having origin in a lymph-follicle. **Fungous u.,** one covered by fungous granulations. **Indolent u.,** one with an indurated, elevated edge and a non-granulating base, usually occurring on the leg. **Inflamed u.,** one surrounded by marked inflammation. **Jacob's u.** See *Rodent u.* **Marjolin's u.,** an ulcer having for its seat an old cicatrix. **Peptic u.,** ulcer of mucous membrane of stomach or duodenum. **Perforating u.,** an ulcer that perforates the tissues of a part, especially the foot or the stomach. **Phagedenic u.,** one which rapidly eats away the tissues. **Phlegmonous u.** Synonym of *Inflamed u.* **Rodent u.,** ulcer which gradually involves and eats away soft tissues and bones. **Round u.,** the peptic ulcer of the stomach. **Serpiginous u.,** one healing in one place and spreading in another. **Tuberculous u.,** one due to the tubercle-bacillus. **Varicose u.,** an ulcer due to varicose veins.

Ul'cerate (ul'ser-āt). To produce a sore or to become affected with an ulcer.

Ulcera'tion (ul-ser-a'shun). Formation of an ulcer.
Ul'cerative (ul'ser-a-tiv). Characterized by ulceration.
Ulceromem'branous tonsillitis. That which is characterized by herpetic vesicles which ulcerate and become covered with a membranous film.
Ul'cerous (ul'ser-us). Of the nature of an ulcer.
Ul'cus. L. for *Ulcer.* **U. ventric'uli,** ulceration of the stomach.
Ulec'tomy (u-lek'to-me). Excision of scar tissue.
Ulemorrha'gia. Bleeding from the gums.
Ulerythe'ma. An erythematous disease with formation of cicatrices.
Ulet'ic (u-let'ik). Pertaining to the gums.
Ulet'omy. The cutting of a scar to relieve tension.
Ulex'in. Diuretic and tonic alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{14}NO_2$, from seeds of European furze.
Ulig'enous (u-lij'en-us). Muddy or slimy.
Uli'tis. Inflammation of the gums.
Ul'mus. The inner bark of *Ulmus fulva;* slippery elm.
Ul'na. The inner and larger bone of forearm.
Ul'nad (ul'nad). Toward the ulna.
Ul'nar. Pertaining to the ulna.
Ulna'ris (ul-na'ris). See *Muscles, Table of.*
Ulnocar'pal. Of, or pertaining to, the carpus and ulna.
Ulnora'dial. Pertaining to the ulna and radius.
Uloc'ace (u-lok'as-e). Ulceration of the gums.
Ulocarcino'ma. Carcinoma of the gums.
U'loid. Resembling a scar, but not due to any lesion of the skin.
Ulon'cus. Swelling of the gums.
Ulorrha'gia (u-lo-ra'je-ah). Free hemorrhage from the gums.
Ulorrhe'a (u-lo-re'ah). Bleeding from the gums.
Ulo'sis. Cicatrization.
Ulot'ic. Pertaining to a cicatrix; producing cicatrization.
Ulot'richous (u-lot'rik-us). Having woolly hair.
Ulotrop'sis. Gum revitalization by massage.
Ul'tex. A bifocal spectacle glass in which the lower near section is ground along with the upper distance section.
Ul'timate (ul'tim-āt). Final or most remote. **U. analysis,** resolution of a substance into its componont elements.
Ul'timum mo'riens. 1. Last part of the body to die; the right auricle. 2. Upper portion of the trapezius muscle.
Ultrabrachycephal'ic. Having a cephalic index of more than 90.
Ultrafiltra'tion. Filtration through a filter impregnated with some colloidal substance.
Ultraliga'tion. Ligation of a vessel beyond the point of origin of a branch.
Ultramicros'copy. Examination, under special microscopic methods, of particles ordinarily invisible by the microscope.
Ultraprophylax'is. Prophylaxis of disease by regulating the marriage of the unfit.
Ultratox'on. A toxon of the lowest degree of toxicity.
Ultz'mann's test (oolts'mahnz). A test for bile-pigments in the urine.
Umbilec'tomy. Excision of the umbilicus.
Umbil'ical. Of, or pertaining to, the umbilicus. **U. arteries,** the arteries which accompany the umbilicus. **U. cord,** the cord which connects the placenta with the navel of the fetus *in utero.* **U. duct.** Same as *Omphalomesenteric duct.* **U. fissure,** the part of longitudinal fissure of liver which lodges the umbilical vein. **U. hernia.** See *Hernia.* **U. souffle,** hissing sound supposed to arise from the umbilical cord. **U. vesicle,** portion of yolk-sac of embryo bending from the umbilicus.

Umbil'icated. Marked by the presence of depressed or navel-like spots.

Umbilica'tion. A navel-like depression or pit.

Umbili'cus. The navel; cicatrix which marks the site of entry of the umbilical cord.

Um'bo. The apex of the membrana tympani.

Umbras'copy (um-bras'ko-pe). Same as *Skiascopy.*

Unavoid'able hemorrhage. Hemorrhage due to detached placenta prævia.

Un'cia (un'se-ah). L. for *Ounce.*

Un'ciform. Hooked or shaped like a hook. **U. bone,** bone at the ulnar edge of carpus and in the distal row. **U. fasciculus,** the fasciculus which connects the temporosphenoid and frontal lobes of the cerebrum. **U. process,** a process of the ethmoid bone.

Uncina'ria. Same as *Ankylostoma.*

Uncinaria'sis. Same as *Ankylostomiasis.*

Un'cinate (un'sin-āt). Shaped like a hook; hooked. **U. convolution, U. gyrus,** a convolution of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum near temporal lobe.

Uncina'tum (un-sin-a'tum). The unciform bone.

Un'cipressure. Pressure with a hook to stay hemorrhage.

Uncon'scious. Insensible.

Unc'tion. An ointment; the application of an ointment.

Unc'tuous (unk'chu-us). Greasy or oily.

Un'cus. A hook or hook-shaped structure. **U. gy'ri fornica'ti.** See *Uncinate convolution.*

Un'dertoe. Displacement of the great toe beneath the others.

Undifferentia'tion. Same as *Anaplasia.*

Un'dine. A small glass flask for irrigating the eye.

Un'dinism. The association of sexual ideas with water, including urine and urination.

Un'dulant fever. Mediterranean fever. See *Fever.*

Undula'tion. A wave-like motion in any medium.

Un'dulatory theory. Doctrine that light, electricity, and heat are propagated by undulations in an ether which pervades all space.

Un'finished cough. A peculiar cough, commonly due to, and pathognomonic of, aneurysm of the arch of aorta.

Un'gual. Of or pertaining to, the nails. **U. bone.** Same as *Lacrimal bone*

Un'guent (un'gwent). An ointment salve, or cerate.

Unguen'tum (ung-gwen'tum). L. for *Ointment.*

Unguic'ulate. Having claws or resembling a claw.

Un'guinal (ung'gwin-al). Pertaining to an unguis.

Un'guis. 1. A nail. 2. An onyx of the cornea.

Un'gula. An instrument for extracting a dead fetus.

Uniax'ial (u-ne-ak'se-al). Having but one axis.

Unicel'lular (u-nis-el'u-lar). Made up of a single cell.

U'niceptor (u'nis-ep-tor). A body occurring in blood serum as a result of immunization with affinity for toxins.

U'nicism. The obsolete doctrine that there is but one venereal virus.

U'nicorn-root. See *Aletris.* **U.-uterus,** a uterus with but one horn or oviducal process.

Unicor'nous. Having but one cornu.

Unilat'eral (u-nil-at'er-al). Affecting but one side.

Uniloc'ular. Having but one loculus or compartment.

Uninu'cleated (u-nin-u'kle-a-ted). Having a single nucleus.

Unioc'ular. Of, or pertaining to, only one eye.

U'nion. See *Healing.*

Unio'val. Arising from one ovum: used of certain twin pregnancies.

Unip'ara. A woman who has borne but one child.
Unip'arous. Having given birth to but one child.
Unipo'lar (u-nip-o'lar). Having but a single pole.
Unip'otent. Same as *Unipotential.*
Unipoten'tial. A term applied to cell that can give rise to cells of one order only.
U'nit (u'nit). 1. A single thing. 2. A quantity assumed as a standard of measurement. **Alexinic u.,** the smallest quantity of alexinic serum required to dissolve a given amount of red blood-corpuscles in the presence of an excess of hemolytic serum. **Amboceptor u.,** the least quantity of amboceptor with which a definite amount of red blood-corpuscles will be dissolved by an excess of complement. **Angstrom's u.,** one-ten-thousandth of a micron. **Antigen u.,** the least quantity of antigen which will fix one unit of complement so as to prevent hemolysis. **Antitoxic u.,** a unit for expressing the strength of an antitoxin. It is the amount of antitoxin required to neutralize 100 times the quantity of the standard toxin that is sufficient to kill a guinea-pig weighing 250 gm. Called also *Immunizing u.* **British thermal u.,** the amount of heat necessary to raise 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. It equals 3.96 large calories. It is abbreviated B. T. U. **U. of capacity.** See *Farad.* **Cat u.,** that amount of a drug calculated per kilogram of cat which is just sufficient to kill when slowly and continuously injected into the vein. **C. G. S. u.,** any unit in the centimeter-gram-second system. **Complement u.,** the least quantity of complement which will hemolyze a definite amount of red blood-corpuscles in the presence of an amboceptor unit. **U. of current.** See *Ampere.* **U. of electricity.** See *Ampere, Coulomb, Farad, Ohm, Volt,* and *Watt.* **U. of electromotive force.** See *Volt.* **U. of force.** See *Dyne.* **Hampson u.,** a unit of Roentgen-ray dosage; it is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the erythema dose. **U. of heat,** the quantity of heat required to raise 1 kilogram of water 1 degree centigrade. See *Calorie* and *Therm.* **Hemolytic u.,** the amount of inactivated immune serum which, in the presence of complement, will completely hemolyze 1 c.c. of a 5 per cent. emulsion of washed red blood-corpuscles. **Holzknecht u.,** a unit of Roentgen-ray dosage equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ the erythema dose. **Immunizing u.** See *Antitoxic u.* **Kienboeck u.,** a unit of Roentgen-ray dosage equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the erythema dose. **Mache u.,** a unit of emanation, being that quantity which produces a current of saturation equal to one-ten-thousandth of the electrostatic unit of current intensity. **Pepsin u.,** a unit for measuring the proportion of pepsin in the gastric juice. **U. of quantity.** See *Coulomb.* **U. of resistance.** See *Ohm.* **Toxic u., Toxin u.,** the smallest dose of a toxin which will kill a guinea-pig weighing about 250 gm. in from three to four days. **Uranium u.,** a unit for measuring radio-activity, the activity of uranium being considered as 1. **Urotoxic u.,** the smallest quantity of urotoxin which will kill an animal weighing 1 gm.
U'nitary. Composed of, or pertaining to, a single individual.
Univ'alent. Having a valence of one; replacing one hydrogen atom.
Univer'sal joint. A ball-and-socket joint.
Unof. Abbreviation for *Unofficial.*
Unoffi'cial. Not authorized by the established dispensatories and formularies.
Unor'ganized. Not organized. **U. ferment,** a chemical ferment. See *Ferment.*
Unsex'. To spay or deprive of the ovaries.
Un'striated muscle. Muscle without transverse striations; involuntary muscle.

Un'well. 1. Sick, or not well. 2. Menstruating.
Up'siloid (up'sil-oid). V-shaped.
U'rachal. Of, or pertaining to, the urachus.
U'rachus (u'rak-us). Cord which connects the bladder to the navel.
Uracra'sia. Disordered state of urine.
Uracra'tia. Inability to retain urine.
U'ragogue (u'rag-og). Increasing urinary secretion.
U'ral, Ura'lium (u'ral, u-ra'le-um). Crystalline compound of chloral and urethane with hypnotic properties.
U'ramil (u'ram-il). A compound from uric acid.
U'ramin. Guanidin; a poisonous base derivable from guanin.
Uranal'ysis (u-ran-al'is-is). The analysis of urine.
U'ranin. Fluorescin-sodium.
Uranisconi'tis. Inflammation of the palate.
Uranis'coplasty. Plastic operation for cleft palate.
Uraniscor'rhaphy. Same as *Staphylorrhaphy.*
Uranis'cus. The palate; the roof of the mouth.
Ura'nium. A hard metal; symbol U; sparingly used in medicine.
Uran'oplasty (u-ran'o-plas-te). Same as *Uraniscoplasty.*
Uranor'rhaphy. Suturation of a cleft palate.
Uranos'chisis. Cleft palate; congenital fissure of the palate.
Uranostaph'yloplasty. Plastic repair of a defect of the soft and hard palates.
Uranostaphylor'rhaphy. Closure of fissure of hard and soft palates.
Ura're. 1. See *Curare.* 2. A South American arrow-poison like curare, but distinct from it.
Ura'rize. To put under the influence of urare.
Uraro'ma. The spicy odor of the urine.
Urarthri'tis. Gouty arthritis.
Urasep'tin. A proprietary urinary antiseptic.
U'rasol. A proprietary antiseptic, diuretic, and uric acid solvent.
U'rate. Any salt of uric acid.
Urate'mia, Uratæ'mia. Presence of urates in blood.
Urat'ic. Pertaining to the urates or to gout.
Uratol'ysis. The splitting up of urates.
Uratolyt'ic. Having the power of dissolving urates.
Urato'ma. A concretion made up of urates; tophus.
Urato'sis. The deposit of urates in the tissues.
Uratu'ria (u-rat-u're-ah). Same as *Lithuria.*
Urce'iform. Pitcher shaped.
U'rea (u're-ah). A white crystalline substance, CON_2H_4, from urine, etc.
Ureabro'min. Combination of calcium bromid and urea: used like the bromids.
Ureagenet'ic. Forming or producing urea.
U'real. Pertaining to urea.
Uream'eter. Apparatus for measuring the urea present in urine.
Uream'etry (u-re-am'et-re). Measurement of the urea in urine.
U'rease (u're-ās). A ferment occurring in the mucous urine of cystitis.
Ureech'ysis. An effusion of urine into areolar tissue.
Ureci'din. Preparation of lemon-juice and lithium citrate: used in gout.
Urede'ma, Urœde'ma. Swelling from extravasated urine.
Ure'do (u-re'do). Same as *Urticaria.*
U'reid (u're-id). Any compound urea; urea with its hydrogen variously replaced.
Urelco'sis. 1. Ulceration in the urinary tract. 2. Ulceration due to disease of the urinary apparatus.
Ure'mia, Uræ'mia. Accumulation of urinary matters in the blood.

Ure'mia. Presence of urinary matters in the blood.
Ure'mic (u-re'mik). Caused by, or pertaining to, uremia.
U'remide. The skin eruption of uric acid poisoning.
Uremigen'ic. Caused by, or due to, uremia.
U'reol. A urinary antiseptic and diuretic.
Ureom'eter (u-re-om'et-er). Same as *Urcameter*.
Ureom'etry (u-re-om'et-re). Same as *Urcametry*.
Urer'ythrin (u-rer'ith-rin). Same as *Uroerythrin*.
Ure'sis (u-re'sis). The act of passing urine.
Ure'ter. One of the tubes through which the urine goes from the kidney to the bladder.
Ureteral'gia (u-re-ter-al'je-ah). Pain in the ureter.
Uretercys'toscope. A cystoscope with a catheter for insertion into the ureter.
Ureterec'tasis. Distention of the ureter.
Ureterec'tomy (u-re-ter-ek'to-me). Excision of a ureter.
Ureteri'tis. Inflammation of a ureter.
Ure'terocele (u-re'ter-o-sēl). Hernia containing the ureter.
Ureterocolos'tomy. The operation of implanting the ureter into the colon.
Ureterocystoneos'tomy. Same as *Ureteroneocystostomy*.
Ureterocystos'tomy. Formation of a communication between a ureter and kidney to the bladder.
Ureterodial'ysis. Rupture of a ureter.
Uretero-enteros'tomy. Formation of a communication between the ureter and the bowel.
Ureterog'raphy. Radiography of the ureter after the injection of some opaque matter into it.
Ure'terolith. A calculus in the ureter.
Ureterolithi'asis. Formation of calculus in the ureter.
Ureterolithot'omy. Excision of a calculus from ureter.
Ureterol'ysis. 1. Rupture of the ureter. 2. Paralysis of the ureter.
Ureteroneocystos'tomy. Formation of a communication between the ureter and a new portion of the bladder.
Ureteroneopyelos'tomy. Excision of a stricture of the ureter and inserting the lower segment of the ureter into a new aperture in the renal pelvis.
Ureteronephrec'tomy (u-re-ter-o-ne-frek'to-me). Extirpation of a kidney and ureter.
Ureterophleg'ma. Presence of mucus in the ureter.
Ure'teroplasty. Operation of widening the ureter.
Ureteroproctos'tomy. Formation of a passage between ureter and anus.
Ureteropyeli'tis. Inflammation of a ureter and the pelvis of the kidney.
Ureteropyeloneos'tomy. Formation of artificial passage from pelvis of kidney to ureter.
Ureteropyelonephri'tis. Inflammation of ureter and renal pelvis.
Ureteropyo'sis. Suppurative inflammation of ureter.
Ureterorrha'gia. Discharge of blood from ureter.
Ureteror'rhaphy. Suturing of ureter.
Ureterosigmoidos'tomy. Operation of implanting the ureter into the sigmoid flexure.
Ureterostegno'sis, Ureterosteno'sis. Stricture of the ureter.
Ureteros'tomy. Formation of a passage through which a ureter may discharge its contents.
Ureterot'omy. Operation of cutting into a ureter; uretero-ureterostomy.
Uretero-ureteros'tomy. Formation of a passage from one ureter to the other.

Ureterovag'inal. Of, or pertaining to, a ureter and the vagina.
U'rethane. 1. A substance antipyretic and hypnotic, $C_3H_7NO_2$. 2. Any ester of carbamic acid.
Ure'thra. The passage through which urine is discharged from the bladder. It consists of a *prostatic portion*, one and one-half inches long; a *membranous portion*, one-half to four-fifths of an inch long; and a *spongy* or *penile portion*, enclosed in the corpus spongiosum.
Ure'thral. Of, or pertaining to, the urethra.
Urethral'gia (u-re-thral'je-ah). Pain in the urethra.
Urethrec'tomy. Surgical resection of the urethra.
Urethremphrax'is. Obstruction of urethra.
Ure'thrism, Urethris'mus. Chronic spasm of the urethra.
Urethri'tis (u-re-thri'tis). Inflammation of the urethra.
Ure'throcele. Prolapse of the female urethra through the meatus urinarius.
Urethrocystil'tis. Inflammation of urethra and bladder.
Urethrom'eter. Apparatus for measuring the urethra.
Urethrope'nile. Pertaining to the urethra and penis.
Urethroperine'al. Pertaining to the urethra and perineum.
Urethroperineoscro'tal. Pertaining to the urethra, perineum, and scrotum.
Urethrophrax'is. Obstruction of urethra.
Urethrophy'ma. A tumor or growth in the urethra.
Ure'throplasty. Plastic surgery of the urethra.
Urethrorec'tal. Pertaining to the urethra and rectum.
Urethrorrha'gia. Flow of blood from the urethra.
Urethror'rhaphy. Suturation of a urethral fistula.
Urethrorrhe'a (u-reth-ro-re'ah). A flow from the urethra.
Ure'throscope. Instrument for viewing interior of urethra.
Urethroscop'ic. Pertaining to the urethroscope.
Urethros'copy. Visual inspection of the urethra.
Ure'throspasm. Spasm of the urethral muscular tissue.
Urethrostax'is. Oozing of blood from the urethra.
Urethrosteno'sis. Stricture or stenosis of the urethra.
Urethros'tomy. Formation of an opening into the urethra in cases of incurable stricture.
Ure'throtome. Instrument for cutting a urethral stricture.
Urethrot'omy. Cutting operation for curing a urethral stricture.
Urethrovag'inal. Of, or pertaining to, the urethra and vagina.
Uret'ic. Promoting the secretion of urine.
U'ric acid. See *Acid*.
Uricacide'mia. Accumulation of uric acid in the blood.
Urice'din. A proprietary gout medicine. A mixture of sodium sulphate, chlorid, and citrate with lithium citrate.
Urice'mia (u-ris-e'me-ah). Same as *Uricacidemia*.
Uricol'ysis. The splitting up of uric acid.
Uricolyt'ic. Splitting up of uric acid into urea.
Uricom'eter. An instrument for measuring the uric acid in the urine.
Uridro'sis. Escape of urinous matter in the sweat.
Uriesthe'sis. Normal impulse to pass the urine.
Uri'na (u-ri'nah). L. for *Urine*.
U'rinal (u'rin-al). A receptacle for urine.
Urinal'ysis (u-rin-al'is-is). Analysis of the urine.
U'rinary. Of, or pertaining to, the urine.
U'rinate (u'rin-āt). To void the urine.
Urina'tion. The discharge or passage of urine.
U'rine. The fluid secreted by the kidneys, stored in the bladder, and discharged by the urethra.
Urine'mia (u-riu-e'me-ah). Same as *Uremia*.
Urinif'erous. Transporting or conveying urine. **U. tubules,** minute passages in substance of the kidney.

Urinip'arous (u-rin-ip'ar-us). Secreting urine.
Urinogen'ital (u-rin-o-jen'it-al). Same as *Urogenital.*
Urinog'enous. Of urinary origin.
Urinoglucosom'eter. An instrument for measuring glucose in the urine.
Urinol'ogy (u-rin-ol'o-je). Same as *Urology.*
Urino'ma. A cyst containing urine.
Urinom'eter. Instrument for finding the specific gravity of the urine.
Urinom'etry. Ascertainment of the specific gravity of the urine.
Urinos'copy (u-rin-os'ko-pe). Same as *Uroscopy.*
U'rinose, U'rinous. Containing, or of the nature of, urine.
Urisep'tin. A proprietary diuretic and genito-urinary antiseptic.
Urisol'vent. Dissolving uric acid.
Urisol'vin. A proprietary uric acid solvent.
Urn'ing (oorn'ing) [Ger.]. A sexual pervert.
Uro-acidim'eter. An instrument for measuring the acidity of the urine.
Urobacil'lus. Any microbe from decomposing urine.
Urobi'lin. A pigment found in urine. **U. jaundice,** jaundice probably due to urobilin in the blood.
Urobiline'mia. Presence of urobilin in blood.
Urobilinic'terus. Brownish coloration of the skin from the deposit of urobilin.
Urobilin'ogen. A chromogen which decomposes into urobilin.
Urobilinogene'mia. Presence of urobilinogen in the blood.
Urobilinu'ria. An excess of urobilin in the urine.
Uroca'nin. A base, $C_{11}H_{10}N_4O$, derivable from urocaninic acid.
Urocanin'ic acid. A crystalline acid, $C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_4$, from dog's urine.
U'rocele (u'ro-sēl). Distention of scrotum with extravasated urine.
Uroche'sia (u-ro-ke'ze-ah). Discharge of urine through the rectum.
Urochloral'ic acid. An acid found in the urine after the exhibition of chloral.
Urochlor'ic acid. A substance sometimes found in urine after the exhibition of chloral.
U'rochrome (u'ro-krōm). A yellow pigment or coloring-matter of urine.
Urocris'ia. Diagnosis by observing the urine.
Urocri'sis. A crisis marked by copious discharge of urine.
Urocrite'rion. A symptom observed in the inspection of urine.
Urocyan'ogen. A blue pigment of urine, especially of cholera patients.
Urocyano'sis. Blue urine; indicanuria.
U'rocyst, Urocys'tis. The urinary bladder.
Urocysti'tis. Inflammation of the urinary bladder.
Urodial'ysis. Partial suppression of the urine.
Uro-er'ythrin. A reddish coloring-matter of urine in rheumatism.
Urofuscohem'atin. A red-brown color from urine in certain diseases.
Urogas'ter. The urinary intestine; a part of the allantoic cavity of the embryo.
Urogen'ital. Pertaining to urinary apparatus and to the genitalia. **U. ducts,** the Wolffian duct and duct of Müller. **U. sinus,** the anterior portion of the fetal cloaca which connects with the urogenital organs.
Urog'enous (u-roj'en-us). Producing urine.
Uroglau'cin. Indigo-blue occurring in the urine.
Urogravim'eter. Same as *Urinometer.*
Urohem'atin. The pigmentary substance of the urine.
Urohematopor'phyrin. Hematoporphyrin in the urine.
U'rolith. A calculus or gravel in the urine.

Urolithi'asis. Formation of urinary calculi.

Urolithol'ogy. Sum of knowledge regarding urinary calculi.

Urol'ogy. Sum of knowledge regarding the urine.

Urolu'tein. A yellow pigment of the urine.

U'romancy (u'ro-man-se). Same as *Uroscopy*.

Uromel'anin. A black pigment, $C_{18}H_{43}N_7O_{10}$, from urine.

Urom'elus. A monster fetus with fused limbs.

Urom'eter (u-rom'et-er). Same as *Urinometer*.

Uron'cus (u-rong'kus). A urinary swelling.

Uronephro'sis. Distention of renal pelvis and tubules with urine.

Uronol'ogy. A treatise on the urine.

Urophæ'in. An odoriferous pigment in the urine.

Urophan'ic (u-ro-fan'ik). Appearing in the urine.

Uroph'erin (u-rof'er-in). Lithium diuretin, a proprietary diuretic mixture

Urophosphom'eter. An instrument for measuring the phosphorus in the urine.

Uropit'tin. A resinous substance, $C_9H_{10}N_2O_3$, from urochrome.

Uropla'nia. The secretion of urine from abnormal parts.

Uropoie'sis (u-ro-poi-e'sis). The secretion or formation of urine.

Uropoiet'ic (u-ro-poi-et'ik). Pertaining to the formation of urine.

Uropsam'mus. Urinary gravel.

Urop'tysis. The spitting or coughing up of urine.

Uropyoure'ter. A collection of urine and pus in the ureter.

Uroro'sein. Same as *Urorrhodin*.

Urorrha'gia. An excessive secretion of urine.

Urorrhe'a. An involuntary flow of urine; enuresis.

Uror'rhodin. A rosy pigment from urine.

Urorrhodin'ogen. A chromogen of the urine which is decomposed into urorrhodin.

Urorrhythmog'raphy. Registration of the ejaculation of the renal secretion from the ureter mouths.

Uroru'bin. A red pigment derivable from urine.

Urorubrohem'atin. A red pigment rarely found in the urine.

Urosaccharom'etry. The estimation of sugar in the urine.

Urosa'cin (u-ro-sa'sin). Same as *Urorrhodin*.

Uros'cheocele (u-ros'ke-o-sēl). See *Urocele*.

Uros'copy. Examination or inspection of the urine.

Urosemiol'ogy. Examination of the urine for diagnostic purposes.

Urosep'sin. A septic poison from urine in the tissues.

Urosep'sis. Septic poisoning from retained and absorbed urinary substances.

U'rosin. A uric-acid solvent containing quinic acid, lithium citrate, and sugar.

Uro'sis. Any disease of the urinary organs.

Urospec'trin. A pigment of normal urine.

Uroste'alith. A fatty material from urinary calculi.

Urotox'ia. 1. Urinary poisoning of the system. 2. A poisonous state of the urine.

Urotox'ic (u-ro-toks'ic). Same as *Toxemic*.

Urotoxic'ity. The toxic quality of the urine.

Urotox'in. The poisonous principle of the urine.

U'rotoxy. Same as *Urotoxia* (1st def.).

Urot'ropin (u-rot'ro-pin). See *Methenamine*.

Uroure'ter. Distention of the ureter with urine.

U'rous. Having the nature of urine.

Uroxan'ic acid. A principle derivable from uric acid.

Uroxan'thin. A yellow coloring-matter of the urine.

Urox'in (u-rok'sin). See *Alloxantin*.

Ur'sal (ur'sal). An antirheumatic compound of urea and salicylic acid.

Urti'ca. Genus of plants; the true nettles.

Urtica'ria. Nettle-rash or hives; a skin-disease marked by transient eruption of wheals.

Urtica'rial, Urtica'rious. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, urticaria.

Urtica'tion. 1. Flogging of a part with nettles. 2. Burning sensation, as of the sting of nettles.

U. S. P., U. S. Phar. Abbreviation for United States Pharmacopœia.

Ustila'go may'dis. Corn-smut; a fungus with the action of ergot.

Ustula'tion. The drying of a substance by heat.

Us'tus (us'tus). L. for *Burnt.*

Uteral'gia (u-ter-al'je-ah). Pain in uterus.

Uterec'tomy. Hysterectomy.

U'terine (u'te-rin). Of, or pertaining to, the uterus. **U. extract,** an animal extract sometimes prescribed therapeutically. **U. milk,** the white milky substance between the villi of the placenta of the gravid uterus.

Uteri'tis. Inflammation of the uterus.

U'terocele (u'ter-o-sēl). Presence of the uterus in a hernial sac.

Uterocer'vical. Pertaining to the uterus and the cervix uteri.

Uterocystos'tomy. Formation of an anastomosis between the uterine cervix and the bladder.

Uterofixa'tion (u''ter-o-fik-sa'shun). Same as *Hysteropexia.*

Uterogesta'tion. Uterine gestation.

U'terolith. A uterine calculus.

Uterol'ogist. One who practices both gynecology and obstetrics.

Uterol'ogy (u-ter-ol'o-je). Gynecology and obstetrics combined.

Uteroma'nia (u-ter-o-ma'ne-ah). See *Nymphomania.*

Uterom'eter (u-ter-om'et-er). An instrument for measuring the uterus.

Utero-ova'rian. Pertaining to the uterus and the ovary.

Uteropex'ia, U'teropexy. Same as *Hysteropexia.*

Uteroplacen'tal. Pertaining to the placenta and uterus.

U'teroplasty. Any plastic operation upon the uterus.

Uterosa'cral (u''ter-o-sa'kral). Pertaining to the uterus and sacrum.

Uterosclero'sis. Sclerosis of the uterus.

U'teroscope. An instrument for viewing the interior of the uterus.

U'terotome. Same as *Hysterotome.*

Uterot'omy (u-ter-ot'o-me). Same as *Hysterotomy.*

Uteroton'ic (u-ter-o-ton'ik). Giving muscular tone to the uterus.

Uterotrac'tor. An instrument for drawing down the uterus in hysterectomy.

Uterotu'bal. Pertaining to the uterus and oviducts.

Uterovag'inal. Pertaining to the uterus and vagina.

Uteroves'ical. Pertaining to the uterus and the bladder.

U'terus. The womb; a hollow organ, the abode and place of nourishment of the embryo and fetus. **U. bicor'nis,** one with two horns. **U. cordifor'mis,** a heart-shaped uterus. **U. du'plex,** a double uterus. **Gravid u.,** the uterus in pregnancy. **Irritable u.,** one affected with neuralgia. **U. masculi'nus,** sinus pocularis of prostate. **Unicorn u.,** one with a single cornu.

U'tricle (u'trik-l). 1. The expanded part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. 2. The uterus masculinus.

Utric'ular. 1. Bladder-like. 2. Pertaining to the utricle.

Utriculi'tis. Inflammation of the sinus pocularis.

Utric'uloplasty. Excision of a strip from the uterine wall in order to reduce the size of the uterus.

Utric'ulus. Same as *Utricle.* **U. hom'inis.** Same as *Sinus pocularis.*

Uvæfor'mis (u-ve-for'mis). The middle coat of the chorioid.

U'va ur'si. The leaves of *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*, or bearberry: tonic, astringent, and anthelmintic.

U'vea. The iris, ciliary body, and chorioid together.

U'veal. Pertaining to the uvea. **U. tract.** See *Uvea.*

Uveit'ic (u-ve-it'ik). Of the nature of uveitis.

Uvei'tis (u-ve-i'tis). Inflammation of the uvea; iritis.

U'veoplasty. Plastic operation on the uvea.

U'viform (u'vif-orm). Shaped like a grape.

U'viol. Glass unusually transparent to ultraviolet rays. **U. lamp,** an electric lamp with a globe of uviol glass.

U'violize. To treat with ultraviolet rays.

U'vula. A small fleshy body hanging from the soft palate above root of the tongue. **U. cerebel'li,** lobule, the posterior limit of fourth ventricle. **U. ves'icæ,** a small eminence at the base of the bladder projecting into the urethra.

Uvulapto'sis. See *Uvuloptosis.*

U'vular (u'vu-lar). Pertaining to the uvula.

Uvula'ris. The azygos uvulæ muscle.

U'vulatome (u'vu-lat-ōm). Instrument for cutting the uvula.

Uvulat'omy. Excision of a part of the uvula.

Uvuli'tis. Inflammation of the uvula.

Uvulopto'sis. A relaxed, pendulous state of the uvula.

U'vulotome. See *Uvulatome.*

Uvulot'omy. See *Uvulatomy.*

Uza'ra. The root of an African plant: used by the natives in diarrhea and dysentery.

V.

V. Abbreviation for *Vision;* symbol of *Vanadium.*

Vaccig'enous (vak-sij'en-us). Producing vaccine-virus.

Vac'cin (vak'sin). Any material for preventive inoculation.

Vac'cina. Same as *Vaccinia.*

Vac'cinal. Pertaining to vaccinia, or to vaccination. **V. fever,** the fever that sometimes follows vaccination.

Vac'cinate. To inoculate, especially with vaccine-virus.

Vaccina'tion. Act or process of vaccinating; protective inoculation against small-pox.

Vaccina'tionist. One who defends the practice of vaccination.

Vaccina'tor. 1. One who vaccinates. 2. Instrument for vaccinating.

Vac'cine. 1. Vaccinal. 2. Pertaining to the cow. 3. The virus of cow-pox. 4. A bacterial vaccine. **Autogenous v.,** a bacterial vaccine made from cultures taken from the patient himself. **Autosensitized v.,** a vaccine sensitized by the patient's own serum. **Bacterial v.,** a preparation of killed bacteria in normal salt solution, injected for the purpose of raising the opsonic index of patients suffering from infection by that organism. **Detoxicated v.,** a vaccine whose toxic properties have been removed. **V.-farm,** establishment for the production of vaccine virus from the heifer. **V.-point,** bit of quill or bone charged with vaccine-virus. **Polyvalent v.,** a bacterial vaccine made from cultures of several strains of the same species of bacteria. **V.-rash,** erythema following vaccination. **Sensitized v.,** a live culture of an organism to which an antiserum base has been added. **Stock v.,** a vaccine made from cultures constantly kept on hand. **V. therapy,** treatment of disease by injecting killed cultures of an organism for the purpose of producing immunity. **Univalent v.,** a vaccine containing only one strain of a bacterium. **V.-virus,** virus of cow-pox used in vaccination.

Vaccinel'la. A spurious and ineffective form of vaccinia.

Vaccin'ia (vak-sin'e-ah). Cow-pox; a disease of man and animals, regarded as a modified small-pox.

Vaccin'iform. Resembling vaccinia or cow-pox.

Vac'cinin (vak'sin-in). The inoculable principle by which cow-pox is communicated.

Vaccini'ola. Secondary eruption of vesicles after vaccination.

Vacciniza'tion. Vaccination persistently repeated until the virus has no appreciable effect.

Vaccinosyph'ilis. Syphilis following inoculation with impure vaccine.

Vaccinotherapeu'tics, Vaccinother'apy. Treatment with bacterial vaccines.

Vacuola'tion. The process of forming vacuoles.

Vac'uole (vak'u-ōl). A space or cavity formed in the protoplasm of a cell.

Vac'uum. A space devoid of air or other gas. **V.-treatment,** enclosure of a limb in a partial vacuum. **V.-tube,** a tube of glass nearly devoid of any gaseous contents.

Vag'abonds' disease. Pigmentation of skin due to lice.

Va'gal (va'gal). Pertaining to the vagus nerve.

Vagi'na (va-ji'nah). Canal from slit of vulva to cervix uteri.

Vag'inal (vaj'in-al). Of, or pertaining to, the vagina or to any sheath.

Vaginalec'tomy. Excision of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle.

Vaginali'tis. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.

Vag'inate (vaj'in-āt). Sheathed.

Vaginec'tomy. Resection of tunica vaginalis.

Vaginic'oline. Living in the vagina.

Vaginis'mus (vaj-in-iz'mus). Painful spasm of the vagina due to local hyperesthesia.

Vagini'tis (vaj-in-i'tis). Inflammation of the vagina.

Vag'inocele (vaj'in-o-sēl). Same as *Colpocele.*

Vaginodyn'ia (vaj-in-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the vagina.

Vaginofixa'tion. Suturing of the fundus of the uterus to the vaginal peritoneum in cases of retroflexion.

Vaginom'eter. An instrument for measuring the vagina.

Vaginomyco'sis (vaj-in-o-mi-ko'sis). Disease of vagina due to a microbe.

Vaginoperine'al. Pertaining to the vagina and perineum.

Vaginoperineor'rhaphy. The operation of suturing the ruptured vagina and perineum.

Vaginoperineot'omy. The operation of dividing the vagina and perineum.

Vaginoperitone'al. Pertaining to the vagina and to the peritoneum.

Vagi'nopexy. The operation of suturing the vagina to the abdominal wall.

Vagi'noplasty. Plastic surgery on the vagina.

Vaginos'copy. Inspection of the vagina.

Vagi'notome (vaj-i'no-tōm). An instrument for incising the vagina.

Vaginot'omy (vaj-in-ot'o-me). Incision into the vagina.

Vaginoves'ical (vaj''in-o-ves'ik-al). Pertaining to the vagina and bladder.

Vagi'tis (va-ji'tis). Inflammation of the vagus.

Vag'itus (vaj'it-us). The cry of an infant. **V. uteri'nus,** a cry at or just before birth.

Va'gogram. A tracing showing the electrical variations of the vagus nerve.

Vagol'ysis. The operation of tearing off the esophageal branches of the vagus for cardiospasm.

Vagomimet'ic. Having an effect which resembles that of stimulated vagus action.

Vagosympathet'ic. The vagus and cervical sympathetic together.

Vagot'omy (va-got'o-me). The operation of cutting the vagus.

Vagoto'nia. Irritability of the vagus nerve.

Vagoton'ic. Pertaining to, or characterized by, vagotonia.

Vagotrop'ic. Having an effect on the vagus nerve.

Vagot'ropism. Affinity of a drug for the vagus nerve.

Va'grant. Wandering; moving from place to place.

Va'gus. See *Pneumogastric nerve*, in *Nerves*, *Table of*. **V.-pneumonia,** pneumonia due to injury of the pneumogastric nerve.

Va'lence, Va'lency. Same as *Quantivalence*.

Val'erene. Same as *Amylene*.

Valer'rian. The root of *Valeriana officinalis*, an antispasmodic and nerve-stimulant plant.

Vale'rianate. Any salt of valerianic acid.

Valerian'ic acid, Vale'ric acid. See *Acid*.

Valer'idin. A preparation of valerian and phenidin: nervous sedative.

Valetudina'rian. An invalid; a feeble person.

Val'gus (val'gus). 1. Same as *Talipes valgus*. 2. A bow-legged person.

Val'idol. Menthol valerate: used as a sedative in hysteria and nervous disorders.

Val'late. Surrounded with an elevation; cupped.

Vallec'ula. A depression. **V. cerebel'li,** a longitudinal fissure of the cerebellum. **V. Syl'vii,** a depression made by the fissure of Sylvius at base of brain. **V. un'guis,** the socket for the root of a nail.

Val'ley of the cerebellum, Longitudinal cerebellar fissure.

Valsal'va's experiment. Auto-inflation of the tympanic cavity.

Val'vate. Pertaining to or having valves.

Valve. A fold in a canal or passage which prevents reflux of its contents. **Aortic v.,** semilunar valve at aortic entrance. **Bauhin's v.,** fold at junction of ileum and cecum. **Bicuspid v.** See *Mitral v.* **Coronory v.,** a valve at entrance of coronary sinus into right auricle. **Hasner's v.,** kind of valve at lower meatus of nose. **Heister's v.,** fold inside of neck of gall-bladder. **Ileocecal v.** See *Bauhin's v.* **Ileocolic v.,** fold between ileum and colon. **Kerkring's v's.,** the valvulæ conniventes. **Mitral v.,** valve between left auricle and left ventricle. **Pulmonary v.,** valve at junction of pulmonary artery and right ventricle. **Pyloric v.,** mucous fold at the pylorus. **Semilunar v's.,** valves which guard entrances to aorta and pulmonary artery. **Thebesius's v.** See *Coronary v.* **Tricuspid v.** controls opening from right auricle to right ventricle. **V. of Varolius,** the ileocecal valve. **V. of Vieussens,** white layer that connects superior peduncles of cerebellum and roofs the fourth ventricle.

Valvot'omy. The operation of cutting the rectal folds called Houston's valves.

Val'vula (val'vu-lah). A small valve.

Val'vulæ conniven'tes. Transverse mucous folds in small intestine.

Val'vular. Of, or pertaining to, a valve.

Valvuli'tis. Inflammation of a valve, especially one of the heart.

Val'vulotome. An instrument for cutting a valve.

Valvulot'omy. Same as *Valvotomy*.

Val'vyl. Valerianic acid diethylamin; a nervous sedative.

Val'zin (val'zin). Same as *Dulcin.*

Vanadiother'apy. Treatment by vanadium compounds.

Vana'dium. A white and rare metal; symbol V. Certain vanadium compounds have been used in syphilis.

Vanad'iumism. Poisoning by vanadium.

Van Bu'ren's disease. Chronic inflammation of the corpora cavernosa.

Van den Bergh's test. If blood serum is treated with diazo reagent, a bluish-violet color indicates the existence of obstructive jaundice; a reddish color indicates impaired liver function.

Van Hook's operation. Uretero-ureterostomy.

Van'idin. A proprietary antiseptic, used in tuberculosis.

Vanil'la. A genus of climbing orchids. Fruit of *V. planifolia* is a stimulant and flavoring agent.

Vanil'lin. Aromatic principle, $C_8H_8O_3$, from vanilla.

Vanil'lism. Dermatitis and pruritus from handling vanilla.

Van Swie'ten's solution. Solution of one part of mercury perchlorid in 900 parts of water and 100 parts of alcohol.

Vapocres'olin. A volatile antiseptic used in diphtheria and whooping-cough.

Va'por. A gas which at ordinary temperatures is a liquid or solid. **V.-bath,** immersion in a vapor, usually hot. **V.-douche,** treatment by a jet of hot vapor.

Vapo'rium. A device for treating disease by the local application of heat or cold.

Vaporiza'tion. Conversion into vapor; treatment by a vapor.

Vap'orole. A glass capsule containing a single dose of a volatile drug.

Varicel'la. Chicken-pox; an infectious eruptive disease of childhood.

Var'iciform. Having the form of a varix.

Varicobleph'aron (var-ik-o-blef'ar-on). A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

Var'icocele (var'ik-o-sēl). Enlargement of the scrotal and spermatic veins.

Varicocelec'tomy. Removal of a part of scrotum for varicocele.

Varicom'phalos (var-ik-om'fal-os). A varicose tumor of the umbilicus.

Var'icose aneurysm. See *Aneurysm.* **V. vein,** a greatly enlarged and contorted vein.

Varicos'ity. 1. A varix. 2. Quality of being varicose.

Varicot'omy. Excision of a varix or varicose vein.

Varic'ula. A varix of the conjunctiva.

Vari'ola. Small-pox; an acute infectious fever characterized by a general eruption and followed by pitting. **Black v.** See *Hemorrhagic v.* **Coherent v.,** the pustules coalesce at edges, but do not become confluent. **Confluent v.,** severe form with pustules becoming more or less confluent. **Discrete v.,** the pustules remain distinct. **Hemorrhagic v.,** hemorrhage occurs into the vesicles, or from mucous surfaces. **Malignant v.,** severe and fatal form of hemorrhagic v. **Modified v.** See *Varioloid.* **V. ve're,** simple and unmodified small-pox.

Vari'olate. Of the nature of variola.

Variola'tion, Varioliza'tion. Inoculation with unmodified small-pox.

Varioloid'. A modified and mild form of small-pox.

Vari'olous. Of, or pertaining to, small-pox.

Variolovac'cine. Virus obtained by inoculating a heifer with small-pox.

Variolovaccin'ia. Cow-pox in the heifer caused by inoculation with small-pox.

Va'rix. An enlarged and tortuous vein. **V. lymphat'icus,** an enlarged and tortuous lymphatic vessel.

Var'nish. A resinous solution in oil or alcohol: it is of limited use in surgery.

Varo'lian. Pertaining to the pons Varolii. **V. bend,** the third fetal cerebral flexure.

Va'rus. 1. Having the legs bowed in; in-kneed. 2. See *Talipes varus.*

Vas, pl. *va'sa.* A vessel. **V. aber'rans.** 1. A blind tube sometimes connected with the epididymis or vas deferens. 2. Any anomalous or unusual vessel. **V. def'erens,** excretory duct of the testicle passing from the testis to the ejaculatory duct.

Va'sa, pl. of *vas.* **V. afferen'tia,** the lymphatic vessels which enter a gland. **V. bre'via,** the small branches of the splenic artery going to the stomach. **V. efferen'tia,** lymphatics which leave a gland. **V. pra'via.** Presentation of the blood-vessels of the cord ahead of the fetus. **V. rec'ta,** straight tubes formed by the seminiferous tubules. **V. vaso'rum,** the arteries and veins in the walls of the larger blood-vessels. **V. vortico'sa,** the stellate veins of the choroid.

Va'sal. Pertaining to a vas, or vessel.

Vasa'lium. True vascular tissue.

Vas'cular. Pertaining to, or full of, vessels.

Vascular'ity (vas-ku-lar'it-e). Condition of being vascular.

Vascularia'tion. The process of becoming vascular; a furnishing with new vessels.

Vas'cularize (vas'ku-la-rīz). To supply with vessels; to render vascular.

Vasculi'tis. Inflammation of a vessel.

Vas'culum aber'rans. The *Vas aberrans.*

Vasec'tomy. Surgical removal of the vas deferens.

Vas'elin (vas'el-in). A variety of petrolatum.

Vas'icin (vas'is-in). An alkaloid from *Adhatoda vasica.*

Vasifac'tive. Producing new vessels.

Vas'iform. Resembling a vas, or vessel.

Vasoconstric'tive. Contracting the blood-vessels.

Vasoconstric'tor. 1. Causing constriction of blood-vessels. 2. A vasoconstrictive nerve.

Vasocoro'na. The assemblage of arteries which pass radially into the spinal cord from its periphery.

Vasoden'tin. Dentin provided with blood-vessels.

Vasodilata'tion. Dilatation of blood-vessels.

Vasodila'tin. A vasodilator substance supposed to be present in organic extracts.

Vasodila'tor. 1. Causing dilatation of blood-vessels. 2. A nerve thus acting.

Vaso-epididymos'tomy. Formation of a communication between the vas deferens and the epididymis.

Vasofac'tive, Vasofor'mative. Same as *Vasifactive.*

Vasogan'glion. Any vascular ganglion or rete.

Vas'ogene. A proprietary petrolatum preparation.

Vasohyperton'ic (va-zo-hi-per-ton'ik). Same as *Vasoconstrictor.*

Vasohypoton'ic (va-zo-hi-po-ton'ik). Same as *Vasodilator.*

Vaso-inhib'itor. A vasodilator nerve.

Vaso-inhib'itory. Same as *Vasodilator.*

Va'sol. A proprietary form of atomizer.

Vasoliga'tion. Ligation of the vas deferens.

Vasomo'tion. The contraction or dilatation of a vessel.

Vasomo'tor. 1. Either vasoconstrictor or vasodilator. 2. Any agent that effects vasomotion.

Vasomo'tory. Effecting vasomotion.

Vasoneuro'sis. Same as *Angioneurosis.*

Vasopar'esis. Paralysis of vasomotor nerves.
Vasopres'sin. A blood-pressure raising principle from the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland.
Vas'opuncture. Puncture of the vas deferens.
Vasorelaxa'tion. Decrease of vascular pressure.
Vasor'rhaphy. Suture of the vas deferens.
Vasosec'tion. Section of the vasa deferentia.
Vasosen'sory. Supplying sensory filaments to the vessels.
Vas'ospasm. Spasm of a vessel.
Vasostim'ulant. Stimulating vasomotor action.
Vasos'tomy. Formation of an opening into the vas deferens.
Vasosec'tion. Section of the vasa deferentia.
Vasothrom'bin (va-so-throm'bin). A fibrin factor formed from the endothelial cells of the vessels, which takes part in the formation of thrombin.
Vasot'omy. Incision of the vas deferens.
Vasoton'ic. Regulating the tone of a vessel.
Va'sotribe. Same as *Angiotribe.*
Va'sotripsy. Same as *Angiotripsy.*
Vasotroph'ic. Affecting nutrition through alteration of the caliber of the blood-vessels.
Vasovasiculec'tomy. Excision of the vas deferens and the seminal vesicles.
Vasovesiculi'tis. Inflammation of the vasa deferentia and seminal vesicles.
Vas'tus (vas'tus). See *Muscles, Table of.*
Va'ter's ampullæ (vah'ters). Dilatation at junction of common bile-duct and pancreatic duct. **V.'s corpuscles,** tactile subcutaneous end-organs.
Vec'tion. The carrying of disease germs from an infected person to a well person.
Vec'tis. A curved lever for making traction on the fetal head in labor.
Vec'tor. The animal host that carries protozoal disease germs from one human host to another.
Vecto'rial. Pertaining to a vector.
Veg'etal (vej'et-al). Common to plants and animals alike.
Vegeta'rian. One whose food is exclusively of vegetable origin.
Vegeta'rianism. The opinion and practice which restricts man's food to substances of vegetable origin.
Vegeta'tion. A plant-like neoplasm.
Veg'etative. Concerned with growth and nutrition. **V. pole,** that pole of an ovum which contains food-matter.
Vegeto-an'imal. Common to plants and animals.
Ve'hicle (ve'hik-l). An excipient.
Veil (vāl). 1. A caul or piece of amniotic sac occasionally covering the face of a new-born child. 2. Slight huskiness of the voice.
Vein (vān). A vessel which conveys blood to or toward the heart. **Angular v.,** downward extension of frontal going to facial v. **Auditory v's.** accompany the ear arteries. **Axillary v.,** large v. which receives the brachial v's. **Azygos v's.,** three veins which connect the precava and postcava. **Basilar v.,** large v. which goes to Galen's v. **Basilic v.,** on palmar side of forearm. **Brachial v's.** accompany brachial artery. **Brachiocephalic v.,** the innominate v. **Breschet's v's.,** v's. of the diploë. **Cephalic v.,** a great v. of the arm. **Coronary v.** goes to coronary sinus of the heart. **Emissary v's.,** veins connecting cerebral sinuses with external veins of head. **Facial v.,** extension of angular v. to internal jugular. **Femoral v., common,** accompanies femoral artery and becomes the external iliac. **Femoral v., deep,** accompanies femoral artery and goes to superficial femoral. **Femoral v., superficial,** joins

with deep femoral to form common femoral v. **Galen's v's.**, two **v's. of brain going to the straight sinus. Gastric v.** accompanies gastric artery. **Hemiazygos v's.**, veins accessory to azygos v's. **Hemorrhoidal v's.**, plexus around the rectum. **Iliac v., common,** vein formed by confluence of external and internal iliac v's. **Iliac v., external,** upward extension of common femoral. **Iliac v., internal,** joins the external to form common iliac. **Innominate v.,** great v., formed by internal jugular and subclavian, going to the precava. **Jugular v., anterior,** a branch of external jugular. **Jugular v., external,** a branch of the subclavian. **Jugular v., internal,** goes from lateral sinus to the innominate v. **Marshall's v.** See *Oblique v.* **Median basilic v.** joins superficial ulnar and forms basilic. **Median cephalic v.** joins superficial radial to form cephalic. **Median v's., deep** and **superficial,** veins of the forearm. **Oblique v.,** on dorsal aspect of left auricle. **Ophthalmic v.** goes from eye to cavernous sinus. **Popliteal v.** of leg and thigh becomes the femoral v. **Portal v.** takes blood of superior mesenteric and portal v's. to liver. **Pulmonary v's.,** four v's., two from either lung to left auricle. **Radial v.,** from dorsum of wrist to cephalic vein. **Renal v.** accompanies renal artery. **Salvatella v.,** vein from little finger. **Saphenous v., external,** or **short,** of foot, leg, and calf to popliteal **Saphenous v., internal,** or **long,** long v. on inner aspect of thigh to femoral v. **Spermatic v.** returns the blood of the testis on the right to postcava, on the left to left renal. **Splenic v.** goes from spleen to portal v. **Subclavian v.,** from axillary v. to innominate v. **Temporomaxillary v.,** from temporal and internal maxillary v's. to external jugular. **Trolard's v.** runs along posterior branch of fissure of Sylvius to superior petrosal sinus. **Ulnar v.,** principal v. of anterior and ulnar aspect of forearm. **Umbilical v.** conveys blood from placenta to fetus. **V. of Vesalius,** vein going from the pterygoid plexus to the cavernous sinus. **Vitelline v's.,** fetal veins from yolk-sac to sinus venosus.

Vela'men. Any membrane, meninx, or tegument. **V. vul'væ,** the Hottentot apron.

Ve'lar. Pertaining to a velum.

Vellica'tion. A twitching of the muscle.

Vello'sin. A poisonous principle, $C_{23}H_{22}N_2O_4$, from a species of *Geissosper'mum.*

Velosyn'thesis. Same as *Staphylorrhaphy.*

Velpeau's bandage. A bandage for fracture of the clavicle.

Ve'lum. Any veil or veil-like organ. **Anterior** or **superior v.** See *Valve of Vieussens.* **Inferior** or **posterior v., V. of Tari'nus,** the commissure of the flocculi of the cerebellar hemisphere. **V. interpo'situm,** membranous roof of the third ventricle. **V. pal'ati,** the soft palate.

Ve'na, pl. *ve'næ.* L. for *Vein.*

Ve'næ ca'væ. The precava (vena cava descendens) and postcava (vena cava ascendens). **V. com'ites,** veins which accompany an artery. **V. Gale'ni,** two veins of the cerebrum which discharge themselves into the straight sinus. **V. stella'tæ.** See *Stars of Verheyen.* **V. Thebe'sii.** See *Thebesius's foramina.* **V. vortico'sæ,** the venous network of the choroid.

Venena'tion. Poisoning; a poisoned condition.

Ve'nene. The poisonous element of snake venom.

Venenif'ic. Forming poison.

Veneno'sa. Venomous snakes collectively.

Ven'enous (ven'en-us). Poisonous or toxic.

Vene'real. Due to, or propagated by, sexual intercourse.

Venereol'ogist. A practitioner who specializes in venereal disease.

Venereol'ogy. The study and treatment of venereal diseases.
Venereopho'bia. Morbid fear of contracting venereal disease.
Ven'ery (ven'er-e). Sexual commerce; coitus.
Venesec'tion. The opening of a vein for the letting of blood.
Ven'in. Same as *Venene.*
Ven'iplex (ven'i-pleks). A venous plexus.
Ven'ipuncture. Surgical puncture of a vein.
Ven'isuture. Suturation of a vein.
Veno-auric'ular. Pertaining to the vena cava and the auricle.
Venoc'lysis. The injection of medicinal or nutrient fluid into a vein.
Ven'om. A poison, especially one normally produced by an animal. **V.-globulin,** a globulin from snake poison. **V.-peptone,** a peptone from snake poison.
Venoperitoneos'tomy. Anastomosis of the saphenous vein with the peritoneum.
Venopres'sor. Producing venous dilatation.
Venosclero'sis. Sclerosis of veins.
Venos'ity. Excess of venous blood in a part.
Venos'tasis. The checking of the return flow of blood by compressing the veins in the four extremities.
Ven'ostat. An instrument for performing venostasis.
Ve'nous (ve'nus). Of, or pertaining to, the veins. **V. blood,** the blood which is contained in the veins. **V. hum,** the murmur which is heard over the larger veins in anemia.
Vensto'ria. A proprietary food preparation.
Vent. 1. An outlet, as for pus. 2. The anus. 3. Free discharge.
Ven'ter. The belly; any belly-like part.
Ventila'tion. The process of supplying with fresh air.
Ven'touse (ven'tos). A cupping-glass.
Ven'trad. Toward a belly, venter, or ventral aspect.
Ven'tral. Pertaining to the abdomen. **V. zone of His,** the ventral thickening of the embryonic dorsal spinal cord projecting into the central canal.
Ven'tricle. Any cavity: either one of the two lower and larger cavities (right and left ventricles) of the heart, or of the various cavities of the brain. **V. of Arantius,** lower end of fourth ventricle. **Callosal v.,** space between either labium cerebri and the callosum. **Fifth v.,** narrow space between layers of septum lucidum. **Fourth v.** represents primitive cavity of the hindbrain. **V. of the larynx,** space between the true and false vocal cords. **Lateral v.,** space in each cerebral hemisphere representing the cavity or original cerebral vesicle. **V. of the myelon,** the central canal of spinal cord. **Pineal v.,** the cavity beneath or within the pineal body. **Third v.,** space which represents the cavity of embryonic forebrain. **Verga's v.,** occasional space between the callosum and fornix.
Ventricor'nu. The ventral horn of gray matter in the spinal cord.
Ventricor'nual. Pertaining to the ventricornu.
Ventric'ular. Of, or pertaining to, a ventricle. **V. aqueduct.** See *Aqueductus Sylvii.* **V. ligament,** a false vocal cord. **V. muscle,** the thyreo-epiglottideus.
Ventriculog'raphy. Roentgenography of the brain following the injection of air into the cerebral ventricles.
Ventric'ulus. L. for *Ventricle.*
Ventricum'bent. Prone; lying on the belly.
Ven'triduct. To bring or carry ventrad.
Ventrifixa'tion. Same as *Ventrofixation.*
Ventrifixu'ra u'teri. Fixation of uterus to the wall of the abdomen.
Ventrime'son. The median line on the ventral surface.

Ventripyr'amid. The ventral pyramid of the oblongata.
Ventrocystor'rhaphy. The stitching of a cyst to the abdominal wall.
Ventrofixa'tion. The stitching of a viscus to the abdominal wall.
Ventrohys'teropexy (ven-tro-his'ter-o-pek-se). Ventrofixation of uterus.
Ventros'copy. Examination of the abdominal cavity through a vaginal incision.
Ven'trose (ven'trōs). Having a belly.
Ventrosuspen'sion. The cure of uterine retroposition by fixing the uterus to the abdominal wall.
Ventrot'omy. Same as *Celiotomy* or *Laparotomy*.
Ventrovesicofixa'tion. The fixation of the uterus and bladder to the abdominal wall.
Ven'ule. A venous radicle or little vein.
Vera'trin. Poisonous alkaloidal mixture from sabadilla: irritant, stimulant, and heart-depressant.
Vera'trinize, Ver'atrize. To bring under the influence of veratrin.
Vera'trol. A medicine, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, which when used externally lowers the temperature, and is safer than guaiacol.
Vera'trum. A genus of plants: *V. viride* is a vasomotor depressant, and is used in sthenic inflammations.
Ver'bal agraphia. See *Agraphia*.
Verbas'cum thap'sus. Mullein, a plant whose leaves and flowers are demulcent and stimulant.
Verboma'nia. Insane talkativeness.
Ver'dea. A variety of Italian wine.
Ver'digris. A mixture of basic copper acetates: used for ringworm, etc.
Ver'ga's ventricle. See *Ventricle*.
Verhey'en's stars. See *Stars of Verheyen*.
Ver'juice. A preparation of the juice of unripe grapes.
Ver'micide. A remedy that destroys intestinal worms.
Vermic'ular. Worm-like. **V. movements,** peristaltic movements.
Vermicula'tion. Peristaltic motion; peristalsis.
Vermic'ulose, Vermic'ulous. Worm-like; also infested with worms.
Ver'miform. Worm-shaped. **V. appendix.** See under *Appendix*. **V. process,** either surface (superior or inferior) of the median lobe of the cerebellum, or the lobe itself.
Vermif'ugal (ver-mif'u-gal). Expelling intestinal worms.
Ver'mifuge (ver'mif-ūj). An anthelmintic medicine.
Ver'min. An external animal parasite.
Vermina'tion (ver-min-a'shun). Infestation with worms or other vermin.
Vermino'sis. Infestation with worms.
Ver'minous. Pertaining or due to worms.
Ver'mis. 1. Latin for *Worm*. 2. Median lobe of the cerebellum.
Ver'muth. A liqueur prepared with wine and aromatic herbs.
Ver'nal catarrh, V. conjunctivitis. Conjunctivitis recurring with the spring.
Vernes' test. A flocculation test for the presence of syphilis.
Ver'nin. Alkaloid or base, $C_{16}H_{20}N_8O_8$, from clover, vetches, and ergot.
Ver'nix caseo'sa. Unctuous substance which covers the skin of the fetus.
Verno'nin. A cardiant principle, $C_{10}H_{24}O_7$, from *Vernonia nigritiana*, an African plant.
Ve'ronal. A hypnotic derivative of urea. See *Barbital*.

Ver'oualism. The habitual use of veronal (barbital) and the symptoms produced thereby.

Verru'ca. A wart. **V. acumina'ta,** pointed condyloma of the genitals or anus. **V. men'strua,** homeopathic preparation of the menses of a woman with warts. **V. necrogen'ica,** node of the skin due to dissection-poisoning; dissection-tubercle. **V. Perua'na,** Peruvian wart; an endemic disease of Peru.

Verru'ciform (ver-u'sif-orm). Shaped like a wart.

Verru'cose, Verru'cous. Warty; like a wart.

Verru'gas. Same as *Verruca Peruana.*

Ver'sion. The act of turning; especially the manual turning of the fetus in delivery. **Bipolar v.** is effected by acting upon both poles of fetus. **Cephalic v.,** turning of fetus so that the head presents. **Combined v.,** external and internal versions together. **External v.** is effected by outside manipulation. **Internal v.** is done by the hand within uterus. **Pelvic v.,** version by manipulation of the breech. **Podalic v.,** that which brings down one or both feet. **Spontaneous v.,** one which is effected without aid from without.

Ver'tebra. Any one of the thirty-three bones of the spinal column; also, any one of the segments of which the cranium and facial bones are made up.

Ver'tebral. Of, or pertaining to, a vertebra, or the vertebræ. **V. arch,** the neural arch. **V. canal,** the tube which encloses the spinal cord. **V. column,** the backbone. **V. foramen.** 1. The hollow space enclosed by a vertebral arch. 2. A vertebrarterial foramen. **V. groove,** the groove lying outside of the laminæ of the vertebræ. **V. ribs,** the last two, or floating ribs.

Vertebra'rium. The spinal column.

Vertebrarte'rial foramen. A foramen in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ for the vertebral artery.

Ver'tebrate, Ver'tebrated. Having a vertebral column or resembling one.

Vertebrec'tomy. Excision of a vertebra.

Vertebrochon'dral. Connected with a vertebra and a costal cartilage.

Vertebrocos'tal. Pertaining to a vertebra and a rib.

Vertebromam'mary diameter. The anteroposterior diameter of the chest.

Vertebroster'nal. Connected with a vertebra and the sternum.

Ver'tex. The summit or top; crown of the head. **V.-presentation.** See under *Presentation.*

Vertic'illate (ver-tis'il-āt). Arranged in whorls.

Vertig'inous. Affected with, or pertaining to, vertigo.

Verti'go (ver-ti'go, but usually called ver'tig-o). Giddiness or dizziness. **Auditory v., Aural v.,** is due to ear-disease. **Cerebral v.** is due to some brain-disease. **Epileptic v.** attends or follows an epileptic attack. **Essential v.** is without discoverable cause. **Gastric v.** is associated with disease of stomach. **Hysterical v.,** form associated with hysteria. **Labyrinthine v.** See *Meniere's disease.* **Lithemic v.** is associated with gout and lithemia. **Objective v.,** objects seem to patient to be moving around him. **Ocular v.** is caused by eye diseases. **Organic v.,** caused by lesion of brain or cord. **Paralyzing v.** See *Gerlier's disease.* **Peripheral v.** is due to non-central irritation. **Special-sense v.,** aural or ocular v. **Subjective v.,** that in which the patient seems to himself to be turning round and round. **Toxemic v.** is due to some poison in the blood.

Verumontani'tis. Inflammation of the verumontanum.

Verumonta'num. A rounded projection on the floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra.

Vesalia'num. A sesamoid bone in the tendon of origin of the gastrocnemius muscle, and another in the angle between the cuboid and fifth metatarsal.

Vesa'lius, foramen of. See *Foramen.* **V., vein of.** See *Vein.*

Vesa'nia. Strict insanity with neither coma nor pyrexia.

Vesan'ic. Pertaining to strict or pure insanity.

Vesi'ca (ves-i'kah). L. for *Bladder.*

Ves'ical. Of, or pertaining to, the bladder. **V. crises,** paroxysms of pain in the bladder in locomotor ataxia.

Ves'icant, Ves'icatory. 1. A blistering drug or agent. 2. Blistering.

Vesica'tion. Act of blistering; a blister.

Ves'icle. A small blister or bladder. **Allantoic v.,** internal hollow portion of allantois. **Ascherson's v's.,** globules formed by shaking oil with albumin. **Auditory v.,** a part of cerebral v. whence percipient parts of ear are formed. **Blastodermic v.,** sac formed by blastoderm. **Cerebral v.,** embryonic expansion of neural canal whence the brain is formed. **Compound v.,** one which has more than one chamber. **Germinal v.,** nucleus of an ovum. **Graafian v.,** structure which holds the ovum while still within the ovary. **Olfactory v.,** vesicle in the embryo developing into olfactory bulb and tract. **Optic v.,** process of cerebral vesicle whence percipient parts of eye are formed. **Otic v.** See *Auditory v.* **Seminal v.,** either one of two reservoirs for semen. **Umbilical v.** See *Yolk-sac.*

Ves'icocele. Hernia of bladder.

Vesicocer'vical. Pertaining to the bladder and cervix uteri.

Vesicoc'lysis. Injection of a fluid into the bladder.

Vesicofixa'tion. The stitching of the uterus to the bladder.

Vesicoprostat'ic. Of, or pertaining to, the bladder and prostate.

Vesicopu'bic. Pertaining to the bladder and pubes.

Vesicospi'nal. Pertaining to the bladder and spine.

Vesicot'omy. Incision of the bladder.

Vesico-u'terine. Of, or pertaining to, the bladder and uterus.

Vesicovag'inal. Of, or pertaining to, the bladder and vagina.

Vesic'ula. L. for *Vesicle.* **V. germinati'va.** See *Germinal vesicle.* **V. semina'les.** See *Seminal vesicles.*

Vesic'ular. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a vesicle. **V. breathing, V. respiration,** breathing characterized by soft low murmur of normal respiration. **V. column, V. cylinder,** a column of nerve-cells in the dorsal gray horn of the spinal cord. **V. eczema,** vesicular eruption of the scalp. **V. murmur.** Same as *V. breathing.* **V. râle.** Same as *Crepitant râle.*

Vesic'ulase. A ferment from the prostate gland which coagulates semen.

Vesicula'tion. Presence or formation of vesicles.

Vesiculec'tomy. Excision of a seminal vesicle.

Vesic'uliform. Shaped like a vesicle.

Vesiculi'tis. Inflammation of a vesicle.

Vesiculocav'ernous. Both vesicular and cavernous.

Vesic'ulogram. A Roentgen-ray picture of the seminal vesicles.

Vesiculog'raphy. Radiography of the seminal vesicles.

Vesiculopap'ular. Consisting of vesicles and papules.

Vesiculopus'tular. Marked by vesicles and pustules.

Vesiculot'omy. Incision into a vesicle.

Vesiculotympan'ic. Both vesicular and tympanic.

Vesipy'rin. A preparation for rheumatism, neuralgia, and influenza.

Vespa'jus. Suppurative inflammation of the hairy part of the scalp.

Ves'sel. Any canal for carrying a fluid, as blood or lymph. **Absorbent v's.,** the lymphatics and lacteals. **Hemorrhoidal v's.,** varicose veins of the rectum. **Nutrient v's.,** vessels supplying the interior of bones.

Vestib'ular. Of, or pertaining to, the vestibule.

Ves'tibule. The oval cavity of the internal ear, forming the approach to the cochlea. **V. of aorta,** small space at root of aorta. **V. of ear,** cavity at entrance to cochlea in the internal ear. **V. of nose,** anterior part of the nostrils. **V. of pharynx,** the fauces. **V. of vagina,** space below clitoris and between nymphæ.

Vestibulot'omy. Incision into the vestibule of the inner ear.

Vestibulo-ure'thral. Pertaining to the vestibule of the vulva and to the urethra.

Vestib'ulum. L. for *Vestibule.*

Ves'tige. A rudimentary or degenerate part which, either in the embryo or in some other species or organism, is well developed.

Vestig'ial. Of the nature of a vestige or trace. **V. fold,** a fibrous band of the pericardium representing the obliterated left innominate vein.

Vestig'ium (ves-tij'e-um). Same as *Vestige.*

Vesu'vin. Bismarck brown: used as a microscopic stain.

Vet. Popular name for a veterinary surgeon.

Ve'ta. A form of mountain-sickness in the Andes.

Veterina'rian. A veterinary surgeon.

Vet'erinary. Pertaining to domestic animals.

Viabil'ity. Ability to live after birth.

Vi'able (vi'ab-l). Able to live or likely to live.

Vi'al (vi'al). A small bottle.

Vi'bex. A linear ecchymosis or streak of effused blood.

Vi'bratile (vi'brat-il). Swaying or moving to and fro.

Vibra'tion. The act of swaying or undulating.

Vi'bratode. The terminal apparatus for applying the vibrations of a vibrator.

Vi'brator. An apparatus used in vibratory treatment.

Vi'bratory. Having a vibrating or to-and-fro movement.

Vib'rio. A genus of microbes. **V. of Metschnikoff,** a species which causes a fatal form of septicemia.

Vibris'sæ. The hairs within the nostrils; also, the whiskers of a cat.

Vibrom'eter, Vi'brophone. Devices used in the treatment of deafness due to deposits of plastic material or inspissated mucus: they act by producing vibrations which tend to break up adhesions.

Vibrotherapeu'tics. The therapeutic use of vibrating appliances.

Vibur'num. Genus of shrubs. **V. op'ulus** and **V. prunifo'lium** are medicinal species.

Vica'rious. Taking the place of something else. **V. menstruation,** habitual monthly discharge from an abnormal situation.

Vichy water (ve-she'). A mineral water from Vichy, in France: diuretic.

Vic'ious cicatrix. A cicatrix which causes a deformity.

Vi-co'coa. A preparation of malt, hops, kola, and cocoa.

Vicq-d'Azyr's bundle. Band of nerve-fibers going from the thalamus to the corpus albicans.

Vid'ian artery. Branch of internal maxillary running along the Vidian nerve. **V. canal,** foramen in sphenoid bone for Vidian nerve and artery. **V. nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of.*

Vien'na caustic, V. paste. Paste of quicklime and caustic potash.

Vie'irin. A substance from a tropical American tree, not unlike quinin.

Vieussens, valve of (ve-uh-sounz'). See *Valve.*

Vigintinor'mal. Having one-twentieth of what is normal.

Vi'go plaster (ve'go). Plaster of turpentine, wax, lead-plaster, mercury, etc.

Vig'oral. A proprietary beef food preparation.

Villa'ti's solution (vil-lah'tēz). Solution of 6 parts each of zinc sulphate and copper sulphate, 12 of solution of lead subacetate, and 70 of vinegar.

Vil'li (vil'ī). The plural of *villus.*

Villi'tis. Inflammation of the villous tissue of the coronet and of the plantar substance of the horse's foot.

Villo'ma. A villous tumor, especially of the rectum.

Vil'lose, Vil'lous. Shaggy with soft hairs.

Villosi'tis. A bacterial disease with alterations in the villosities of the placenta.

Villos'ity. 1. Condition of being covered with villi. 2. A villus.

Vil'lus, pl. *vil'li.* 1. A vascular chorionic tuft. 2. A minute club-shaped projection from the mucous membrane of the intestine.

Vin'cula ten'dinum. Filaments which connect the phalanges with the flexor tendons.

Vin'culum (ving'ku-lum), pl. *vincula.* A band or frenum.

Vin'egar. 1. A weak and impure dilution of acetic acid. 2. A medicinal preparation of dilute acetic acid. **Aromatic v.,** a refreshing restorative preparation of alcohol with various aromatic oils.

Vino'lia. A proprietary toilet and healing preparation.

Vi'nous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, wine.

Vi'num (vī'num). L. for *Wine.*

Vi'olet-blindness. Inability to distinguish violet tints.

Vioste'rol. A general name for preparations of irradiated ergosterol. See *Ergosterol.*

Vi'perine. Pertaining to vipers.

Vir'gin. A woman or girl who has had no sexual intercourse.

Virgin'ity. Maidenhood; condition of being a virgin.

Vir'idin. An alkaloid of *Veratrum viride.*

Vir'ile. Peculiar to man, or the male sex; procreative. **V. reflex,** retraction of the accelerator urinæ muscle on tapping the penis.

Viriles'cence. Manifestation of male qualities in women of advanced age.

Viril'ia (vir-il'e-ah). Male generative organs.

Viril'ity. Normal reproductive power in the male sex.

Virip'otent (vir-ip'o-tent). Marriageable; nubile.

Vir'ol. A preparation of malt and marrow.

Vi'rose, Vi'rous. Having poisonous qualities.

Vir'tual cautery. See *Cautery, Potential.*

Vir'ulence. Extreme poisonousness or acrimony.

Vir'ulent. Exceedingly noxious or deleterious.

Virulif'erous. Conveying a virus or infectious germ.

Vir'ulin. A constituent of virulent bacilli which resists opsonic action.

Vi'rus. An animal poison, especially one produced by, and capable of transmitting, a disease. **V. anima'tum,** a living bacterial poison. **Attenuated v.,** a virus which has been rendered less pathogenic by repeated inoculation or by other means. **Dehumanized v.,** vaccine virus obtained by inoculating the heifer with virus from a human subject. **V. fixe,** virus of rabies which has been rendered as strong as possible by successive inoculation into a series of rabbits, so that its incubation period for rabbits has become "fixed." **Humanized v.,** vaccine lymph from the human subject. **Organized v.,** a living pathogenic micro-

organism. **Street v.**, the ordinary virus of dogs affected with rabies. **Unorganized v.**, any poisonous chemic substance developed within the body.

Vis, pl. *vi'res*. L. for *Force* or *Energy*. **V. a fron'te**, a force that draws or attracts. **V. a ter'go**, force that pushes. **V. formati'va**, energy which manifests itself in the formation of new tissue. **V. medica'trix natu'ræ**, the healing power of unaided nature.

Vis'cera (vis'ser-ah), pl. of *viscus*.

Vis'cerad (vis'ser-ad). Toward the viscera.

Vis'ceral (vis'ser-al). Of, or pertaining to, viscera. **V. arches**, the postoral or pharyngeal arches; a series of four lateral folds of the anterior walls of the embryo in the neck-region. **V. clefts**, fissures between the visceral arches.

Visceral'gia. Pain in the viscera.

Vis'ceralism. The opinion that the viscera are the main seats of disease.

Viscerimo'tor. Conveying motor stimulus to a viscus.

Viscero-inhib'itory. Arresting the activity of the viscera.

Visceromo'tor. Conveying motor stimuli to the viscera.

Visceropari'etal. Pertaining to the viscera and the abdominal wall.

Visceroperitone'al. Pertaining to the viscera and peritoneum.

Visceropleu'ral. Pertaining to the viscera and the pleura.

Visceropto'sis. Prolapse or downward displacement of a viscus.

Viscerosen'sory. Noting sensitiveness due to visceral disorder.

Visceroskel'etal. Pertaining to the visceral skeleton.

Viscerosomat'ic. Pertaining to the viscera and the body.

Vis'cid, Vis'cous. Glutinous; adhesive; sticky.

Viscid'ity, Viscos'ity. The property of being adhesive.

Viscosim'eter. An instrument for estimating the viscosity of the blood.

Viscos'ity. The quality of being viscous.

Vis'cous. Sticky or gummy.

Vis'cus, pl. *vis'cera*. Any large interior organ in any of the four great bodily cavities, especially those in the abdomen.

Vis'ion (vizh'un). The faculty or act of seeing; sight. **Binocular v.**, use of both eyes together without diplopia. **Central v.**, **Direct v.**, that performed by macula lutea. **Chromatic v.** See *Chromatopsia*. **Double v.**, diplopia. **Half-v.**, hemianopia. **Indirect v.**, **Peripheral v.**, that performed by parts of retina outside the macula lutea. **Multiple v.**, polyopia. **Solid v.**, **Stereoscopic v.**, is that which gives perception of relief, or of depth of objects.

Vis'ual (viz'u-al). Pertaining to vision or sight. **V. angle**, angle made at the eye by lines joining the extremities of objects and the nodal point. **V. axis**, line through nodal point and center of cornea to object of vision. **V. field**, space containing all objects visible while the eye is in a fixed position. **V. purple**, purple pigment in the retinal rods, bleached by action of light; rhodopsin.

Visuo-au'ditory. Pertaining to both sight and hearing.

Visuom'eter (viz-u-om'e-ter). An instrument for measuring the range of vision.

Visuopsy'chic. Both visual and psychic.

Visuosen'sory. Pertaining to the perception of visual impressions.

Vi'tal (vi-tal). Of, or pertaining to, life. **V. capacity**, the quantity of air a person can breathe out after a full inspiration. **V. signs**, temperature, pulse, and respiration. **V. statistics**,

that branch of biometry which deals with the data and laws of human mortality, morbidity, natality, and demography.

Vi'talism. The opinion that bodily functions are produced by a distinct principle called vital force.

Vi'talist (vi'tal-ist). A believer in vitalism.

Vi'tals. The parts and organs necessary to life.

Vi'tamalt. A proprietary malt extract.

Vitam'in, Vitam'ine. A substance existing in foods which is necessary to proper metabolism, and absence of which produces deficiency diseases, such as beriberi. There are five groups of vitamins: *fat-soluble* (A), concerned mainly in growth; *water-soluble* (B) or *antineuritic v.*, deficiency of which in the diet produces beriberi; *antiscorbutic v.*, deficiency of which causes scurvy; *vitamin D, or antirhachitic v.*, regulates metabolism in bone; *vitamin X* or *vitamin E, or antisterility v.*, absence of which from the diet produces sterility.

Vi'tapath. A vitapathic practitioner.

Vi'tapathic. Pertaining to vitapathy.

Vitap'athy. A so-called school of quack medicine.

Vit'ellary (vit'el-a-re). Same as *Vitelline.*

Vitel'lin. A globulin from the yolk of egg.

Vit'elline. Resembling, or pertaining to, the vitellus or yolk. **V. artery,** a fetal artery from the primitive aorta to the yolk-sac. **V. duct,** the omphalomesenteric duct. **V. membrane,** the outer membrane lining the ovum. **V. veins,** fetal veins from the yolk-sac to the sinus venosus.

Vitellolu'tein (vit-el-o-lu'te-in). Yellow pigment obtainable from lutein.

Vitelloru'bin (vit-el-o-ru'bin). A reddish pigment obtainable from lutein.

Vitili'go. A skin-disease with formation of smooth patches. Same as *Xanthoma* and *Leukoderma.*

Vitiligoid'ea. See *Leukoderma.*

Vitodynam'ic. Pertaining to vital force

Vitreocapsuli'tis. Inflammation of membrane which enfolds the vitreous body.

Vitreoden'tin. A dense and glass-like form of dentin.

Vit'reous. 1. Glassy or hyaline. 2. Same as *V. body.* **V. body, V. humor,** transparent semifluid mass between the lens and the retina. **V. chamber,** the largest and most posterior of the chambers of the eye. **V. degeneration,** hyaline degeneration. **V. electricity,** positive static electricity. **V. membrane.** 1. The inner membrane of the choroid. 2. A membrane of hair-follicles separating outer root-sheath from internal layer. **V. table,** the inner table of a cranial bone.

Vit'riol. Any crystalline sulphate. **Blue v.,** copper-sulphate. **Green v.,** iron-sulphate; copperas. **Oil of v.,** sulphuric acid. **White v.,** zinc-sulphate.

Vi'trum. L. for *Glass.*

Vit'ular. Pertaining to a calf.

Vit'ulary fever. A puerperal brain affection of cows.

Vividiffu'sion. Removal of the blood from an individual, subjection of it to dialysis, and return of it again to the body without exposing it to the air.

Vivifica'tion. The conversion of lifeless into living proteid matter in the process of assimilation.

Vivipercep'tion. The study of the vital processes of a living organism.

Viv'isect. To dissect while yet alive.

Vivisec'tion. Dissection or cutting operation upon a living animal.

Vivisec'tionist (viv''e-sek'shun-ist). One who practices or defends vivisection.

Vivisec'tor (viv-is-ek'tor). One who vivisects or practices vivisection.

Viviscto'rium. A place for the performance of vivisections.

Vlem'inckx's solution (flem'ingz). Solution of lime and sulphur in water or in petroleum.

Vo'cal. Of, or pertaining to, the voice. **V. area,** that part of the glottis which lies between the vocal cords. **V. cords,** the thyro-arytenoid ligaments of the larynx: the inferior are called *true,* and the superior *false,* vocal cords. **V. fremitus,** a vibration or thrill of the chest-wall in speaking. **V. ligaments,** the true vocal cords, or thyro-arytenoid ligaments. **V. muscle.** See *Thyro-arytenoideus,* in *Muscles, Table of.* **V. process,** a process of the arytenoid cartilage to which the vocal cords are attached. **V. signs,** indications of disease shown by changes of voice, as in fremitus or resonance.

Vod'ka. A variety of whiskey made in Russia.

Voice. A sound uttered by the mouth.

Void. To cast out as waste matter.

Vo'la (vo'lah). The sole or palm.

Vo'lar. Pertaining to a palm or sole.

Vol'atile (vol'at-il). Tending to evaporate rapidly.

Volatiliza'tion. Conversion or change into a vapor.

Voli'tion. The act or power of willing.

Volk'mann's canals (fölk'mahnz). Passage in the subperiosteal layer of bones communicating with the Haversian canals.

Vol'ley. A rhythmic succession of muscle-twitches artificially induced.

Volsel'la. Forceps with double-toothed blades.

Volt. The unit of electromotive force; one ampere of current against one ohm of resistance.

Vol'tage. Electromotive force measured in volts.

Volta'ic. Pertaining to Volta, an electrician. **V. electricity,** electricity developed through chemical action. **V. irritability,** responsiveness of muscle to galvanic stimulus.

Vol'taism (vôl'ta-izm). Same as *Galvanism.*

Voltam'eter. Apparatus for measuring strength of a galvanic current.

Volt'meter. Instrument for measuring electromotive force in volts.

Voltoli'ni's disease. Purulent labyrinthic otitis.

Volumet'ric analysis. See *Analysis.*

Volumina'tion. The swelling of the bodies of bacteria produced by blood-serum.

Volumom'eter. An instrument for measuring volume or changes in volume.

Vol'untary. Accomplished in accordance with the will.

Voluntomo'tory. Subject to voluntary motor influence.

Vo'lupty. Sensual pleasure.

Volute' (vo-lût'). Rolled up.

Volvulo'sis. Infestation with the worm *Oncocerca volvulus* which produces cutaneous or subcutaneous fibrous tumors.

Vol'vulus. Intestinal obstruction due to a knotting and twisting of the bowel.

Vo'mer. Bone which forms the lower and posterior portion of the septum of the nose.

Vo'merine. Of, or pertaining to, the vomer.

Vomerobas'ilar canals. Canal formed at junction of the sphenoid bone and vomer.

Vom'ica. 1. Abnormal cavity in an organ, especially in the lung. 2. Profuse and sudden expectoration of pus or putrescent matter.

Vom'it. 1. Matter expelled from the stomach by the mouth. 2. An emetic. **Bilious v.,** vomit stained with bile. **Black v.,** darkened blood cast up from the stomach in yellow fever. **Coffee-ground v.,** bloody vomit of malignant stomach-disease.

Vom'iting. Forcible ejection of contents of stomach through the mouth. **Dry v.,** nausea with attempts at vomiting, but with the ejection of nothing but gas. **Incoercible v.,** vomiting that cannot be controlled. **Pernicious v.,** vomiting in pregnancy so severe as to threaten patient's life. **Stercoraceous v.,** vomiting of fecal matter.

Vom'ito ni'gro. Black vomit; also, yellow fever.

Vom'itory (vom'it-o-re). An emetic.

Vomituri'tion. Repeated ineffectual attempt to vomit; retching.

Vom'itus. Vomiting; also matter vomited. **V. matuti'nus,** the morning vomiting of chronic gastric catarrh.

Von Graefe's sign (fŏn gra'fĕz). Failure of lid to move downward with eyeball in exophthalmic goiter.

Von'ulo. A bronchial disease of West Africa.

Vor'tex. Whorled arrangement of muscle-fibers in the heart.

Vos'gelin. A gelatin substitute formed by action of hypochlorites on starch.

Vox. L. for *Voice.* **V. choler'ica,** the peculiar suppressed voice of true cholera.

Vuerom'eter. Instrument for measuring distance between the eyes.

Vul'canite. Vulcanized caoutchouc, or India rubber.

Vul'nerary. An agent which promotes the healing of wounds.

Vul'nerating (vul'ner-a-ting). Inflicting wounds.

Vul'nus (vul'nus), pl. *vul'nera.* L. for *Wounds.*

Vulsel'la, Vulsel'lum. Same as *Volsella.*

Vul'va. The external female genitalia or pudenda.

Vul'var (vul'var). Of, or pertaining to, the vulva.

Vulvec'tomy. Excision of the vulva.

Vulvis'mus (vul-viz'mus). Same as *Vaginismus.*

Vulvi'tis. Inflammation of the vulva.

Vulvocru'ral. Pertaining to the vulva and the thigh.

Vulvo-u'terine. Pertaining to the vulva and uterus.

Vulvovag'inal. Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina. **V. anus.** See *Anus.* **V. glands.** See *Glands of Bartholin.*

Vulvovagini'tis. Inflammation of the vulva and the vagina.

Vu'zin. A derivative from the bark of *Remijia cuprea,* used as an antiseptic for wounds.

W.

W. The chemical symbol of *Tungsten.*

Wach'endorf's membrane. 1. The pupillary membrane. 2. The membrane which invests a cell.

Wachs'muth's mixture. Anesthetic mixture of 1 part of oil of turpentine with 5 parts of chloroform.

Wade's balsam. Compound tincture of benzoin

Wa'fer. A thin layer or paste used to enclose a dose of medicine; also, a flat vaginal suppository.

Wag'ner's corpuscles. The oval-shaped bodies at the termination of certain nerve-fibers; tactile corpuscle.

Wag'staffe's fracture. Separation of the internal malleolus.

Wahoo'. See *Euonymus.*

Wal'cheren fever (wol'ker-en). A severe form of remittent fever.

Wal'cher's position. A position in labor in which the woman is in the dorsal posture, with hips at edge of table and lower extremities hanging.

Wal'king typhoid. Typhoid fever in which the patient refuses to go to bed.

Wallerian degeneration. See under *Degeneration.*

Wall-eye. Leukoma of the cornea; also, divergent strabismus.

Wal'nut. See *Juglans.*

Walpurgis oil. A petroleum from Eichstädt, Germany: a popular polychrest remedy.

Wan'dering. Moving about; abnormally movable. **W. abscess,** one which burrows and points at a place distant from its original seat. **W. cell,** a leukocyte. **W. kidney, W. spleen.** Same as *Floating kidney* or *spleen.*

Wank'lynize. To treat with Wanklyn's test, as in testing bread for alum.

War'burg's tincture. A powerfully antiperiodic and sudorific mixture.

Ward (ward). A large room in a hospital. **Isolation w.,** a hospital ward for the isolation of persons suspected of being affected with an infectious disease. **Probationary w.,** a ward of a hospital where patients are kept until it is ascertained whether or not they have a contagious disease. **Psychopathic w.,** a ward in a general hospital for temporary reception of insane patients.

War'drop's operation. Distal ligation of an artery for aneurysm.

Ware'housemen's itch. Palmar eczema among workmen in warehouses.

Wart. An elevation of the skin, and sometimes of the mucous membrane, formed by hypertrophy of the papillæ. **Anatomic w.,** warty growth on hands of dissectors.

Wash (wash). A lotion.

Wash'erwomen's itch. Eczema on the hands of laundresses.

Wash'ing soda. Sodium carbonate.

Wash-leath'er-skin. Condition in which silver makes a black mark on the skin.

Wasp. Any stinging hymenopterous insect of the family of which the genus *Vespa* is a type. Wasp-venom has a limited use in homeopathic practice. **W.-waist,** a deformity of the waist due to certain myopathies.

Was'sermann reaction or **test.** See under *Reaction.*

Was'ter (wäs'ter). An ox or a cow affected with tuberculosis.

Was'ting palsy. Progressive muscular atrophy.

Wat'er. A tasteless, inodorous liquid, H_2O. **W.-bag,** a bag for holding hot or cold water for therapeutic application. **W.-bed,** a rubber mattress containing water. **W. on the brain.** See *Hydrocephalus.* **W.-brash.** See *Pyrosis.* **Capillary w.,** the water contained in the soil above the water table of the ground water. **W. on the chest,** hydrothorax. **W.-cure,** hydrotherapy. **W.-dressing,** treatment of wounds by water. **W.-glass,** aqueous solution of sodium silicate: used in surgery, etc. **Ground w.,** water which lies in the depths of soils being carried along under ground over impervious strata. **W.-gruel,** thin porridge containing no milk. **W.-hammer pulse.** See under *Pulse.* **W.-jug, W.-pox,** varicella, or chicken-pox. **W.-rigor,** the state of rigor in a muscle induced by the action of water: a term used in electromotor experiments.

Wat'ers. Same as *Liquor amnii.*

Watt. Amount of pressure developed by one volt of potential with one ampere of current.

Wave-theory. The undulatory theory.

Wa'vy respiration. See *Interrupted respirations.*

Wax. One of a series of plastic substances deposited by insects or obtained from plants. **Shoemakers' w.,** a compound used by cobblers: a popular remedy for cuts and punctures.

Wax'ing kernels. Enlarged lymph-glands on the neck or in the groin of a child.

Wax'y. Resembling or pertaining to wax. **W. degeneration.** See *Degeneration.*

Wean. To cause an infant to cease to take food by sucking.

Wean'ing-brash. Diarrhea occurring as a result of weaning.

Wea'zand. The trachea, or windpipe.

Webbed. Having a membrane which connects with adjacent organs. **W. fingers, W. toes,** the union of toes or fingers by a thin band of tissue.

We'ber. Same as *Coulomb.*

Web'er's law. See *Law.* **W.'s paradox,** a muscle so overstretched that it cannot contract may become still longer. **W.'s syndrome.** See *Syndrome.*

Weed. Lymphangitis in animals.

Weep'ing-eczema. See under *Eczema.* **W.-sinew,** cystoma on a tendon or aponeurosis.

Wei'del's reaction. The murexid-test.

Wei'gert's method. Use of hematoxin for staining nerve-fiber.

Weight. Downward pressure due to gravity. [See *Table of Weights and Measures,* pp. 789–793]. **Atomic w.,** weight of an atom of an element as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen. **Molecular w.,** the weight of a molecule of a substance as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

Weil's disease (wilz). Acute infectious jaundice.

Weil-Felix reaction. See under *Reaction.*

Weir-Mitchell's treatment. Treatment of neurasthenia by liberal feeding, massage, and rest.

Weit'brecht's retinacula (vit'brektz). Ligaments on the neck of the great trochanter.

Wen. A sebaceous cyst; also, a goiter.

Werl'hoff's disease. See *Purpura hæmorrhagica.*

Wer'nicke's reaction. A peculiar reaction of the pupil in hemianopia when exposed to light.

West'phal's nucleus. A group of nerve-cells posterior to the proper nucleus of the trochlear nerve. **W.'s symptom,** absence of knee-jerk in locomotor ataxia.

Wet'cup. A cupping-glass to be used after scarification.

Wet-nurse. A nurse who gives suck to her charge.

Wet-pack. The wrapping of a patient in wet sheets.

Wet-scald. Eczema in sheep.

Wharton's canal, W.'s duct. The duct of the submaxillary gland. **W.'s jelly,** the jelly-like tissue of the umbilical cord.

Whartoni'tis. Inflammation of Wharton's duct.

Wheal. A white or pinkish ridge on the skin, as in urticaria or after the stroke of a whip.

Wheel'house's operation. A variety of external urethrotomy.

Wheeze. A sound made by suddenly forcing the breath through the glottis.

Wheez'ing (hwe'zing). Difficult breathing attended with a whistling sound.

Whelk. A wheal or protuberance, on the face.

Whey. The thin serum of milk after the curd and cream are separated.

Whif'fing murmurs. Certain systolic murmurs characteristic of some cases of chlorosis

Whip-snap action. Sudden spasm of the cremaster, which may bruise and wound the testicle.

Whip-worm. See *Trichocephalus.*

Whirl-bone. 1. The patella, or knee-cap. 2. The head of the femur.

Whish'ing-sound. The placental souffle.

Whis'key, Whis'ky. A distilled alcoholic liquor from barley, corn, and potatoes. **W.-nose,** acne rosacea.

White arsenic. Same as *Arsenic trioxid.* **W. atrophy.** See *Atrophy.* **W. cell, W. corpuscle.** See *Blood-corpuscle.* **W. commissure,** anterior commissure of spinal cord. **W. gangrene.** See under *Gangrene.* **W. lead,** basic lead carbonate. **W. line,** linea alba. **W. matter, W. substance,** that part of brain, spinal cord, and other nervous structures which is composed of white medullated nerve-fibers. **W. precipitate.** See *Precipitate.* **W. softening,** fatty degeneration of brain-substance in which the affected area has become white and anemic. **W. substance of Schwann.** See *Myelin.* **W. swelling,** tuberculous arthritis. **W. vitriol,** zinc sulphate.

Whites (hwīts). Same as *Leukorrhea.*

White's operation. Castration for cure of enlarged prostate.

Whit'low. A felon; panaris, or paronychia.

Whoop (hoop). The sonorous and convulsive inspiration of pertussis.

Whoop'ing-cough. Pertussis; an infectious disease characterized by coryza, bronchitis, and violent spasmodic cough.

Wick'ersheimer's fluid. An arsenical fluid for preserving anatomic preparations.

Wi'dal's serum-test (ve'dahls). A test for typhoid fever made by adding one part of blood-serum from a suspected case to ten parts of a bouillon-culture of typhoid bacilli. If the person has typhoid a reaction occurs, consisting of gradual loss of motility in the bacilli after their coagulation into groups.

Wig'gler. The larva of a mosquito.

Wild'bolz reaction. See under *Reaction.*

Wilde's cords (wildz). Bands which cross the callosum transversely. **W.'s incision** or **operation,** incision of skin, subcutaneous tissue, and periosteum covering the mastoid process for relief of mastoid disease.

Wil'lia. A genus of fungi some of which are parasitic in man.

Willi'asis. The presence of Willia in the body.

Wil'lis, circle of. See *Circle.* **W.'s cords,** bands which cross the superior longitudinal sinus transversely. **W.'s nerve.** See *Spinal accessory,* in *Nerves, Table of.*

Wil'low. A tree of the genus *Salix:* the barks of many species are tonic and antiperiodic.

Wil'son's disease. Acute exfoliative dermatitis.

Winck'el's disease. Epidemic hemoglobinuria of young infants.

Wind'age. Supposed lesion caused by missiles which do not really strike.

Wind'pipe. The trachea.

Wine. Fermented grape-juice; an alcoholic stimulant. **W.-glass,** a measure nearly equal to two fluidounces. **Red w.,** wine of a dark color, like Bordeaux, claret, and especially port. **White w.,** wine of a light color, like Madeira, and especially sherry.

Wing. See *Ala.*

Wins'low, foramen of. See *Foramen.* **W.'s ligament.** See *Ligament.*

Win'tergreen. See *Gaultheria.*

Win'ter-itch. Same as *Pruritus hiemalis.*

Win'trich's sign. See *Sign.*

Wir'sung's canal. W.'s duct. The pancreatic excretory duct.

Wis'dom-tooth. The last molar tooth on either side of each jaw.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Grains.		Scruples.		Drams.		Troy ounces.		Pound.
gr. 20	=	℈ 1						
60	=	3	=	ʒ 1				
480	=	24	=	8 "	=	℥ 1		
5760	=	288	=	96	=	12	=	℔ 1

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Grains.		Drams.		Ounces.		Pound.
gr. 27.34375	=	dr. 1				
437.5	=	16	=	oz. 1		
7000	=	256	=	16	=	℔ 1

SOLID MEASURE.

Cubic inches.		Cubic feet.		Cubic yard.
1728	=	1		
46656	=	27	=	1

DRY MEASURE.

Pints.		Quarts.		Gallons.		Pecks.		Bushels.		Quarter.
2	=	1								
8	=	4	=	1						
16	=	8	=	2	=	1				
64	=	32	=	8	=	4	=	1		
512	=	256	=	64	=	32	=	8	=	1

APOTHECARIES' (WINE) MEASURE.

Minims.		Fluidrams.		Fluidounces.		Pints.		Gallon.
♏ 60	=	fʒ 1						
480	=	8	=	fʒ 1				
7680	=	128	=	16	=	O 1		
61440	=	1024	=	128	=	8	=	G. 1

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

Minims.		Fluidrams.		Fluidounces.		Pints.		Gallon.
60	=	1						
480	=	8	=	1				
9600	=	160	=	20	=	1		
76800	=	1280	=	160	=	8	=	1

Table for Converting Apothecaries' into Imperial Measure.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.		IMPERIAL MEASURE.			
		Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrams.	Minims.
1 minim	=				1.04
1 fluidram	=			1	2.5
1 fluidounce	=		1	0	20
1 pint	=		16	5	18
1 gallon	=	6	13	2	23

Table for Converting Imperial into Apothecaries' Measure.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.		APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.				
		Gallon.	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrams.	Minims.
1 minim	=					0.96
1 fluidram	=					58
1 fluidounce	=				7	41
1 pint	=		1	3	1	38
1 gallon	=	1	1	9	5	8

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *meter*, or unit of length, at 32° F., = 39.370432 inches.
The *liter*, or unit of capacity, = 33 816 fluidounces.
The *gram*, or unit of weight, = 15.43234874 troy grains.

Comparative Values of Apothecaries' and Metric Fluid Measures.

Minims.		Cubic Centimeters.	Minims.		Cubic Centimeters.	Fluid-ounces.		Cubic Centimeters.	Fluid-ounces.		Cubic Centimeters.
1	=	0.06	25	=	1.54	1	=	30.00	21	=	621.00
2	=	0.12	30	=	1.90	2	=	59.20	22	=	650.00
3	=	0.18	35	=	2.16	3	=	89.00	23	=	680.00
4	=	0.24	40	=	2.50	4	=	118.40	24	=	710.00
5	=	0.30	45	=	2.80	5	=	148.00	25	=	740.00
6	=	0.36	50	=	3.08	6	=	178.00	26	=	769.00
7	=	0.42	55	=	3.40	7	=	207.00	27	=	798.50
8	=	0.50				8	=	236.00	28	=	828.00
9	=	0.55				9	=	266.00	29	=	858.00
10	=	0.60	Fluidrams.			10	=	295.70	30	=	887.25
11	=	0.68	1	=	3.75	11	=	325.25	31	=	917.00
12	=	0.74	1¼	=	4.65	12	=	355 00	32	=	946.00
13	=	0.80	1½	=	5 60	13	=	385.00	48	=	1419.00
14	=	0.85	1¾	=	6.51	14	=	414.00	56	=	1655.00
15	=	0.92	2	=	7.50	15	=	444.00	64	=	1892.00
16	=	1.00	3	=	11.25	16	=	473.11	72	=	2128.00
17	=	1.05	4	=	15.00	17	=	503.00	80	=	2365.00
18	=	1.12	5	=	18.50	18	=	532.00	96	=	2839.00
19	=	1.17	6	=	22.50	19	=	562.00	112	=	3312.00
20	=	1.25	7	=	26.00	20	=	591.50	128	=	3785.00

Comparative Values of Apothecaries' and Metric Weights.

Grains.		Grams.	Grains.		Grams.	Grains.		Grams.	Drams.		Grams.
1/100	=	0.00065	1	=	0.065	24	=	1.55	1	=	3.90
1/80	=	0.00101	2	=	0.130	25	=	1.62	2	=	7.80
1/60	=	0.00108	3	=	0.195	26	=	1.70	3	=	11.65
1/50	=	0.00130	4	=	0.260	27	=	1.75	4	=	15.50
1/40	=	0.00135	5	=	0.324	28	=	1.82	5	=	19.40
1/40	=	0.00162	6	=	0.400	29	=	1.87	6	=	23.30
1/30	=	0.00180	7	=	0.460	30	=	1.95	7	=	27.20
1/30	=	0.00202	8	=	0.520	31	=	2.00	Ounces.		
1/30	=	0.00216	9	=	0.600	32	=	2.10	1	=	31.10
1/25	=	0.00259	10	=	0.650	33	=	2.16	2	=	62.20
1/24	=	0.00270	11	=	0.715	34	=	2.20	3	=	93.30
1/20	=	0.00324	12	=	0.780	35	=	2.25	4	=	124.40
1/18	=	0.00360	13	=	0.845	36	=	2.30	5	=	155.50
1/15	=	0.00405	14	=	0.907	37	=	2.40	6	=	186.60
1/15	=	0.00432	15	=	0.972	38	=	2.47	7	=	217.70
1/12	=	0.00540	15.5	=	1.000	39	=	2.55	8	=	248.80
1/10	=	0.00648	16	=	1.040	40	=	2.60	9	=	280.00
1/9	=	0.00810	17	=	1.102	42	=	2.73	10	=	311.00
1/8	=	0.01080	18	=	1.160	44	=	2.86	11	=	342.14
1/6	=	0.01296	19	=	1.240	48	=	3.00	12	=	373.23
1/6	=	0.01620	20	=	1.300	50	=	3.25	14	=	435.50
1/5	=	0.02160	21	=	1.360	52	=	3.40	16	=	497.60
1/4	=	0.03240	22	=	1.425	56	=	3.65	24	=	746.40
1/3	=	0.04860	23	=	1.460	58	=	3.75	48	=	1492.80
									100	=	3110.40

Comparative Values of Metric and Apothecaries' Weights.

Grams.		Grains.	Grams.		Grains.	Grams.		Grains.	Grams.		Grains.
0.0010	=	1/60	0.065	=	1.003	1	=	15.43	100	=	1543.23
0.0020	=	1/30	0.100	=	1.543	2	=	30.86	125	=	1929 04
0.0040	=	1/15	0.130	=	2 006	3	=	46.30	150	=	2314 85
0.0065	=	1/10	0.150	=	2.315	4	=	61.73	175	=	2700.65
0.0081	=	1/8	0.180	=	2.778	5	=	77.16	450	=	6944.55
0.0108	=	1/6	0.200	=	3.086	6	=	92.60	550	=	8487.78
0.0162	=	1/4	0.300	=	4.630	7	=	98.02	650	=	10031.01
0.0324	=	1/2	0.500	=	7.716	8	=	123.46	750	=	11574.26
0.0486	=	3/4	0.700	=	10.803	9	=	138.90	850	=	13117.49
0.0567	=	1	0.900	=	13.890	10	=	154.32	1000	=	15432.35

Comparative Values of Avoirdupois and Metric Weights.

Avoir. Ounces.		Grams.	Avoir. Ounces.		Grams.	Avoir. Ounces.		Grams.	Avoir. Pounds.		Grams.
1/16	=	1.772	5	=	141.75	13	=	368.54	3	=	1360.78
1/8	=	3.544	6	=	170.10	14	=	396.90	4	=	1814.37
1/4	=	7.088	7	=	198.45	15	=	425.25	5	=	2267.96
1/2	=	14.175	8	=	226.80	Avoir. Pounds.			6	=	2727.55
1	=	28.350	9	=	255.15				7	=	3175.14
2	=	56.700	10	=	283.50	1	=	453.60	8	=	3628.74
3	=	85.050	11	=	311.84	2	=	907.18	9	=	4082.33
4	=	113.400	12	=	340.20	2.2	=	1000.00	10	=	4535.92

Comparative Values of Metric Fluid and Apothecaries' Measures.

Cubic Centimeters.		Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimeters.		Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimeters.		Fluidrams.	Cubic Centimeters.		Minims.
1000	=	33.81	400	=	13.53	25	=	6.76	4	=	64.8
900	=	30.43	300	=	10.14	10	=	2.71	3	=	48.6
800	=	27.05	200	=	6.76	9	=	2.43	2	=	32.4
700	=	23.67	100	=	3.38	8	=	2.16	1	=	16.00
600	=	20.29	75	=	2.53	7	=	1.89	0.09	=	1.46
500	=	16.90	50	=	1.69	6	=	1.62	0.07	=	1.14
473	=	16.00	30	=	1.00	5	=	1.35	0.05	=	0.81

Comparative Values of Standard and Metric Measures of Length.

Inches.		Centimeters.	Inches.		Centimeters.	Inches.		Millimeters.	Inches.		Millimeters.
12	=	30.48	6	=	15.24	1/32	=	1.00	5/8	=	15.85
11	=	27.94	5	=	12.70	1/12	=	2.11	2/3	=	16.92
10	=	25.40	4	=	10.16	1/8	=	3.17	3/4	=	19.05
9	=	22.86	3	=	7.62	1/4	=	6.35	5/6	=	21.15
8	=	20.32	2	=	5.08	1/3	=	8.46	7/8	=	22.19
7	=	17.78	1	=	2.54	1/2	=	12.70	11/12	=	23.28

Witch-hazel. See *Hamamelis.*

Wolf'fian body. Same as *Mesonephros.* **W. duct,** a canal, the main element of the mesonephros. **W. tubules,** a set of small tubes joining the Wolffian duct at right angles.

Wolfs'bane. Same as *Aconite.*

Womb. See *Uterus.*

Wood-alcohol. Same as *Methyl-alcohol.* **W.-flour.** very fine saw-dust: used in surgical dressings. **W.-naphtha,** hydrocarbon mixture distilled from wood. **W.-oil.** Same as *Gurjun-balsam.* **W.-tar.** See *Tar.* **W.-wool,** a proprietary wood-fiber fabric for surgeons' and obstetricians' wadding, sheets, napkins, etc.

Wool. The hair of sheep and lambs: lambs' wool is used in surgery. **W.-fat,** lanolin or agnin; prepared natural grease of sheep's wool. **W.-sor'ters' disease,** true anthrax.

Woora'li, Woora're. See *Curare* and *Urari.*

Word-blindness. See *Blindness.* **W.-center,** the center which controls the recognition of the meaning of words. **W.-deafness.** See *Deafness.*

Working distance. The distance of the objective of a microscope from the object.

Worm. See *Helminth.* **W.-abscess,** abscess due to the presence of worms. **Bladder-w.,** tænia echinococcus. **W.-fever,** fever in children due to worms in the intestine. **Guinea-w.** See *Filaria.* **Pin-w.** See *Oxyuris.* **Round-w.** See *Ascaris.* **Stomach w.,** a small thread-like worm, *Strongylus contor'tus,* infesting the fourth stomach of sheep. **Tapew.** See *Tapeworm.* **Wire w.,** a worm, *Hæmon'chus contor'tus,* which infests the intestines of sheep and other ruminants. **Whip-w.** See *Trichocephalus.*

Wor'mian bones. Supernumerary bones in the sutures of the skull.

Worm-seed. See *Chenopodium* and *Santonica.*

Worm-wood. See *Absinthium.*

Wors'ted-test. See *Holmgren's test.*

Wort-gel'atin. A bacterial culture-medium prepared from beer-wort and gelatin.

Woul'fe's bottle (voul'fiz). A three-necked bottle used in saturating liquids with gases, or in washing gases.

Wound. Any solution of the continuity of an external or internal surface caused by violence; a traumatism. **Contused w.,** one made by a blunt object. **Incised w.,** one caused by a cutting instrument. **Lacerated w.,** one in which the tissues are torn. **Open w.,** one having a free outward opening. **Penetrating w.** lays open an important cavity of the body. **Poisoned w.,** one into which septic matter has been introduced. **Punctured w.,** one made by a pointed instrument. **Subcutaneous w.,** one with a very small external opening in the skin.

Wris'berg's ansa. The nerve connecting the great splanchnic and right pneumogastric. **W.'s cartilage.** See *Cartilage.* **W.'s ganglion.** See *Ganglion.* **W.'s nerve.** 1. Small nervous cord accompanying facial and auditory nerves within internal auditory canal. 2. The lesser internal cutaneous nerve supplying the skin of the arm.

Wrist (rist). The carpus; the part which connects the forearm and hand. **W.-clonus.** See under *Clonus.* **W.-drop,** a paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand and fingers, mainly due to metallic poisoning.

Wri'ters' cramp. Pain and spasm of the arm, hand, and fingers, due to writing.

Wri'ting hand. A condition in paralysis agitans in which the hand assumes that position in which the pen is commonly held.

Wry-neck. See *Torticollis.*

Wura'ri. Same as *Curare.*

Wur'ras. An anthelmintic drug from Africa, resembling kamala.

Wy'man's straps. An arrangement of straps for restraining violent insane patients.

X.

Xanthæm'atin. See *Xanthematin.*

Xa'nol. Sodiocaffein salicylate, a cardiac tonic and diuretic.

Xan'thalin. An alkaloid, $C_{37}H_{36}N_2O_9$, of opium.

Xan'thein (zan'the-in). The soluble part of the yellow coloring-matter of flowers.

Xanthelas'ma (zan-thel-az'mah). See *Xanthoma.*

Xanthelasmoi'dea. Disease of infants marked by formation of brownish wheals followed by pigmentation.

Xanthem'atin. A yellow substance derivable from hematin.

Xan'thic (zan'thik). 1. Yellow. 2. Pertaining to xanthin. **X. calculus.** See *Calculus.* **X. oxid.** See *Xanthin.*

Xan'thin (zan'thin). A leukomain, $C_5H_4N_4O_2$, from most of the bodily tissues.

Xanthinu'ria. Excess of xanthin in the urine.

Xanthochro'mia. Any yellowish discoloration.

Xanthoch'roous. Having a yellowish complexion.

Xanthocreat'inin. A poisonous yellow leukomain, $C_5H_{10}N_4O$, from muscle.

Xanthocyano'pia. Inability to perceive red and green tints.

Xanthocys'tin (zan-tho-sis'tin). Substance found in tubercles of a corpse.

Xanthoder'ma, Xanthoder'mia. A yellowish discoloration of the skin.

Xanthodon'tous (zan-tho-don'tus). Having yellowish teeth.

Xanthokyan'opy (zan-tho-ki-an'o-pe). Same as *Xanthocyanopia.*

Xantho'ma (zan-tho'mah). A disease with formation of yellow neoplastic growths on the skin, in form of either smooth plates (*X. pla'num*) or nodules (*X. tubero'sum*). **X. diabetico'rum,** skin-disease associated with diabetes mellitus. **X. mul'tiplex,** xanthoma distributed over the whole body. **X. palpebra'rum,** xanthoma affecting the eyelids. **X. tubercula'tum,** or **X. tubero'sum,** rare disease, with formation of tubercular lesions on the soles, palms, and extensor surfaces of the extremities.

Xanthomato'sis. A tendency to the development of xanthoma.

Xanthomel'anous. Having black hair and a yellowish skin.

Xanthomyelo'ma. Same as *Xanthosarcoma.*

Xanthop'athy (zan-thop'ath-e). Same as *Xanthoderma.*

Xan'thophane. A yellow pigment from the retinal cones.

Xanthoplas'ty (zan-tho-plas'te). Same as *Xanthoderma.*

Xanthoprote'ic reaction. Orange color produced by heating proteids with nitric acid.

Xanthopro'tein. An orange pigment produced by heating proteids with nitric acid.

Xanthop'sia. Condition in which objects appear yellow.

Xanthop'sin. Visual purple partially discolored.

Xanthop'sis. Yellow pigment, or pigmentation, in cancers.

Xanthopsydra'cia. Presence of small yellow pustules in the skin.

Xanthopuc'cin. An alkaloid from *Hydrastis canadensis.*

Xanthosarco'ma. Giant-cell sarcoma of tendon sheaths and aponeuroses containing xanthoma cells.

Xantho'sis. A yellowish discoloration; degeneration with yellowish pigmentation. **X. diabet'ica,** yellowish appearance of the skin of diabetics attributed to an excess of lipochromes in the blood.

Xan'thous. Belonging to, and of, the yellow races of mankind.

Xanthox'ylum. Prickly-ash; a genus of rutaceous trees: the bark is medicinal.

Xanthu'ria. Excess of xanthin in the urine.

Xenogen'esis. Alternation of generation, or heterogenesis.

Xenog'enous. Caused by a foreign body, or originating outside the organism.

Xe'non (zen'on). An inert gaseous element occurring in the atmosphere.

Xenopar'asite (zen-o-par'as-it). A parasite of external origin; especially one which develops pathogenicity on account of weakened resistance on the part of the host.

Xenopho'bia (zen-o-fo'be-ah). Dread of strangers.

Xenopho'nia. Alteration in the quality of a person's voice.

Xenophthal'mia. Traumatic conjunctivitis.

Xeran'sis. Drying up; loss of moisture.

Xeran'tic. Causing dryness.

Xe'ras (ze'rās). A preparation of yeast with sugar and nutritive salts, for use in septic states of the female genitals.

Xerocollyr'ium. A dry collyrium; eye salve.

Xeroder'ma. Disease marked by roughness and dryness of the skin. **X. of Kaposi,** diffuse idiopathic atrophy of the skin. **X. pigmento'sum,** a fatal disease, marked by brown spots and ulcers of the skin, with muscular atrophy.

Xerodermat'ic. Pertaining to xeroderma.

Xe'roform. Compound of tribromphenol and bismuth; used in cholera.

Xero'ma (ze-ro'mah). Abnormally dry condition of the conjunctiva.

Xerome'nia. Vicarious menstruation.

Xeropha'gia (ze-ro-fa'je-ah). The eating of dry food.

Xerophthal'mia. Conjunctivitis with atrophy and no liquid discharge.

Xero'sis. Abnormal dryness, as of the eye or skin.

Xerosto'mia. Dryness of the mouth from lack of the normal secretion.

Xerot'ic (ze-rot'ik). Characterized by dryness.

Xerotrip'sis. Treatment by friction; dry rubbing.

Xiphister'num. Same as *Xiphoid cartilage.*

Xiphocos'tal. Pertaining to the xiphoid cartilage and the ribs.

Xiphod'ymus (zi-fod'im-us). Same as *Xiphopagus.*

Xiphodyn'ia (zi-fo-din'e-ah). Pain in the xiphoid appendix.

Xi'phoid (zi'foid). Sword-shaped; ensiform. **X. appendix, X. cartilage.** Same as *Ensiform cartilage.* **X. ligament,** ligament which connects the x. appendix with the seventh rib.

Xiphop'agus (zi-fop'ag-us). A double monster joined at the thorax and pelvis.

X-ray dermatitis. Inflammation of skin caused by exposure to X-rays.

X-rays. Same as *Röntgen rays.*

Xy'lene (zi'lēn). Same as *Xylol.*

Xyle'nin. A poison extracted by xylene from tubercle bacilli.

Xyloi'din. An explosive prepared from starch by action of nitric acid.

Xy'lol. Dimethyl-benzene, C_8H_{10}: used in medicine and as a solvent in microscopy.

Xy'lose (zi'lōs). A sugar, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, from beechwood and jute.

Xylos'tein. A poisonous purgative glucosid from a species of honeysuckle.

Xylother'apy. Medical treatment by application of certain woods to the body.

Xy'rospasm (zi'ro-spazm). Shaving spasm; cramp of the fingers seen in barbers.

Xys'ma (zis'mah). Bits of membrane in stools of diarrhea.

Xys'ter (zis'ter). A surgeon's raspatory or file.

Xys'tus (zis'tus). Scraped lint.

Y.

Y. Symbol of *Yttrium*. **Y-angle,** the angle between the radius fixus and line joining tambda and inion. **Y-cartilage,** Y-shaped cartilage in the acetabulum at the place of union of the ischium, ilium, and os pubis. **Y-ligament.** 1. Part of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint. 2. A ligament of the ankle connecting the scaphoid, cuboid, and calcaneal bones.

Yab'in. An alkaloid from the bark of *Andira excelsa*.

Yam, wild. See *Dioscorea*.

Yard. 1. A measure of three feet. See *Weights and Measures, Table of*. 2. The penis.

Yar'row (yar'o). See *Achillea*.

Ya'va-skin. A kind of elephantiasis caused by the habitual use of kava.

Yaw'ey. Affected with yaws.

Yawn'ing. A deep involuntary inspiration with open mouth.

Yaws (yawz). See *Frambesia*.

Yeast. A ferment consisting of various species of *Saccharomyces:* antiseptic, and useful in poultices. **Brewer's y.,** yeast obtained in brewing beer; used as a stimulant and in poultices.

Yelk. See *Yolk*.

Yellow fever. A dangerous bacterial infective fever, chiefly of tropical America, characterized by jaundice, hemorrhage and bloody vomiting. **Y. precipitate,** yellow mercuric oxid, HgO. **Y. softening,** a true softening of the brain, of a yellow tint. **Y. spot.** See *Macula lutea*. **Y. wash,** a lotion of 18 grains of mercuric chlorid in 10 fluidounces of lime-water; also, a wash of yellow mercuric oxid.

Yen'omal. A proprietary remedy: said to be a coal-tar derivative.

Yer'ba san'ta. Same as *Eriodictyon*.

Yer'bin. Alkaloid from *Ilex paraguayensis*, resembling caffein.

Yersin's serum. See under *Serum*.

Yog'hurt. Bulgarian clotted cream, said to expel intestinal bacteria.

Yohim'bin. Aphrodisiac alkaloid from a tropical tree.

Yolk. 1. The nutritive part of the ovum. 2. The yellow portion of a bird's egg. 3. Crude wool-fat, or suint. **Y.-cavity,** an open space within the yolk. **Y.-cells, Y.-granules,** granular elements composing the yolk. **Y.-sac.** See *Umbilical vesicle*. **Y.-stalk,** the umbilical duct.

Young-Helmholtz theory. Doctrine that color-vision depends on three sets of retinal fibers, corresponding to the colors red, green, and violet.

Young's rule. For the dosage of children, divide the age by the age plus twelve, which will give the proper fraction of the adult dose. See *Table of Doses*, pages 804-816.]

Y. s. Abbreviation for *Yellow spot* of the retina.

Ytter'bium (it-ter'be-um). A very rare metal: symbol Yb.

Yt'trium (it're-um). A rare metal allied to cerium; symbol Y.

Yuc'ca. Genus of plants: the wood of some species is used for surgeons' splints.

Yvon's coefficient. The ratio between the quantity of urea and phosphates in the urine.

Yzquier'do's bacillus (iz-ke-er'dōz). A bacillus found in verruca peruviana.

Z.

Z. Chemical symbol for *atomic number*.

Zacatil'la (zah kah-tēl'yah). The choicest quality of cochineal.

Za'gla's ligament. The oblique sacro-iliac ligament.

Zahn's lines or **ribs.** Corrugations on the free surface of a thrombus formed by the projecting edges of the lamellæ of blood-platelets.

Zanal'oin. The aloin of Zanzibar aloes.

Zang's space. An interval on the supraclavicular fossa between the two lower tendons of the sternomastoid muscle.

Za'nol. Sodiocaffein salicylate: used as a heart tonic and diuretic.

Zaran'than. Hardening of the breast.

Ze'a mays. Maize, or Indian corn: the styles and stigmas are diuretic.

Zed'oary. The rhizome of *Curcuma zedoaria:* much like ginger.

Zeis'mus (ze-is'mus). Skin-disease, said to be due to excessive diet of maize.

Zeis'sian glands (zīs'e-an). Sebaceous glands with ducts on edge of eyelid. **Z.-stye.** See under *Stye*.

Ze'ist. A person who believes that pellagra is due to eating cornmeal.

Zelotyp'ia. Morbid or insane zeal; insane jealousy.

Zen'ker's degeneration, Zenk'erism. A glassy degeneration and abnormal brittleness of a muscle.

Ze'oscope (ze'o-skōp). Apparatus for determining the alcoholic strength of a liquid by means of its boiling-point.

Ze'ro. The point on a thermometer-scale at which the graduation begins. The zero of the Centigrade and Reaumur thermometer is the melting-point of ice. That of the Fahrenheit is 32° below the melting point of ice.

Zestocau'sis. Therapeutic application of superheated steam.

Ziehl-Neelson stain. The staining of microscopic specimens in the carbol-magenta solution, followed by treatment in dilute sulphuric acid, and by a further staining with methyl-blue: used for tubercle-bacilli.

Zim'phen (zim'fēn). Metaoxycyano-cinnamate of sodium: used in dyspepsia and gastro-intestinal atony.

Zinc. A blue-white metal, many of whose salts are medicinal and poisonous; symbol Zn.

Zinc'ative. Electrically negative.

Zincochi'nol. Zinc oxyquinolinsulphonate: a vulnerary and dusting powder.

Zinc perhydrol. An antiseptic combination of zinc and perhydrol.

Zin'giber (zin'jib-er). L. for *Ginger*.

Zinn's ligament. The annular ligament whence arise the recti muscles of the eye. **Zonule of Z.,** the suspensory ligament of the eye-lens.

Zitt'mann's decoction. Compound decoction of sarsaparilla.

Zn. Symbol of *Zinc*.

Znak. A badge worn in Russia by members of the medical profession.

$ZnBr_2$. Zinc bromid.

$Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. Zinc acetate.

$ZnCl_2$. Zinc chlorid.

ZnI_2. Zinc iodid.

ZnO. Zinc oxid.

$ZnSO_4$. Zinc sulphate.

Zoan'thropy. Maniacal belief of a patient that he has become a beast.

Zo'etrope. Apparatus which affords pictures of objects apparently moving as in life.

Zo'midin (zo'mid-in). A constituent of meat-extract.

Zomother'apy. 1. The treatment of disease by a meat diet. 2. Treatment by injections of muscle-plasm.

Zo'na (zo'nah). 1. A girdle or belt. 2. Herpes zoster. **Z. arcua'ta,** the tunnel formed by the combined arches of Corti. **Z. cartilagin'ea.** limbus of spiral lamina. **Z. cilia'ris,** ciliary processes taken together. **Z. denticula'ta,** inner zone of basilar membrane with z. cartilaginea. **Z. facia'lis,** herpes zoster of face. **Z. fascicula'ta,** the central part of the cortex of a suprarenal capsule. **Z. glomerulo'sa,** the outermost layer of the cortex of a suprarenal capsule. **Z. incer'ta,** anterior portion of a network beneath the thalamus. **Z. ophthal'mica,** herpes of ophthalmic nerve. **Z. orbicula'ris,** thick ring of capsular ligament around the acetabulum. **Z. pectina'ta,** the outer part of the basilar membrane of the cochlea. **Z. pellu'cida, Z. radia'ta,** the more inward of the two lining membranes of the ovum. **Z. perfora'ta,** outer section of the basilar membrane of the cochlea. **Z. reticula'ris,** the inner layer of the cortex of a suprarenal capsule. **Z. tec'ta,** part of the basilar membrane which lodges the organ of Corti.

Zo'nal stratum. A layer of white fibers on the surface of the thalamus.

Zone. A girdle or belt. **Cornuradicular z.,** outer part of Burdach's column. **Hysterogenous z.,** region of body whereon pressure may elicit a hysteric attack.

Zonesthe'sia. A sensation as of constriction, as by a girdle.

Zo'nular cataract. See *Cataract.*

Zo'nule of Zinn. See *Zinn's zonule.*

Zonuli'tis. Inflammation of Zinn's zonule.

Zoobiol'ogy. The biology of animals.

Zoochem'istry (zo-o-kem'is-tre). Chemistry of the animal tissues.

Zooder'mic. Performed with the skin of an animal.

Zoodynam'ics. Animal physiology.

Zoog'enous (zo-ol'en-us). Acquired from animals.

Zoo'geny, Zoo'gony. The production or generation of animals.

Zoogloe'a. A colony of certain microbes embedded in a jelly like matrix.

Zo'ograft (zo'o-graft). A graft of tissue from an animal.

Zoograft'ing. Grafting of animal tissue on to the human body.

Zoog'raphy. A treatise on animals.

Zo'oid (zo'oid). A form which resembles an animal.

Zool'ogy (zo-ol'o-je). A science of the form, nature, and classification of animals.

Zoon'omy (zo-on'o-me). Same as *Zoobiology.*

Zoonosol'ogy. The classification of diseases of animals.

Zoopar'asite (zo-o-par'as-it). Any animal parasite.

Zoopathol'ogy. Veterinary medicine, or the science of the diseases of the lower animals.

Zooph'agous (zo-of'ag-us). Subsisting upon animal food.

Zoophar'macy. Veterinary pharmacy.

Zoopho'bia (zo-o-fo'be-ah). Insane dread of animals.

Zo'ophyte (zo'of-it). Any plant-like animal.

Zooplas'ty. Transplantation of tissue from animal to man.

Zooprecip'itin. A precipitin formed by immunization with albuminous animal substances.

Zoopsychol'ogy. Animal psychology.
Zoo'sis. Any disease due to animal agents.
Zoosmo'sis. Passage of living protoplasm from blood-vessels into the tissues.
Zo'osperm (zo'o-sperm). Same as *Spermatozoon*.
Zo'ospore (zo'o-spōr). Any spore moving by means of cilia.
Zootech'nics, Zo'otechny. The act of breeding and handling animals in domestication.
Zootherapeu'tics, Zoother'apy. Veterinary therapeutics.
Zoot'omy (zo-ot'o-me). The dissection or anatomy of animals.
Zootox'in. Any toxin or poison of animal origin.
Zos'ter (zos'ter). Shingles, or herpes zoster. **Z. auricula'ris,** herpes zoster of the ear. **Z. brachia'lis,** herpes zoster of the arm and forearm. **Z. ophthal'micus,** herpes along the course of the ophthalmic nerve.
Zos'teriform. Resembling zoster.
Zumo-ana'na, A digestant, tonic, and stimulant prepared from pineapple juice.
Zwets'chen-wasser. A liqueur prepared in Germany from prunes.
Zwie'back. Bread made of rich dough, and heated in the oven till deep yellow in color.
Zy'gal fissure. Any cerebral fissure consisting of two branches connected by a stem or zygon.
Zygapoph'ysis. The articular process of a vertebra.
Zyg'ion (zij'e-on). Craniometric point at either end of bizygomatic diameter.
Zygo'ma. An arch formed by the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and by the malar bone.
Zygoma'tic arch. Same as *Zygoma*.
Zygomatico-auricula'ris. The attrahens aurem muscle.
Zygomat'icus. See *Muscles, Table of*.
Zygomaxilla're (zi-go-mak-sil-a're). A craniometrical point at the lower end of the zygomatic suture.
Zy'gon (zi'gon). The bar or stem connecting the two branches of a zygal fissure.
Zy'goneure (zi'go-nūr). A nerve-cell containing other nerve-cells.
Zy'goplast. A body connected with the nucleus and giving rise to the flagellum in certain protozoa.
Zy'gote (zi'gōt). The fertilized coccidium in which are developed the spores of proteosoma.
Zygo'toblast. Any germ set free from a zygote.
Zy'lonite (zi'lo-nit). A form of celluloid used in dentistry and surgery.
Zy'mase (zi'mās). See *Enzyme*.
Zyme (zim). Any ferment that may be pathogenic.
Zy'mic (zi'mik). Pertaining to organized ferments.
Zy'min (zi'min). Same as *Zyme*.
Zy'mocyte (zi'mo-sīt). An organism which causes fermentation.
Zy'mogen (zi'mo-jen). Any substance which may give rise to a ferment.
Zy'mogene. A microbe which causes a fermentation.
Zymogen'ic (zi-mo-jen'ik). Causing a fermentation.
Zy'moid (zi'moid). Any poison from decaying tissue.
Zymolog'ic (zi-mo-loj'ik). Pertaining to zymology.
Zymol'ogy (zi-mol'o-je). The science of, or sum of, knowledge regarding fermentation.
Zymol'ysis. Digestion by means of an enzyme.
Zymolyt'ic. Pertaining to, or caused by, zymolysis.
Zymom'eter (zi-mom'et-er). Same as *Zymosimeter*.
Zymone'ma. A form of yeast fungus.

Zymonemato'sis. Infestation with Zymonema.

Zy'mophore, Zymoph'orous. Bearing the ferment; a term applied to the active part of an enzyme.

Zy'mophyte (zi'mo-fit). A bacterium causing fermentation.

Zymoplas'tic. Forming ferment.

Zy'moscope. An apparatus for determining the zymotic power of yeast.

Zymosim'eter, Zymosiom'eter. Instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation.

Zymo'sis. 1. Fermentation. 2. The development of any zymotic disease. 3. Any infectious or contagious disease.

Zymot'ic (zi-mot'ik). Caused by, or pertaining to, zymosis. **Z. disease,** any disease due to a ferment; an infectious disease. **Z. group.** See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory.*

Zy'motoid. A proprietary preparation for affections of the skin and mucous membranes.

Zymotox'ic. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory.*

Zy'murgy (zi'mer-je). The art of brewing, distilling, and wine-making.

A TABLE OF DOSES

IN BOTH APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC SYSTEMS

VETERINARY DOSE TABLE

A TABLE OF DOSES

IN BOTH APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC SYSTEMS.

The following doses are intended for adults. The dose for a child may be obtained approximately by Young's rule: Divide the age by the age plus 12, which will give the fraction of the adult dose to be used for the child. Thus, for a child of four years, $\frac{4}{4+12} = \frac{1}{4}$, and the dose is $\frac{1}{4}$ that for an adult.

Narcotics should be given in only one-half this proportion, while cathartics may be employed in two or three times this proportion.

For *hypodermic* use the dose should be one-half of that by the mouth; by the *rectum*, five-fourths of the same.

In the following table gr. = grains, dr. = drams, m. = minims, oz. = ounces. The doses in the metric system are either grams or cubic centimeters.

MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.	MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.	MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.
Absinthin . .	$\frac{1}{8}$– $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	0.008–0.016	Acid, sulphuric			Ammonia, spir-		
Acaroid resin . .	6–12 gr.	0.400–0.800	arom. . . .	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000	itus fœtid. .	$\frac{1}{2}$– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Acetal	1 dr.	4.000	dil.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000	Ammoniac . . .	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
Acetanilid. See			sulphurous . .	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	Ammonium ace-		
Antifebrin.			tannic	1–10 gr.	0.066–0.666	tat., liquor .	1– 8 dr.	4.000–32.00
Acetone	15–20 m.	1.000–1.23	tartaric	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333	benzoate . . .	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
Acetophenone .	3–10 m.	0.200–0.666	trichloracetic .	2– 4 gr.	0.133–0.266	bromid	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
Acetphenetidin.			Aconite, abst. . .	$\frac{1}{4}$– $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.016–0.033	carbonate . . .	3–10 gr.	0 200–0.666
See *Phenace-*			ext.	$\frac{1}{6}$– $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.	0.011–0.022	chlorid	1–20 gr.	0.066–1.333
tin.			fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 m.	0.033–0.133	iodid	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
Acetyltannin.			tinct.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333	phosphate. . .	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
See *Tannigen.*			Fleming's . .	$\frac{1}{3}$– 2 m.	0.044–0.133	picrate	$\frac{1}{6}$– $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.008–0.033
Achillea, extrac-			Aconitin	$\frac{1}{250}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ gr.	0.000335–0.0013	valerianate . .	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
tive	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.000	Adonidin	$\frac{1}{4}$– $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.016–0.022	Amygdala amar.,		
oil	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000	Agaricin	$\frac{1}{24}$– $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	0.0027–0.011	aqua . . .	2– 4 dr.	8.000–16.000

Acid, acetic dil.	60–90 m.	4.000–6.000	Agathin	8–10 gr.	0.520–0.666	mist.	2–4 dr.	8.000–16.000
agaric	¼–¾ gr.	0.004–0.049	Agave Americana, ext. fl.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000	oleum	½–1 m.	0.0165–0.066
anticyclic	⅒ gr.	0.00066	Agrimony	1 dr.	4.000	Amylene hydrat.	1–1½ dr.	4.000–6.000
arsenous	1/60–⅕ gr.	0.00101–0.0054	Ailanthus, ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000	Amyl nitrite	½–1 m.	0.0165–0.066
benzoic	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000	tinct.	10 m.–2 dr.	0.666–8.000	Amylum iodatum	3–30 gr.	0.200–2.000
boric	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000	Aletris	½–2 gr.	0.016–0.133	Analgene	7–15 gr.	0.460–1.000
camphoric	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000	Allium, syrup.	1–4 dr.	4.000–16.00	Analgesin. See *Antipyrin.*		
carbolic	½–1 gr.	0.016–0.066	Alnuin	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666	Anemonin	1/20–⅒ gr.	0.0013–0.0065
cathartinic	¼–6 gr.	0.260–0.400	Aloe, ext. aq.	½–3 gr.	0.033–0.200	Angelica, root or seeds	30 gr.–1 dr.	2.000–4.000
chrysophanic	½–10 gr.	0.008–0.666	pilulæ	1–3		Anhalonium Lewini, ext. fl.	1–3 m.	0.066–0.200
cinnamic	1–10 m.	0.066–0.666	et asaf.	2–5		Anilin	1–3 gr.	0.066–0.200
citric	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000	et ferri.	1–3		camphorate	8–12 gr.	0.520–0.800
di-iodosalicylic	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666	et mast.	1–2		sulphate	3–5 gr.	0.200–0.333
fluoric dil.	15–20 m.	1.000–1.333	et myrrh.	2–5		Anisum, oleum	1–5 m.	0.066–0.333
gallic	3–15 gr.	0.200–1.000	pulvis, et cellæ	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.133	spiritus	1–2 dr.	4.000–8.000
gynocardic	½–3 gr.	0.032–0.194	purif.	1–5 gr.	0.066–0.333	Anthemis, infus. or ext. fl.	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000
hydriodic, syr.	½–3 dr.	2.000–12.00	tinct.	½–2 dr.	2.000–8.000	Antifebrin	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
hydrobrom. dil.	20 m.–2 dr.	1.333–8.000	et myrrh.	½–2 dr.	2.000–8.000	Antihydropin	10–15 gr.	0.648–0.97
hydrochlor. dil.	3–10 m.	0.200–0.666	vinum	1–2 dr.	4.000–8.000	Antikamnia	4–10 gr.	0.266–0.666
hydrocyan. dil.	1–5 m.	0.066–0.333	Aloin	1–3 gr.	0.066–0.200	Antimonium oxid	1–2 gr.	0.066–0.133
iodosalicylic	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666	Alphol	8–15 gr.	0.520–1.000	pil comp.	1–3	
lactic	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	Alum	10–15 gr.	0.666–1.000	et potas tart.; diaph.	1/20–⅛ gr.	0.003–0.008
nitric dil.	3–15 m.	0.200–1.000	Aluminum hydrate	3–15 gr.	0.200–1.000	emet.	⅛–½ gr.	0.066–0.133
nitrohydrochloric	1–10 m.	0.066–0.666	Alveloz succus	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	pulv	1–5 gr.	0.066–0.333
dil.	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333	Amber oil of	5–10 gr.	0.324–0.666	sulphid pur.	½–1 gr.	0.016–0.066
osmic	1/60 gr.	0.00108	Ambergris	5 gr.–1 dr.	0.324–4.000	sulphuret	½–1 gr.	0.033–0.200
oxalic	½–1 gr.	0.016–0.066	Ammonia, aqua.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	wine	1–5 m.	0.066–0.333
paracresotic	2 gr.–2 dr.	0.133–8.000	mist.	4–8 dr.	16.000–32.00			
phenylacetic	1–3 gr.	0.066–0.200	spiritus	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000			
phosphoric dil.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	arom.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000			
picric	1–5 gr.	0.066–0.333						
salicylic	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333						
sclerotic	½–1½ gr.	0.033–0.100						

A TABLE OF DOSES (*continued*).

MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.	MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.	MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.
Antinervin	10–15 gr.	0.648–0.97	Belladon., abst.	$\frac{1}{10}$–1 gr.	0.006–0.066	Calomel. See *Hydrarg. chlor. mit.*		
Antipyrin	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666	ext. alc.	$\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.006–0.033			
amygdalate	$\frac{3}{4}$–6 gr.	0.049–0.400	fol., ext. fl.	3–6 m.	0.200–0.400			
Antirheumatin	1–1½ gr.	0.066–0.100	rad., ext.	$\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.008–0.016	Calumba, ext.	3–10 gr.	0.200–0.666
Antisepsin	6–7 gr.	0.400–0.466	fl.	1–3 m.	0.066–0.200	fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Antiseptol	1–3 gr.	0.066–0.200	tinct.	1–20 m.	0.066–1.333	tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$–2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Antispasmin	$\frac{1}{2}$–1 gr.	0.033–0.066	Benzanalgin	7½–45 gr.	0.492–2.926	Calx chlorata	$\frac{1}{2}$–6 gr.	0.200–0.400
Antithermin	3–8 gr.	0.200–0.520	Benzanilid	1–15 gr.	0.066–0.970	sulphurata	$\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.006–0.033
Apiol	3–5 m.	2.000–0.333	Benzoin, tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$–1 dr.	2.000–4.000	Calx, liq.	$\frac{1}{2}$–2 oz.	16.000–64.00
Apiolin	3 m.	0.200	comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$–2 dr.	2.000–8.000	syr.	$\frac{1}{2}$–2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Apocodein hydrat.	3–4 gr.	0.194–0.260	Benzonaphtol	4–8 gr.	0.260–0.520	lac. phos.	1–2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Apocynin	$\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.016–0.033	Benzoyl-guaiacol.	3–12 gr.	0.194–0.780	Camphora	1–20 gr.	0.066–1.333
Apomorphin hydrochl.	$\frac{1}{35}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.002–0.006	Berberin	1–10 gr.	0.066–0.666	aqua	1–4 dr.	4.000–16.00
Apone	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666	Berberis, ext. fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	monob.	1–5 gr.	0.066–0.333
Arbutin	$\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.011–0.016	tinct	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000	Rubini tinct.	2–5 m.	0.133–0.333
Arecalin	$\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.0032–0.0066	Betin	2–4 gr.	0.133–0.260	spirit	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333
Argentum, iodid.	$\frac{1}{4}$–1 gr.	0.016–0.066	Betol	15–40 gr.	0.970–2.600	Cannabinone	$\frac{3}{4}$–1½ gr.	0.050–0.082
nitrate	$\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	0.011–0.016	Bismuth et ammon. cit.	1–5 gr.	0.066–0.333	Cannabin tan.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
oxid	$\frac{1}{4}$–2 gr.	0.033–0.133	naphtolate	15–30 gr.	0.970–2.000	Cannabis ind., ext.	$\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.011–0.033
phosphate	$\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.022–0.033	subcarb.	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000	fl.	1–5 m.	0.066–0.333
Arnica flo., tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	nit.	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000	tinct.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
rad., ext.	1–3 gr.	0.066–0.200	Blatta orientalis	2–8 gr.	0.133–0.532	Cantharides, tinct.	1–20 m.	0.066–1.333
fl.	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333	Boldin	2–4 gr.	0.133–0.266	Capsicum	2–5 gr.	0.133–0.333
tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	Boldo, tinct.	5–8 m.	0.133–0.260	ext. fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Arsenic et hydrar. iod., liq.	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666	Boldoglucin	20–60 gr.	1.333–4.000	oleores	1–5 m.	0.066–0.333
			Brayera	2–8 dr.	8.000–32.00	tinct.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
			ext. fl.	2–8 dr.	8.000–32.00			

Iodid.	$\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.003–0.006
Arsenit., liquor brom.	1– 4 m.	0.066–0.266
Asafœtida	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
mist.	4– 8 dr.	16.000–32.00
pilulæ	1– 4	
tinct.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
Asaprol	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
Asclepiadin	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
Asclepidin	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
Asepsin. See *Antisepsin.*		
Asparagin	1– 2 gr.	0.066–0.133
Aspidium, ext. fl.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
oleores	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000
Aspidospermin	$\frac{1}{2}$– 3 gr.	0.033–0.200
Atropin	$\frac{1}{150}$–$\frac{1}{40}$ gr.	0.00066–0.0016
sulphate	$\frac{1}{150}$–$\frac{1}{40}$ gr.	0.00066–0.0016
Aurantium amar. ext. fl.	1$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	6.000–8.000
tinct.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
dulcis. tinct.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Auri chlorid. et sod chlorid.	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.0013–0.002
Auri monocyani.	$\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.002–0.006
tricyani	$\frac{1}{10}$– $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	0.006–0.016
Azederach, decoc.	$\frac{1}{10}$– $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	0.006 0.016
Bals. tolutan., syr.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 1 oz.	16.000–32 000
tinct.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Baptisia, ext.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
fl.	1–10 gr.	0.066–0 666
tinct.	2–20 m.	0.133–1.333
Barm	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Bebeerin	2– 8 dr.	8.000–32,00
	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
Infus.	2– 8 oz.	64.000–256.00
Bromal hydrate.	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
Bromamid	10–15 gr.	0.666–0.970
Bromoform	3–15 gr.	0.194–0.970
Bromol	2– 4 gr.	0.133–0.266
Brousnika	2– 4 dr.	8.000–16.000
Brucin	$\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	0.001–0.004
Bryonia, tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Bryonin	2 gr.	0.133
Buchu, ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
infus.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 oz.	16.000–64.00
Butyl-chloral-hydrate	2–15 gr.	0.133–0.970
Buxin. Same as *Bebeerin*		
Cact. grandiflor., ext. fl.	15–20 m.	1.000–1.333
tinct.	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666
Caffein	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
citrat.	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
sodiosalicylate.	1– 4 gr.	0.066–0 260
tri-iodid	2– 4 gr.	0.333–0 533
Cajuput, oleum	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
Calam, ext. fl.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Calc. bromid.	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
carb. precip.	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
chlorid.	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333
hippurate	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
hypophosph.	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333
iodid	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
phos. precip.	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
salicylate	8–24 gr.	0.520–1.550
santoninate	$\frac{1}{4}$– $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	0.016–0.050
Calendula, tinct.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
Carbo animal. purif.	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000
Carbon bisulph.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 1 m.	0.033–0.066
Cardam., tinct.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
comp.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Cari, oleum	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
Carpain (hypoderm.)	$\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{5}$ gr.	0.006–0.011
Caryophyl., ol.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
Cascara sagrada, ext. fl.	10–20 m.	0.666–1.333
Cascarin	1$\frac{1}{2}$– 3 gr.	0.099–0.198
Castanea, ext. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Castoreum	6–15 gr.	0.400–0.970
Catechu	1–30 gr.	0.066–2.000
tinct. comp.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
Caulophyllin	1– 4 gr.	0.066–0.266
Cerium oxal.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
Cetrarin	1$\frac{1}{2}$– 3 gr.	0.099–0.200
Chaulmoogra oil	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666
Chenopod., ol.	5–10 m.	0.333–0 666
Chian turpentine	7–20 gr.	0.460–1.333
Chimaphila, ext. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Chinoidin	1–30 gr.	0.066–2.000
Chinolin tartrate	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
Chiretta, ext. fl.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
tinct.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Chloral	1–15 gr.	0.066–1 000
ammonium	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000
butyl-	5–40 gr.	0.333–2.660
-caffein (hypoderm.)	3–4$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.194–0 293
croton-	10–25 gr.	0.666–1.620

A TABLE OF DOSES (*continued*).

MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.	MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.	MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.
Chloral hydrate.	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000	Copaiba, oleum .	10–15 m.	0.666–1.000	Elaterin, trit. . .	$\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.008–0.033
Chloralamid . .	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000	resin	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333	Elemi, ext. . . .	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	0.008
Chloralose . .	3–14 gr.	0.194–0.907	Coriandri, ol. . .	2– 5 m.	0.133–0.333	tinct.	5 m.	0.333
Chlori, aqua . .	10–20 m.	0.666–1.333	Cornus, ext. fl. .	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000	Emetin (emetic)	$\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.0066–0.033
Chlorodyne . . .	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000	Cornutin	$\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (daily).	0.011–0.016	(expectorant).	$\frac{1}{150}$–$\frac{1}{75}$ gr.	0.00066–0.0015
Chloroform . . .	2–20 m.	0.133–1.333				Ergot	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000
mist.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	Coronilla, powder	15–30 gr. (daily).	1.000–2.000	ext.	1–5 gr.	0.099–0.533
spirit	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000				fl.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
tinct. comp. . .	20–60 m.	1.333–4.000	tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$–1 dr. (daily).	2.000–4.000	vin.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00
et morph. . .	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666				Ergotin	2–5 gr.	0.133–0.533
Chrysarobin . .	2–20 gr.	0.133–1.333	Coto, tinct. . . .	1–15 m.	0.066–1.000	Erigeron, oil . .	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
Cimicifuga, ext.			Cotoin	1– 4 gr.	0.066–0.266	Eriodictyon, ext.	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	Creolin	$\frac{1}{2}$– 1 gr.	0.033–0.066	fl.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	Creosotum . . .	1– 3 m.	0.066–0.200	Erythrox., ext. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Cinchona	10–60 gr	0.666–4.000	aqua	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	Eserin	$\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ gr.	0.001–0.003
ext.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333	Creta præparat. .	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333	Ether fortior. . .	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000	mist.	2– 4 dr.	8.000–16.00	spirit.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	pulv comp. . .	5–60 gr.	0.333–4.000	comp.	5–60 m.	0.333–4.000
comp. . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	Crocus tinct. . .	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	nit.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Huxham's .	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	Croton chloral .	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666	Ethoxycaffein . .	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
Cinchonidin			Cubeba	10–60 gr	0.666–4.000	Ethyl bromid . .	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
sulph. . . .	1–30 gr.	0.066–2.000	ext. fl. . . .	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	Ethylene bromid	6–12 m.	0.399–0.798
Cinchonin . . .	1–30 gr.	0.066–2.000	oleores	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333	Eucalyptol . . .	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
sulph . . .	1–30 gr.	0.066–2.000	oleum	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333	Eucalyptus, ext.		
Cinnamomum .	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333	tinct.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
ext. arom. fl. .	1–30 m.	0.066–2.000	trochisci . . .	1– 3		oleum	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666
oleum. . . .	1– 5 gtt.	0.066–0.333	Cupri acetas . .	$\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	0.006–0.016	tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
pulv. arom. . .	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000	ammon. . . .	$\frac{1}{6}$– 1 gr.	0.011–0.066	Eugenol	10–15 m.	0.666–1.000

spirit	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
tinct.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Cocain	⅛– 2 gr.	0.008–0.133
hydrochlorate	⅛– 1 gr.	0.011–0.066
phenate	⅛– ½ gr.	0.0054–0.011
Cocculus, ext. fl.	1– 3 m.	0.066–0.200
tinct.	2–15 m.	0.133–1.000
Codein	¼– 1 gr.	0.033–0.066
Colchicein (hypoderm)	$\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	0.0011–0.0022
Colchicin	$\frac{1}{150}$–$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	0.00066–0.0032
Colchicum rad., ext.	¼–1½ gr.	0.033–0.100
fl.	2– 5 m.	0.133–0.333
vin.	5–15 m	0.333–1.000
sem., ext. fl.	1– 5 m	0.066–0.333
vin.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
tinct.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
Colocynth, ext.	½– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
comp.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
Condurango	20–30 m.	1.333–2.000
Coniin	$\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{32}$ gr.	0.001–0.002
Conium abst.	½– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
ext. alc.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
fl.	2– 5 m.	0.133–0.333
tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Convallamarin	½– 2 gr.	0 033–0.133
Convallaria, ext.	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
fl	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666
infus.	½– 2 oz.	16.000–64.00
Convallarin	2– 4 gr.	0.133–0.266
Copaiba	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
massa	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
mist. comp.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00
arsenit.	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	0.00066
sulphas.	¼– ½ gr.	0.016–0.033
Curare	$\frac{1}{32}$– ¼ gr.	0.002–0.011
Curarin	$\frac{1}{150}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.00066–0.0015
Cypripedium, ext. fl.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
Cytisin nitrat. (hypoderm.)	$\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.003–0.0054
Damiana, ext.	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
Daturin	$\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ gr.	0.0005–0.003
Dendakin	1–10 gr.	0.066–0.666
Dermatol	5–10 gr.	0.333–0 666
Diastase	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
Digitalin	$\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{32}$ gr.	0.001–0.002
Digitalis	½– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
abstr.	¼– 2 gr.	0.016–0.133
ext.	$\frac{1}{6}$– ½ gr.	0.011–0.033
fl.	1– 3 m.	0.066–0.200
infus.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00
tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Digitoxin	$\frac{1}{2000}$–$\frac{1}{1000}$ gr.	0. 00033–0.00066
Dioscorea, ext. fl.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
Diuretin	10–15 gr.	0.666–1.000
Dover's powder	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
Dracontium, ext. fl	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
Duboisia, ext.	¼– ½ gr.	0.011–0.016
tinct.	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333
Duboisin, sulph.	$\frac{1}{150}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.00066–0.001
Dulcamara, ext. fl.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Dulcin	½ gr.	0.0259
Elaterin	$\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr.	0.001–0.0054
Euonymin	¼– 3 gr.	0.033–0.200
Euonymus, ext.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
Eupatorium, ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
Euphorin	7–15 gr.	0.454–1.000
Europhen	¼–1½ gr.	0.016–0.099
Exalgin	3– 6 gr.	0.200–0.400
Fel bovis inspis.	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
purif.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
Ferri, albuminas.	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333
amar, vin.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00
et ammon. acet.	2– 3 oz.	64.000–96.000
cit.	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
mist.	2– 3 oz.	64.000–96.00
sulph.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
tart.	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
arom., mist.	½– 1 oz.	16.000–32.00
arsen.	$\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	0.006–0.011
benzoas	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
bromid	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
syr.	5–30 m.	0.333–2 000
carb. massa.	3– 5 gr.	0.200–0.333
sacch.	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
chlorid., liq.	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666
tinct.	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333
citrat.	2– 5 gr.	0 133–0.333
liq.	5–10 m	0.333–0.666
vin.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
comp., mist.	½– 1 oz.	16.000–32.00
pil.	2– 5	
hypophos.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
syr.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
iodid.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
pil.	1– 2	

A TABLE OF DOSES (*continued*).

MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.
Ferri iodid. sac.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
syr.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
lactas	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
et mang. carb. sac.	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
iod., syr.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
phos., syr.	1 dr.	4.000
oxalas	1– 2 gr.	0.066–0.133
oxid. hydrat.	½– 1 oz.	16.000–32.00
phosphas	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
et pot. tartar.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
pyrophosphas	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
et quin. cit.	3– 5 gr.	0.200–0.333
sol.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
quin. et strych. phos. syr.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
et strych cit.	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
subcarbonas	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
sulph. exsic.	½– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
gran.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
valerianas	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
Ferrum dialys.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
reductum	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
Fœniculum, ol.	2– 5 m.	0.133–0.333
Frangula, ext. fl.	½–2½ dr.	2.000–10.000
Fuchsin	½– 4 gr.	0.033–0.266
Galbanum, pil. comp.	1-3	

MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.
Helenin	⅛– ½ gr.	0.011–0.022
Helleborein	⅒– ¼ gr.	0.0066–0.016
Helleborus niger, ext.	½– 5 gr.	0.033–0.333
fl.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
Hemalbumin	15 gr.	1.000
Hematox., ext.	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
Hemogallol	1½–7½ gr.	0.099–0.493
Hemoglobin	½– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
Hemol	1½–7½ gr.	0.099–0.493
Hoang-Nan	⅗– 5 gr.	0.200–0.333
tinct.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
Homatropin	⅛ gr.	0.022
Humulus, ext. fl.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
oleores	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
tinct.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Hydracetin	½– 3 gr.	0.016–0.200
Hydrang., ext. fl.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
Hydrarg. chlor. cor.	1/20–1/10 gr.	0.00075–0.006
mit.	⅛– ½ gr.	0.011–0.533
cum creta	⅛–10 gr.	0.033–0.666
cyan.	1/100–1/10 gr.	0.00066–0.006
iodid. flav.	⅛– 1 gr.	0.011–0.066
rub.	1/20–1/5 gr.	0.0033–0.006
vir.	1/20– ⅓ gr.	0.006–0.022
massa.	1–10 gr.	0.066–0.666

MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.
Iodopyrin	1–15 gr.	0.066–1.000
Iodotannin, syr.	1– 4 m.	0.066–0.260
Iodothein	2–15 gr.	0.133–1.000
Ipecac (emetic)	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000
(expectorant)	½– 1 gr.	0.011–0.066
ext. fl.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
pulv., et opii	2–15 gr.	0.133–1.000
syr	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
tinct., et opii	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
vin.	1–60 m.	0.066–4.000
Iridin	2– 4 gr.	0.133–0.266
Iris, ext.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Jalapa	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333
abstr.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
ext fl.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
pulv. comp.	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000
res.	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
tinct.	½– 2 dr.	2.000 8.000
Jambul	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
Juglans, ext.	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
Junip., ext. fl.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
oleum	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333
spirit.	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00
comp.	4– 8 dr.	16.000–32.00
Kairin	3–30 gr.	0.200–2.000
Kamala	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
ext. fl.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000

Galanga, aq. ext.	7½–15 gr.	0.492–1.000
Galla, tinct. . .	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Gallobromol . .	7½ gr.–2 dr.	0.492–8.000
Gambogia . . .	1– 4 gr.	0.066–0.266
Gaultheria, ol. .	3–10 m.	0.200–0.666
Gelsemin	1/60–1/20 gr.	0.001–0.003
Gelsemium, ext. fl.	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333
tinct.	8–15 m.	0.533–1.000
Gentiana, ext. .	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
fl.	5–60 m.	0.333–4.000
infus. comp. . .	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.000
tinct.	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Geranium, ext. fl.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
Glonoin	1/120–1/60 gr.	0.00054–0.001
Glycyrrhiza, mist. comp. .	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.000
pulv. comp. . .	30–60 gr.	2.000–4.000
Gossypium, ext. fl	15–45 m.	1.000–3.000
Granatum, ext. fl.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Grindel., ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
Guaiacol	½– 2 m.	0.033–0.133
bi-iodid	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
carbonate . . .	6– 8 gr.	0.400–0.520
salicylate . . .	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
Guaiacum, tinct.	5–60 m.	0.333–4.000
am.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Guarana, ext. fl. .	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
Gulandra	2– 3 gr.	0.133–0.200
Gurjun, bals. . .	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Hamamel., ext. fl.	1–60 m.	0.066–4.000
Hazelin	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
Hedeoma, ol. . .	2– 5 m.	0.133–0.333
oxid. rub. . . .	1/50–1/10 gr.	0.0013–0.006
subsulph. flav. .	1/4–1/2 gr.	0.016–0.033
Hydrastin . . .	1/8–1/4 gr.	0.004–0.160
Hydrastinin . .	1/12–1/8 gr.	0.0054–0.011
Hydrastis canadensis . . .	20 m.	1.333
ext. fl. . . .	8–30 m.	0.533–2.000
tinct.	30–90 m.	2.000–6.000
Hydrochinone .	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
Hydrocotyle . .	8–15 gr.	0.533–1.000
Hydronaphtol .	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
Hyoscin, hydrobr. . .	1/100–1/50 gr.	0.00066–0.001
Hyoscyamin, sulph.	1/120–1/30 gr.	0.0005–0.002
Hyoscyamus, abs.	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
ext. alc. . . .	1– 2 gr.	0.066–0.133
fl.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
tinct.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
Hypnal	10–40 gr.	0.666–2.666
Hypnone	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666
Ichthyol	3– 4 gr.	0.200–0.266
Ignatia, abstr. .	½– 1 gr.	0.033–0.066
ext.	¼– ½ gr.	0.016–0.033
fl.	1– 6 m.	0.066–0.400
tinct.	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666
Indigo	20–60 gr.	1.333–4.000
Ingluvin	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333
Inulin	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
Iodin, liq. com.	1–10 m.	0.066–0.666
tinct.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
Iodocaffein . .	2–15 gr.	0.133–1.000
Iodoform	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
Iodol	½– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
Kava-kava . . .	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Keroform . . .	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
Kino	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
pulv. comp. . .	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
tinct.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Koussin	30–60 gr.	2.000–4.000
Krameria, ext. .	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
syr.	½– 4 dr.	2.000–16.00
tinct.	5–60 m.	0.333–4.000
Lactopeptin . .	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
Lactophenin . .	10–15 gr.	0.666–1.000
Lactucarium . .	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
ext. fl.	8–30 m.	0.533–2.000
syr.	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00
Lactucin	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
Lantanin	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000
Laurocerasus, aq.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Lavandulæ, ol. .	1– 5 m	0.066–0.333
spirit.	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
comp.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
tinct., comp. . .	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Leptandra, ext. .	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
fl.	20–60 m.	1.333–4.000
Leptandrin . . .	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
Limonis, oleum .	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
Lipanin	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00
Lithii benzoas .	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
bromidum . .	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
carbonas . . .	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
citras	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
salicylas . . .	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
Lobelia, acet. . .	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
ext. fl.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333

A TABLE OF DOSES (*continued*).

MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.
Lobelia, infus.	1- 4 dr.	4.000-16.00
tinct.	5-30 m.	0.333-2.000
Lobelin	½ 1 gr.	0.033-0.066
Lugol's sol.	1-10 m.	0.066-0.666
Lupulin	5-10 gr.	0.333-0.666
Lycetol	15 gr.	1.000
Lysidin	15-60 gr.	1.000-4.000
Magnesia	15-60 gr.	1.000-4.000
Magnesii, boro-citras	2- 4 dr.	8.000-16.00
carb.	10-60 gr.	0.666-4.000
citras, gran.	2- 8 dr.	8.000-32.00
mist et asaf.	½- 4 dr.	2.000-16.00
silic. hydrat.	1- 2 dr	4.000-8.000
sulphas	1- 8 dr.	4.000-32.00
sulphis	5-30 gr.	0.333-2.000
Malakin	15 gr.	1.000
Maltum, ext.	1-2½ dr.	4.000-10.00
Mangan. binox.	2- 5 gr.	0.133-0.333
iodid syr.	10-30 m.	0.666-2.000
sulph.	2- 5 gr.	0.133-0.333
Manna	1- 2 oz.	32.000-64.00
Marrub., ext. fl.	1- 2 dr.	4.000-8.000
Matico, ext. fl.	30-60 m.	2.000-4.000
tinct	½ 2 dr.	2.000-8.000
Matricar., ext. fl.	5-30 m.	0.333-2.000
Meconarcein	⅛- ¼ gr.	0.011-0.033
Menthæ pip., ol.	1- 5 m.	0.066-0.333

MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.
Nitroglycerin	$\frac{1}{200}$-$\frac{1}{50}$ m.	0.000335-0.0013
tinct.	½-10 m.	0.033-0.666
Nuclein	30-45 gr.	2.000-3.000
Nux vom.	1- 5 gr.	0.066-0.333
abstr.	½- ½ gr.	0.016-0.033
ext.	⅛- ½ gr.	0.008-0.033
fl.	1- 5 m.	0.066-0.333
tinct.	5-20 m.	0.333-1.333
Opium	½- 1 gr.	0.011-0.066
acet.	5-15 m.	0.333-1.000
ext.	½- 1 gr.	0.016-0.066
liq. comp.	5-15 m.	0.333-1.000
pil.	1- 2	
pulv.	½- 3 gr.	0.033-0.200
tinct.	5-20 m.	0.333-1.333
camph.	5-75 m.	0.333-5.000
comp.	1-60 m.	0.066-4.000
deod.	5-20 m.	0.333-1.333
vin.	5-20 m.	0.333-1.333
Orexin	3- 9 gr.	0.200-0.600
Orthin	5- 8 gr.	0.333-0.520
Ouabain	$\frac{1}{1000}$ gr.	0.000066
Oxysparteïn	½- 1 gr.	0.033-0.066
Pambotano	18 dr.	70.000
Pancreatic liq.	1- 4 dr.	4.000-16.00
Pancreatin	10-20 gr.	0.666-1.333
Papayotin	1- 5 gr.	0.066-0.333
Paracotoin	1½- 3 gr.	0.099-0.200

MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.
Phytolac., ext. fl.	5-30 m.	0.333 2.000
tinct.	8-60 m.	0.533-4.000
Pichi, ext.	5-10 gr.	0.333-0.666
Picis liq., syr.	2- 4 dr.	8.000-16.00
Picrin	½- ½ gr.	0.016-0.033
Picrotoxin	$\frac{1}{120}$-$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.0005-0.0011
Piliganin hydrochl.	⅛- ½ gr.	0.011-0.022
Pilocarpin hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{60}$- ½ gr.	0.001-0.033
Pilocarpus, ext. fl.	5-60 m.	0.333-4.000
Piper ext. fl.	15-45 m.	1.000-3.000
oleores	½- 1 gr.	0.016-0.066
Piperazin	15 gr.	1.000
Piperin	1- 8 gr.	0.066-0.533
Piperonal	15 gr.	1.000
Piscidia, ext fl.	15-60 m.	1.000-4.000
Plumbi acetas.	½- 3 gr.	0.033-0.200
iodid	⅛- ½ gr.	0.016-0.033
Podophyll. abs.	⅛- 1 gr.	0.016-0.066
ext.	¼-1½ gr.	0.033-0.100
fl.	5-30 m.	0.333-2.000
res.	⅛- ½ gr.	0.008-0.033
Podophyllotoxin.	$\frac{1}{60}$-$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.0011-0.006
Polygonum, ext.	1- 5 gr.	0.066-0.333
fl	10-60 m.	0.666-4.000
Potassii acetas	5-60 gr.	0.333-4.000

spirit. . . .	1–30 m.	0.066–2.000
Menthol . . .	⅛ 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
Menyanthes . .	20–30 gr.	1.333–2.000
Mercury. See *Hydrargyrum.*		
Metaldehyd. . .	2– 8 gr.	0.133–0.533
Methacetin . . .	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
Methoxycaffein .	4 gr.	0.260
Methylacetanilid	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0 333
Methylal	2– 5 m.	0.133–0.333
Methylene blue .	1½– 4 gr.	0.099–0.260
Migrainin . . .	15 gr.	1.000
Monesin	¼ gr.	0.033
Monobromacetanilid	3–15 gr.	0.200–1.000
Morphin and salts	⅕₀ ⅙ gr.	0.003–0.033
Morrhuol	4–12 gr.	0.260–0.780
Moschus	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
tinct.	15–60 m.	1.000–4 000
Mudar	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0 333
Muscarin	⅕₀ 1 gr.	0.002–0.066
Mussanin, pulv. .	1– 2 oz.	32.000–64.00
Myrrh, tinct. . .	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
Myrtol.	2– 4 m.	0.133–0.260
Napellin	⅛– ¾ gr.	0.033–0.048
Naphtalene . . .	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
Naphtol	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
Narcein	⅛– ½ gr.	0.011–0.033
Naregam., tinct.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
Nasrol	1 dr.	4.000
Neurodin	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000
Niaouli oil . . .	4 m.	0.260
Nicotin	⅕₀ ⅒ m.	0.003–0.006
Paracresalol . .	3–30 gr.	0.200–2.000
Paraform	7½–15 gr.	0 493–1.000
Paraldehyd. . .	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
Pareira, ext. fl.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
Parthenin . . .	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000
Pelletierin . . .	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333
sulphate . . .	3– 6 gr.	0 200–0.400
tannate	12–24 gr.	0.780–1.560
Pental (inhalation)	1½–2½ dr.	5.000–10.000
Pepo, res.	10–15 gr.	0.666–1.000
Pepsin, liq. . . .	2– 4 dr.	8.000–16.00
pur.	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000
sacch.	5–60 gr.	0.333–4 000
Pereirin	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000
Petrolatum . . .	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Phenduretin . . .	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
Phenacetin . . .	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
Phenidin	15 gr.	1.000
Phenocoll	15 gr.	1.000
Phenylurethane .	7½ gr.	0.554
Phloridzin . . .	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000
Phosphorus . . .	⅛₀ ⅙ gr.	0.0005–0.0013
oleum	1– 3 m.	0.066–0.200
pil.	1– 4	
syr comp. . .	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
tinct. (Thompson's)	1 dr.	4.000
Physostig., ext. .	⅕₀ ⅛ gr.	0.004–0.011
fl.	1– 3 m.	0.066–0.200
tinct.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
Physostigmin, salicyl. . . .	⅛₀ ¼₀ gr.	0.0005–0.001
sulph.	⅛₀ ¼₀ gr.	0.0005–0.001
arsen., liq. . . .	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666
bicarb.	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
bitart.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
brom.	5–60 gr.	0.333–4.000
carb.	2–20 gr.	0.133–1.333
chloras. . . .	2–20 gr.	0.133–1.333
citras	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000
liq.	2– 4 dr.	8.000–16.00
mist.	½ 1 oz.	16.000–32.00
cyanid	⅛₀ ⅛ gr.	0.004–0.008
ferrocyanid . .	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
hypophosph. .	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
iodid	2–15 gr.	0.133–1.000
liquor	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
nitras	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
permang. . . .	½ 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
et sod tartras .	½ 1 oz.	16.000–32.00
sulphas	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00
sulphid	1–10 gr.	0.066–0.666
sulphis	3–10 gr.	0.200–0.666
tartraboras . .	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
tartras	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00
tellurate . . .	⅛– ¾ gr.	0.033–0.049
Propylamin . .	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
Prun. virg., ext. fl.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
syr.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00
Pseudohyoscyamin (hypo.) .	⅕₀ ⅒ gr.	0.0005–0.006
Pulsatil., ext. fl.	2– 5 m.	0.133–0.333
Pyoktanin . . .	7½–15 gr.	0.493–1.000
Pyrazol	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000
Pyrethrum . . .	20–60 gr.	1.333–4.000
Pyridin	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666

A TABLE OF DOSES (*continued*).

MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.	MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.	MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.
Quassia, ext. . .	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333	Santoninoxim .	¾–2½ gr.	0.049–0.149	Solanin	⅛– 1 gr.	0.011–0.066
fl.	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666	Sapo	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000	Somnal	30 m. 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
tinct.	5–60 m.	0.333–4.000	Sarsap., ext. fl. .	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	Sozoiodol	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
Quassiin	$\frac{1}{30}$– ⅛ gr.	0.0022–0.022	comp.	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	Spartein	⅛– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
Quebrachin . . .	1– 2 gr.	0.066–0.133	Sassafras, ext. fl.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	sulphate . . .	$\frac{1}{10}$–1½ gr.	0.006–0.099
Quebracho, ext. .	2– 8 gr.	0.133–0.533	oleum	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333	Spasmotin . . .	⅛– 1 gr.	0.0432–0.066
fl.	5–60 m.	0.333–4.000	Scammonium . .	3–10 gr.	0.200–0.666	Spigelia, ext. fl. .	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
tinct.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	res.	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666	infus. comp. . .	1– 3 oz.	32.000–96.00
vin.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	Scilla	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200	et sen., ext. fl. .	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Quinidin and			acet.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000	Stillingia, ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
salts	1–30 gr.	0.066–2.000	ext. fl.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333	tinct.	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Quinin and salts	1–30 gr.	0.066–2.000	comp.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	Stramon., ext. .	⅛– ½ gr.	0.011–0.033
Randia, tinct. .	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000	syr.	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	fl.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
Resorcin	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666	comp.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000	tinct.	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333
Retinol	1 gr.	0.066	tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	Strontium, bro-		
Rheum	2–30 gr.	0.133–2.000	Scillain	$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.0011	mid	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000
ext.	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000	Scillopicrin . . .	$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.0011	iodid	5–60 gr.	0.333–4.000
fl.	15–45 m.	1.000–3.000	Scoparin	½– 1 gr.	0.033–0.066	lactate	2–2½ dr.	8.000–10.000
mist., et sod. .	2 dr.–1 oz.	8.000–32.00	Scoparius, ext. fl.	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	Stroph., tinct. .	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666
pil.	1– 3		Scopolamin, hy-			Strophanthin . .	$\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.0005–0.001
comp.	2– 5		drochlorid . .	$\frac{1}{240}$–$\frac{1}{60}$	0.00025–0.0011	Strychnin and		
pulv. comp. . .	30–60 gr.	2.000–4.000	Scutellar., ext. fl.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	salts	$\frac{1}{64}$–½ gr.	0.001–0.0065
syr.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	Senega, abstr. . .	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666	Succin., oleum .	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666
arom.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	ext. fl.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000	Sulphaminol . .	4 gr.	0.160
tinct.	1– 8 dr.	4.000–32.00	syr.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	Sulphonal . . .	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
arom.	30–75 m.	2.000–5.000	Senegin	½– 1 gr.	0.016–0.066	Sulphur	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000
dulc.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	Senna	5–60 gr.	0.333–4.000	Sumbul, ext. fl. .	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
vin.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	confect.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000

Rhus glab., ext. fl.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
tox., ext. fl.	1– 6 m.	0.066–0.400
tinct.	$\frac{1}{10}$– 1 m.	0.006–0.066
Ricin., oleum	1– 8 dr.	4.000–32.00
Rosa, ext. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
syr.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Rubidium-ammonium bromid	20–30 gr.	1.333–2.000
Rubus, ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
Rumex, ext. fl.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Rusot	20–30 gr.	1.333–2.000
Ruta, ext. fl.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
oleum	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
Sabina, ext. fl.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
oleum	1– 3 m.	0.066–0.200
Saccharin	$\frac{1}{4}$– 2 gr.	0.016–0.133
Safrol	20–30 m.	1.333–2.000
Salacetol	30–45 gr.	2.000–3.000
Salicin	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
Salicylamid	3– 5 gr.	0.200–0.333
Salipyrin	15 gr.	1.000
Salocoll	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000
Salol	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
Salophen	1–1½ dr.	4.000–6.000
Sanguin., acet.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
ext. fl.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
tinct.	5–60 m.	0.333–4.000
Sanguinarin	$\frac{1}{12}$– $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.005–0.016
Santal., ext. fl.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
oleum	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Santonica	5–60 gr.	0.333–4.000
ext. fl.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Santonin	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333

ext. fl.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00
infus. comp.	1– 2 oz.	32.000–64.00
syr.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Serpent., ext. fl.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Sinapis, ol. vol.	$\frac{1}{8}$– $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	0.008–0.0165
Sodii acetas	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000
arsenas	$\frac{1}{15}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.001–0.006
liq.	2–15 m.	0.133–1.000
benzoas	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
bicarb.	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
bisulph.	3–10 gr.	0.200–0.666
boras	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
brom.	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
carb.	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
chloras	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
liq.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
chlorid	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000
dithiosalicylate	3 gr.	0.200
formate	$\frac{3}{4}$–1½ gr.	0.026–0.080
hypophosph.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
hyposulph.	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
iodid	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
liquor	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
nitras	8–40 gr.	0.518–2.590
nitris	$\frac{1}{2}$– 3 gr.	0.033–0.200
paracresotate	1–20 gr.	0.066–1.333
phosphas	2–15 gr.	0.133–1.000
salicylas	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
santoninas	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
sulphas	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
sulphis	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
sulphocarb.	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000
telluras	$\frac{1}{4}$– $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.018–0.052

Svapnia	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
Tanacet., ol.	1– 3 m.	0.066–0.200
Tannigen	3–7½ gr.	0.200–0.493
Taraxac., ext.	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Terebene	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333
Terebinthinæ, ol.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Terpin hydr.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
Terpinol	10–15 m.	0.666–1.000
Tetronal	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333
Teucrin (hypoderm.)	10–45 gr.	0.666–2.916
Thallin	2–15 gr.	0.133–1.000
sulphate	4– 8 gr.	0.260–0.518
Thein (hypo.)	$\frac{1}{8}$– 1 gr.	0.011–0.066
Theobromin. See *Caffein.*		
Thermodin	8–10 gr.	0.518–0.666
Thiol	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
Thiosinnamin	4½– 7 gr.	0.243–0.454
Thymacetin	3– 5 gr.	0.200–0.333
Thymol	½– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
Thyroidin	1½–4½ gr.	0.099–0.293
Tiglii, oleum	½– 2 m.	0.033–0.133
Tolypyrin	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
Tolysal	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000
Tonga, ext. fl.	½ dr.	2.000
Tribromphenol bismuth	½– 4 gr.	0.033–0.260
	7 gr.	0.454
Tricresol	1½ gr.	0.099
Trillin	2– 4 gr.	0.133–0.260
Trimethylam., hydrochl.	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
Trional	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000

A TABLE OF DOSES (*continued*).

MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.	MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.	MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.
Triphenin . . .	10–15 gr.	0.666–1.000	Valerian., ext. .	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666	Zea, ext. fl. . . .	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Triti ., ext. fl. . .	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	fl.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000	infus.	ad lib.	
Trypsin	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666	oleum	2– 5 m.	0.133–0.333	Zedoary	8–30 gr.	0.518–2.000
Tuberculin . . .	$\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.0003–0.0005	tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	Zinc, acetate . .	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
Turpent., Chian	3– 5 gr.	0.200–0.333	anim.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	bromid	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
Tussol	$\frac{3}{4}$– 5 gr.	0.0486–0.333	Verat vir., ext. fl.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333	cyanid	$\frac{1}{6}$– $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	0.004–0.008
Ulexin	$\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{15}$ gr.	0.003–0.006	tinct.	3–10 m.	0.200–0.666	iodid	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
Upas tieuté, ext.	$\frac{1}{4}$– $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.016–0.033	Veratrin	$\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.001–0.006	oxid	1–10 gr.	0.066–0.666
Ural, Uralium .	15–45 gr.	1.000–2.916	Viburn., ext. fl. .	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	phosphid . . .	$\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	0.0013–0.003
Uranium, nitrate	$\frac{1}{6}$– 1 gr.	0.011–0.066	Vieirin	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200	subgallate . . .	1– 4 gr.	0.066–0.260
Urea	10 gr.	0.666	Viola, ext. fl. . .	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666	sulphate . . .	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000
Urethane	10–15 gr.	0.666–1.000	Warburg's tinct.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000	sulpho-ichthy-		
Uricedin	7–15 gr.	0.454–1.000	Xanthium			olate	$\frac{1}{2}$– 1 gr.	0.033–0.066
Uropherin . . .	15 gr.	1.000	species. . . .	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333	valerianate . .	$\frac{1}{2}$– 3 gr.	0.033–0.200
Urotropin . . .	7–30 gr.	0.454–2.000	Xanthoxy., ex. fl.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000	Zingib., ext. fl. .	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Ustilag., ext. fl. .	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000	Xeroform . . .	5– 8 gr.	0.333–0.518	oleores	$\frac{1}{2}$– 1 gr.	0.033–0.066
Uva ursi, ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000	Xylol	1– 2 gr.	0.066–0.133	syr.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Valerian., abstr.	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000	Yerba reuma . .	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666	tinct.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000

Medicine.	Horse and Cow.		Sheep and Pig.		Dog. (Cat, ½ dose for dog.)	
	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Acetanilid. See *Antifebrin.*						
Acid, acetic dil.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
arsenous	3– 6 gr.	0.200–0.400	½– 1 gr.	0.030–0.060	¾–1½ gr.	0.001–0.005
benzoic	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000
boric (boracic)	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000
carbolic	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.130
citric	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300
gallic	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000
hydrobromic dil.	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	20–60 m.	1.300–4.000
hydrochloric dil.	½– 4 dr.	2.000–15.00	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000	3–10 m.	0.200–0.600
hydrocyanic dil.	20–60 m.	1.300–4.000	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600	1– 5 m.	0.060–0.300
lactic	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–40 m.	0.600–2.600	5–20 m.	0.300–1.300
nitric dil.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000	3–15 m.	0.200–1.000
nitrohydrochloric dil.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–20 m.	0.300–1.300	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600
phosphoric dil.	1– 6 dr.	4.000–24.00	10–40 m.	0.600–2.600	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
salicylic	1– 6 dr.	4.000–24.00	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000
sulphuric arom.	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	20–60 m.	1.300–4.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
sulphuric dil.	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
sulphurous	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	20–60 m.	1.300–4.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
tannic	½– 4 dr.	2.000–15.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	1–20 gr.	0.060–1.300
tartaric	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300
Aconite powd.	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000	⅛– 2 gr.	0.013–0.130	1/60– 1 gr.	0.006–0.060
extract	2– 5 gr.	0.130–0.300	1/10– ½ gr.	0.006–0.030	1/60– ⅓ gr.	0.006–0.020
fld.ext.	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000	⅛– 2 m.	0.013–0.130	1/60– 1 m.	0.006–0.060
tinct. (1890)	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000	1– 4 m.	0.060–0.250	½– 2 m.	0.030–0.130
tinct. (1905)	½–1½ dr.	2.000–6.000	4–15 m.	0.250–1.000	2– 8 m.	0.130–0.500
tinct., Fleming's	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000	⅛– 2 m.	0.030–0.130	¼– 1 m.	0.016–0.060

VETERINARY DOSE TABLE (*continued*)

Medicine.	Horse and Cow.		Sheep and Pig.		Dog. (Cat, ½ dose for dog.)	
	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Aconitin	$\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.002–0.006	$\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ gr.	0.006–0.001	$\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	0.003–0.001
Adrenalin sol. (1: 1000)	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	½–1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000
Alcohol	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1–2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Aloes	2–10 dr.	8.000–40.00	1–4 dr.	4.000–15.00	2–60 gr.	0.130–4.000
Aloin	2– 3 dr.	8.000–12.00	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000	1– 5 gr.	0.060–0.300
Alum	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000
Ammonia water	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600
spirit	½–1½ oz.	15.000–45.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
spt. arom	½–1½ oz.	15.000–45.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–60 m.	0.300–4.000
Ammonium acetate sol. (spt. Mindererus)	2– 6 oz.	60.000–180.0	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
benzoate	½– 8 dr.	2.000–30.00	10–60 gr.	0.600–4.000	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000
bromid	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	½– 2 dr.	1.300–8.000	10–60 gr.	0.600–4.000
carbonate	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	15–40 gr.	1.000–2.600	1– 8 gr.	0.060–0.500
chlorid	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	30–60 gr.	2.000–4.000	2–15 gr.	0.130–1.000
iodid	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	30–60 gr.	2.000–4.000	2–10 gr.	0.130–0.600
phosphate	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	30–60 gr.	2.000–4.000	2–20 gr.	0.130–1.300
valerianate	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	1– 5 gr.	0.060–0.300
Amyl nitrite	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000	1– 7 m.	0.060–0.500	½– 3 m.	0.030–0.200
Amylum iodatum (iodized starch)	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	3–30 gr.	0.200–2.000
Anise seed	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	2– 3 dr.	8.000–12.00	20–50 gr.	1.300–3.300
spirit	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Antifebrin	1– 6 dr.	4.000–24.00	½– ½ dr.	1.000–2.000	2–10 gr.	0.130–0.600
Antimony, black	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300	⅛–1½ gr.	0.010–0.100
Antimon. et potass. tartras (tartar emetic), emetic	.....	.....	4–10 gr.	0.250–0.600	1– 4 gr.	0.600–0.250

expectorant	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	½– 3 gr.	0.030–0.200	$\frac{1}{10}$– ½ gr.	0.006–0.016
Antipyrin	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300	1– 8 gr.	0.060–0.500
Apomorphin hydrochlorid	¼– ½ gr.	0.016–0.032	$\frac{1}{12}$– ¼ gr.	0.004–0.021	$\frac{1}{30}$– ⅛ gr.	0.002–0.013
Areca nut	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½–1½ dr.	2.000–6.000	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000
Arecolin hydrobromid (hypodermic)	½–1½ gr.	0.030–0.100				
Arnica flowers	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300
tincture	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	15–40 m.	1.000–2.600
root	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300
fld.ext	¼– ½ oz.	8.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
tincture	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–20 m.	0.600–1.300
Arsenic	3– 6 gr.	0.200–0.400	½– 1 gr.	0.030–0.060	$\frac{1}{24}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr.	0.001–0.005
iodid	2– 6 gr.	0.130–0.400	½– ¾ gr.	0.009–0.045	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.001–0.006
liq. ac. arsenosi (sol. arsen. acid)	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600
liq. arseni et hydrargyri iodidi (Donovan's sol.)	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600
liq. potass. arsenitis (Fowler's sol.)	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600
liq. sodii arsenatis (Pearson's sol.)	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600
Asafetida	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000
tincture	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Asclepias (pleurisy root)	3– 4 dr.	12.000–15.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Aspidium, fld.ext	3– 6 dr.	12.000–24.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
oleoresin	3– 6 dr.	12.000–24.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Atropin sulph	½–1½ gr.	0.030–0.100	$\frac{1}{15}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr.	0.004–0.005	$\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	0.0006–0.003
Balsam copaiba	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	½– 1 dr.	0.600–4.000
peru	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½– ½ dr.	0.600–2.000
tolu	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300
Barium chlorid	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	2– 5 gr.	0.130–0.300	½– 1 gr.	0.020–0.060
intravenously	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000				
Belladonna leaves, powd	¼– 1 oz.	8.000–30.00	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	2– 5 gr.	0.130–0.300
ext. alc	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	2– 4 gr.	0.130–0.250	⅛– ½ gr.	0.008–0.030

VETERINARY DOSE TABLE (*continued*)

Medicine.	Horse and Cow.		Sheep and Pig.		Dog. (Cat, ½ dose for dog.)	
	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Belladonna, tinct.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
root, fld.ext.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–15 m.	0.600–1.000	1– 3 m.	0.060–0.200
Benzoin, tinct.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Bismuth subcarbonate	½– 4 dr.	2.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000
subnitrate	½– 4 dr.	2.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000
Brandy	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
Brucin	1– 2 gr.	0.065–0.130	1/32– ⅛ gr.	0.002–0.008	1/64– 1/16 gr.	0.001–0.004
Bryonia, tinct.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
Buchu leaves	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000
fld.ext.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
Buckthorn syrup (Rhamnus catharticus)	.....	.....	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00
Caffein citrate	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	4– 8 gr.	0.250–0.500	1– 6 gr.	0.060–4.000
Cajuput oil	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	3–10 m.	0.200–0.600	1– 5 m.	0.060–0.300
Calabar bean (physostigma)	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000	2– 4 gr.	0.130–0.250	½– 1 gr.	0.030–0.060
Calamus	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 3 dr.	8.000–12.00	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000
fld.ext.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 3 dr.	8.000–12.00	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Calcium bromid	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300
carb. precip.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	10–60 gr.	0.600–4.000
chlorid	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000	1–10 gr.	0.060–0.600
hypophosphite	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000	2– 5 gr.	0.130–0.300
iodid	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600	1– 3 gr.	0.060–0.200
phosphate, precip.	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300
sulphid	10–60 gr.	0.600–4.000	1–10 gr.	0.060–0.600	½– 2 gr.	0.030–0.130
Calendula, tinct.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
Calomel	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	2–10 gr.	0.130–0.600	1– 5 gr.	0.060–0.300
Calumba	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000

fld.ext	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
tinct.	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0	3– 6 dr.	12.000–24.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
Calx chlorata	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600	1– 3 gr.	0.060–0.200
Camphor	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000	3–10 gr.	0.200–0.600
monobrom	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300	2–10 gr.	0.130–0.600
spirits	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Cannabis indica (Indian hemp)						
ext	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	2–10 gr.	0.130–0.600	¼– 1 gr.	0.016–0.060
fld.ext	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000	3–10 m.	0.200–0.600
tinct.	4–12 dr.	15.000–45.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
Cantharides (Spanish fly)	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300	4– 8 gr.	0.250–0.500	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.130
tinct. (1890)	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
tinct. (1905)	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000	3– 8 m.	0.200–0.500
Capsicum	20–60 gr.	1.300–4.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000	1– 8 gr.	0.060–0.500
fld.ext	20–60 m.	1.300–4.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000	1– 8 m.	0.060–0.500
oleoresin	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000	2– 8 m.	0.130–0.500	¼– 1 m.	0.016–0.060
tinct. (1890)	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	20–60 m.	1.300–4.000	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
tinct. (1905)	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000	3–15 m.	0.200–1.000
Carbo animalis	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	10–60 gr.	0.600–2.000
ligni (charcoal)	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–40 gr.	0.600–2.600
Carbon bisulphid	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000		
Cardamom	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 3 dr.	8.000–12.00	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000
fld.ext	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 3 dr.	8.000–12.00	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000
tinct.	2– 3 oz.	60.000–90.00	3– 6 dr.	12.000–24.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
tinct. comp.	2– 3 oz.	60.000–90.00	3– 6 dr.	12.000–24.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Cascara sagrada	2–12 dr.	8.000–45.00	10–60 gr.	0.600–4.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
fld.ext.	2–12 dr.	8.000–45.00	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
Cascarilla bark, fld.ext.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000
Castanea, fld.ext. (horse chestnut)	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Castor oil	1 pt.	500.000	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Catechu	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
fld.ext.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
tinct. comp.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000

VETERINARY DOSE TABLE (*continued*)

Medicine.	Horse and Cow.		Sheep and Pig.		Dog. (Cat, ½ dose for dog.)	
	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Caulophyllin (blue cohosh)	½–1½ dr.	2.000–6.000	4– 8 gr.	0.250–0.500	1– 4 gr.	0.060–0.250
Cerium oxalate	½–1½ dr.	2.000–6.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600	2– 5 gr.	0.130–0.300
Chalk, comp. powd.	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	10–60 gr.	0.600–4.000
prepared	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	10–60 gr.	0.600–4.000
Chamomile	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
Charcoal	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–40 gr.	0.600–2.600
Chaulmoogra oil	½– 3 dr.	2.000–12.00	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600
Chenopodium oil	1½– 3 dr.	6.000–12.00	10–20 m.	0.600–1.300	5–10 m.	0.300–0.600
Chimaphila, fld.ext. (pipsissewa)	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Chloral hydrate	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300
Chloralamid	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000
Chlorodyne	1–1½ oz.	30.000–45.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000
Chloroform	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	20–30 m.	1.300–2.000	2–20 m.	0.130–1.300
spirit	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Cimicifuga (black snakeroot) fld.ext.	2 dr.–2 oz.	8.000–60.00	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
tinct.	1– 3 oz.	30.000–90.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
Cinchona bark	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	10–60 gr.	0.600–4.000
ext.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
fld.ext.	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
tinct. comp.	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 4 dr.	2.000–15.00
Cinchonin sulphate (tonic)	20–60 gr.	1.300–4.000	6–15 gr.	0.400–1.000	1– 3 gr.	0.060–0.200
(antipyretic)	2– 5 dr.	8.000–20.00	40–50 gr.	2.600–3.300	7–15 gr.	0.500–1.000
Cinchonidin sulphate	20–60 gr.	1.300–4.000	6–15 gr.	0.400–1.000	1– 3 gr.	0.060–0.200
Cinnamon	4– 8 dr.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300
oil	½–1½ dr.	2.000–6.000	5–10 m.	0.300–0.600	1– 5 m.	0.060–0.300

Coca, fld.ext.	1– 4 oz.	30.000–120.0
Cocain hydrochlorid	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
Cod-liver oil (ol. morrhuæ)	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0
Codein	6–30 gr.	0.400–2.000
Colchicin	¼– ½ gr.	0.010–0.030
Colchicum root	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
fld.ext.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
tinct. (1890)	3– 8 dr.	12.000–30.00
tinct. (1905)	4–12 dr.	15.000–45.00
wine	3– 8 dr.	12.000–30.00
Collargolum, intravenous	7–20 gr.	0.500–1.300
Colocynth	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00
Colocynthin	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Condurango, fld.ext.	½–1½ oz.	15.000–45.00
Coniin hydrobromid	¼–1½ gr.	0.045–0.100
Conium (hemlock)	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
ext.	12–24 gr.	0.720–1.500
fld.ext.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Convallamarin	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000
Convallaria, fld.ext.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Copaiba	½– 3 oz.	15.000–90.00
Copper acetate	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
arsenite	1– 4 gr.	0.060–0.250
sulphate	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Cornus, fld.ext.	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00
Corrosive sublimate	5– 8 gr.	0.300–0.500
Cotton-root bark, ecbolic	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00
Creolin	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
anthelmintic	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00
Creosote	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
Croton chloral	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00
oil	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
Curare	1– 5 gr.	0.060–0.300
Curarin	⅛– ½ gr.	0.012–0.030
	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00
	½–1½ gr.	0.0300–0.100
	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00
	½– 3 gr.	0.030–0.200
	1/100–1/15 gr.	0.002–0.004
	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300
	10–20 m.	0.600–1.300
	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
	1–1½ dr.	4.000–6.000
	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
	2– 4 gr.	0.130–0.250
	6–15 gr.	0.400–1.000
	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
	1/15–2/3 gr.	0.013–0.026
	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300
	2– 4 gr.	0.130–0.250
	10–20 m.	0.600–1.300
	2– 5 gr.	0.130–0.300
	10–20 m.	0.600–1.300
	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00
	5–20 gr.	0,300–1.300
	1/60–1/10 gr.	0.001–0.002
	3–20 gr.	0.300–1.300
	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.130
	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
	10–20 m.	0.600–1.300
	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000
	5–10 m.	0.300–0.600
	¼– ½ gr.	0.008–0.020
	1/60–1/40 gr.	0.0012–0.003
	10 m.–2 dr.	0.060–8.000
	⅛– ¼ gr.	0.008–0.045
	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00
	¼– 2 gr.	0.016–0.130
	1/100–1/60 gr.	0.0006–0.0012
	½– 5 gr.	0.030–0.300
	½– 5 m.	0.030–0.300
	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000
	15–45 m.	1.000–3.000
	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000
	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.130
	3– 8 gr.	0.200–0.500
	¼– 1 gr.	0.016–0.060
	20–30 m.	1.300–2.000
	1/60–1/30 gr.	0.001–0.002
	2– 5 gr.	0.130–0.300
	¼– 1 gr.	0.016–0.060
	2– 5 m.	0.130–0.300
	⅛– ¼ gr.	0.008–0.010
	5–10 m.	0.300–0.600
	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
	¼– 2 gr.	0.016–0.130
	1/250–1/150 gr.	0.0003–0.0006
	¼– 2 gr.	0.016–0.130
	10–60 m.	0.600–1.000
	1/30–⅛ gr.	0.002–0.008
	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
	1– 5 m.	0.060–0.300
	10–20 m.	0.600–1.300
	½– 2 m.	0.030–0.130
	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
	½– 3 m.	0.030–2.000
	1/32–⅛ gr.	0.002–0.010
	1/150–1/60 gr.	0.0006–0.0015

VETERINARY DOSE TABLE (*continued*)

Medicine.	Horse and Cow.		Sheep and Pig.		Dog. (Cat, ½ dose for dog.)	
	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Cypripedium, fld.ext. (lady's-slipper)	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000
Damiana, fld.ext.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
Daturin	½– 1 gr.	0.030–0.060	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.001–0.006	$\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.0005–0.003
Diastase	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000
Digitalein	¼– ½ gr.	0.008–0.016	$\frac{1}{40}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	0.0015–0.003	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	0.0006
Digitalin	½– ¼ gr.	0.016–0.030	$\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{15}$ gr.	0.002–0.006	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.001–0.002
Digitalis	10–60 gr.	0.600–4.000	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000	½– 3 gr.	0.030–0.200
ext.	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.130	⅛– ½ gr.	0.008–0.030
fld.ext.	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000	½– 3 m.	0.030–0.200
infusion	2– 6 oz.	60.000–180.0	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
tinct. (1890)	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½–1½ dr.	2.000–6.000	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
tinct. (1905)	3– 6 dr.	12.000–24.00	½–2½ dr.	3.000–10.00	8–45 m.	0.500–3.000
Dioscorea, fld.ext. (wild yam)	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
Diuretin	3– 5 dr.	12.000–20.00	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	10–15 gr.	0.600–1.000
Donovan's solution	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600
Dover's powder	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
Dracontium, fld.ext.	½– 1 oz.	15.900–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
Duboisia, tinct.	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–20 m.	0.300–1.300
Dulcamara, fld.ext.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 3 dr.	8.000–12.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Echinacea, powd.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
fld.ext.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
Elaterin	½– 2 gr.	0.030–0.130	$\frac{1}{10}$– ½ gr.	0.006–0.013	$\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{5}$ gr.	0.003–0.015
Emetin, expect.	½– 2 gr.	0.015–0.130	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.0012–0.003	$\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{40}$ gr.	0.0006–0.0015
emetic	.....	.....	1– 2 gr.	0.065–0.130	$\frac{1}{10}$– ½ gr.	0.006–0.030
Epsom salts (lax.)	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
(purg.) cow	1– 2 lb.	500.000–1000.	4– 6 oz.	120.0–180.0 sheep.		

Ergot	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
ext.	20–60 gr.	1.300–4.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	2–10 gr.	0.130–0.600
fid.ext.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
tinct.	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Ergotin (hypo.)	2– 4 gr.	0.130–0.250	½– 1 gr.	0.030–0.060	½– ½ gr.	0.015–0.030
Eriodictyon, fid.ext.	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Eserin sulphate or salicylate (hypodermic)	1–1½ gr.	0.060–0.100	$\frac{1}{15}$– $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	0.004–0.013	$\frac{1}{100}$– $\frac{1}{80}$ gr.	.0006–0.002
Ether	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
spirit	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
nitrous (sweet spt. niter)	1– 4 oz.	30.000–120.0	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
Eucalyptol	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	15–40 m.	1.000–2.600	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
Eucalyptus, fid.ext.	2– 3 oz.	60.000–90.00	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
oil	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	20–50 m.	1.300–3.300	5–20 m.	0.300–1.300
Eupatorium, fid.ext.	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
Exalgin	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000	1– 6 gr.	0.060–0.400
Fel bovis (ox gall)	2– 5 dr.	8.000–20.00	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000
Fennel	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 3 dr.	8.000–12.00	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300
Fenugreek	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 3 dr.	8.000–12.00	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000
Filix mas (male fern)	2 dr.–2 oz.	8.000–60.00	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	5 m.–1 dr.	0.300–4.000
Fowler's solution	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600
Frangula, fid.ext.	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Gall nuts, powd.	4– 8 dr.	15.000–30.00	30–60 gr.	2.000–4.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
Gamboge	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	20–60 gr.	1.300–4.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
Gaultheria, oil (wintergreen)	2 dr.–1 oz.	8.000–30.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
Gelsemin	½– ½ gr.	0.016–0.030	$\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{25}$ gr.	0.003–0.005	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.001–0.003
Gelsemium	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
fid.ext	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–20 m.	0.600–1.300	5–10 m.	0.300–0.600
tinct.	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Gentian	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
fid.ext	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
tinct. comp.	1– 4 oz.	30.000–120.0	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
Geranium, fid.ext.	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	15–30 m.	1.000–2,000
Ginger	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000

VETERINARY DOSE TABLE (*continued*)

Medicine.	Horse and Cow.		Sheep and Pig.		Dog. (Cat, ½ dose for dog.)	
	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Ginger, fld. ext.	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
oleoresin	10–20 m.	0.600–1.300	3– 6 m.	0.200–0.400	½– 1 m.	0.030–0.600
tinct.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
Glauber's salts (horse)	½– 1 lb.	250.000–500.0				
(cow)	1–1½ lb.	500.000–750.0	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
Glonoin (nitroglycerin)	½– ¾ gr.	0.013–0.030	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.001–0.002	$\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.0005–0.001
Glycerin	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Glycyrrhiza (licorice root)	½– 1 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	10–60 gr.	0.600–4.000
Gossypium, fld.ext.	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	15–45 m.	1.000–3.000
Granatum, fld.ext.	½– 2 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Guaiacol	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	3–10 m.	0.200–0.600	½– 2 m.	0.030–0.130
Guaiacum, tinct. ammon.	1– 3 oz.	30.000–90.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	3–30 m.	0.200–2.000
Guarana, fld.ext.	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000
Gum arabic	2– 3 oz.	60.000–90.00	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	20–40 gr.	1.300–2.600
tragacanth	2– 3 oz.	60.000–90.00	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	20–40 gr.	1.300–2.600
Hamamelis, fld.ext.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Helleborous niger, fld.ext.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
Hematoxylin, ext.	½– 4 dr.	2.000–15.00	20–60 gr.	1.300–4.000	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000
fld.ext.	½–1½ oz.	15.000–45.00	1½– 3 dr.	6.000–12.00	15–45 m.	1.000–3.000
Heroin	½– 2 gr.	0.030–0.130	$\frac{1}{30}$– ½ gr.	0.008–0.016	$\frac{1}{30}$– ½ gr.	0.002–0.008
Homatropin	3– 6 gr.	0.200–0.400	½ gr.	0.040	½ gr.	0.020
Humulus, fld.ext.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
tinct.	1– 4 oz.	30.000–120.0	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Hydrastin	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600	3– 5 gr.	0.200–0.300
hydrochlorid	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.130	$\frac{1}{6}$– ½ gr.	0.010–0.020	$\frac{1}{12}$– $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	0.005–0.010
Hydrastis (goldenseal)	2 dr.–1 oz.	8.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–60 gr.	0.300–4.000
fld.ext.	2 dr.–1 oz.	8.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–60 m.	0.300–4.000

glycerite	2 dr.–1 oz.	8.000–30.00
tinct.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00
Hydrogen dioxid or peroxid	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00
Hyoscin hydrobromid	$\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	0.003–0.006
Hyoscyamin hydrobrom. or sulphate	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.013
Hyoscyamus (henbane)	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00
ext.	20–60 gr.	1.300–4.000
fld.ext.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00
tinct.	1– 3 oz.	30.000–90.00
Hypophosphites, comp. syr.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00
Ichthyol	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00
Ignatia, fld.ext.	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Iodin	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
comp. sol. (Lugol's)	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00
tinct.	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00
Iodoform	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Ipecac, expect.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
emetic	.....	.....
fld.ext.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Iron and ammonium citrate	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
carb. sacch.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
chlorid, sol	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00
tinct.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00
iodid syr.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
and quinin cit.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
reduced	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
and strychnin cit.	10–15 gr.	0.600–1.000
sulphate	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Jaborandi	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00
fld.ext.	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00
Jalap	.....	.....
fld.ext.	.....	.....
resin	.....	.....
	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
	1 –4 dr.	4.000–15.00
	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.001–0.002
	$\frac{1}{200}$–½ gr.	0.003–0.013
	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
	¼– 8 gr.	0.250–0.500
	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00
	2– 3 dr.	8.000–12.00
	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300
	20–40 m.	1.300–2.600
	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300
	20–40 m.	1.300–2.600
	20–40 m.	1.300–2.600
	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300
	sheep ½–1 dr.	2.000–4.000
	pig ½ dr.	2.000
	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300
	20–30 gr.	1.300–2.000
	10–20 m.	0.600–1.300
	20–60 m.	1.300–4.000
	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000
	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000
	20–30 gr.	1.300–2.000
	2– 4 gr.	0.130–0.250
	20–30 gr.	1.300–2.000
	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
	pig 2–4 dr.	8.000–15.00
	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00
	¼– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
	5–60 m.	0.300–4.000
	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
	15 m.–2 dr.	1.000–8.000
	$\frac{1}{150}$–$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	0.0004–0.0006
	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.001–0.002
	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000
	½– 2 gr.	0.030–0.130
	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
	1 dr.	4.000
	2–10 gr.	0.130–0.600
	¼– 5 m.	0.016–0.300
	2– 5 gr.	0.130–0.300
	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600
	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600
	2– 8 gr.	0.130–0.500
	½– 2 gr.	0.030–0.130
	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000
	½– 2 m.	0.030–0.130
	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
	1– 5 gr.	0.060–0.300
	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600
	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
	5–10 m.	0.300–0.600
	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
	1– 5 gr.	0.060–0.300
	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.130
	1– 5 gr.	0.060–0.300
	5–60 gr.	0.300–4.000
	5–60 m.	0.300–4.000
	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000

Medicine.	Horse and Cow.		Sheep and Pig.		Dog. (Cat, ½ dose for dog.)	
	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Jambul	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
Juniper oil	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600
comp. spt.	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
Kamala	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
fld.ext.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Kava-kava, fld.ext.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Kino	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
fld.ext.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
tinct.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Koussin	.....	.....	.....	.....	5–40 gr.	0.300–2.600
Kousso	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
fld.ext.	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Krameria	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
ext.	2– 3 dr.	8.000–12.00	20–40 gr.	1.300–2.600	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
fld.ext.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
tinct.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Lactopeptin	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000
Lactucarium, fld.ext.	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000	8–30 m.	0.500–2.000
Laudanum	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	2–30 m.	0.130–2.000
Lead acetate	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	15–20 gr.	1.000–1.300	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.130
Lemon oil	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600	1– 5 m.	0.060–0.300
Lime, chlorinated	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300	1– 3 gr.	0.060–0.200
sulphurated	10–40 gr.	0.600–2.600	3–10 gr.	0.200–0.600	1/10– 2 gr.	0.006–0.130
water	4– 6 oz.	120.000–180.0	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 8 dr.	4.000–30.00
Linseed oil	½– 1 pt.	250.000–500.0	6–12 oz.	180.000–360.0	½– 2 oz.	15.00–60.00
Lithium bromid	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	2– 30 gr.	0.130–2.000
carbonate	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000	3–10 gr.	0.200–0.600

citrate	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000	1– 20 gr.	0.060–1.300
Lobelia	1– 8 dr.	4.000–30.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–4.000	½– 20 gr.	0.030–1.300
fld.ext.	1– 8 dr.	4.000–30.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	½–20 m.	0.030–1.300
tinct.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 3 dr.	4 000–12.00	3–30 m.	0.200–2.000
Lobelin	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.130	½– 1 gr.	0.030–0.060
Lugol's solution	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	20–40 m.	1.300–2.600	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600
Lupulin	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
Magnesia (foals and calves)	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–60 gr.	0.300–4.000
Magnesium carb.	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
sulphate (lax.)	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
(purg.) cow	1– 2 lb.	500.000–1000.	4– 6 oz.	120.–180. sheep		
Male fern, fld.ext.	3– 6 dr.	12.000–24.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
oleoresin	3– 6 dr.	12.000–24.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Manganese dioxid	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600	2– 5 gr.	0.130–0.300
Manna	.....	.....	.....	.....	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00
Massa hydrargyri (blue mass)	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300	1–10 gr.	0.060–0.600
Matico, fld.ext.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–80.00	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
tinct.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Matricaria, fld.ext.	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000	8–30 m.	0.500–2.000
Menthæ piperitæ (peppermint) oil	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000	5–10 m.	0.300–0.600	1– 5 m.	0.060–0.300
spt.	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	1–30 m.	0.060–2.000
Menthol	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600	1– 3 gr.	0.060–0.200
Mercury biniodid	2– 8 gr.	0.130–0.500	¼– 2 gr.	0.030–0.130	$\frac{1}{50}$– ¼ gr.	0.003–0.013
chlorid corros. (corrosive sublimate) mild (calomel)	5– 8 gr.	0.300–0.500	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.130	$\frac{1}{30}$– $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	0.002–0.008
	¼– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	2–10 gr.	0.130–0.600	1– 5 gr.	0.060–0.300
iodid, red	5– 8 gr.	0.300–0.500	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.130	$\frac{1}{50}$– ¼ gr.	0.002–0. 08
mass (blue pill)	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300	1–10 gr.	0.060–0.600
with chalk (foals and calves)	10–15 gr.	0.600–1.000	10–15 gr.	0.600–1.000	1–10 gr.	0.060–0.600
Methyl salicylate	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
Methylene-blue	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000	3– 8 gr.	0.200–0.500	1½– 4 gr.	0.100–0.250
Morphin and salts	3–10 gr.	0.200–0.600	¼– 2 gr.	0.013–0.130	⅛– ½ gr.	0.008–0.030
Morrhuol	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	2–10 gr.	0.130–0.600	1– 5 gr.	0.060–0.300

VETERINARY DOSE TABLE (*continued*)

Medicine.	Horse and Cow.		Sheep and Pig.		Dog. (Cat, ½ dose for dog.)	
	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Muscarin sulphate	½– ½ gr.	0.013–0.030	$\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.003–0.006	$\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{15}$ gr.	0.002–0.004
Mustard	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	10–15 gr.	0.006–1.000
emetic	.....	.....	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½ oz.	15.00
Myrrh, powd.	2 dr.	8.000	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300
tinct.	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000
Naphtalin	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	10–60 gr.	0.600–4.000	1–20 gr.	0.060–1.300
Naphthol	2– 3 dr.	8.000–12.00	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000	1–10 gr.	0.060–0.600
Nicotin	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.001–0.006	$\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	0.001–0.002	$\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.0006–0.001
Nitroglycerin	½– ½ gr.	0.013–0.030	$\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	0.001–0.002	$\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.0006–0.001
1 per cent. solution	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–10 m.	0.300–0.600	1– 2 m.	0.060–0.130
Nitrous ether, spt. (sweet spt. niter)	1– 4 oz.	30.000–120.0	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
Nuclein	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	5–60 m.	0.300–4.000
Nux vomica	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.130
ext.	2–15 gr.	0.130–1.000	1– 3 gr.	0.060–0.200	⅛– ¼ gr	0.008–0.016
fld.ext.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	10–20 m.	0.600–1.300	1– 2 m.	0.060–0.130
tinct.	1– 6 dr.	4.000–24.00	20–40 m.	1.300–2.600	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
Olive oil	1– 2 pt.	500.000–1000.	4– 8 oz.	120.000–240.0	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0
Opium	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300	½– 3 gr.	0.030–0.200
ext.	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	2–10 gr.	0.130–0.600	⅛– ½ gr.	0.010–0.030
tinct.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	3–30 m.	0.200–2.000
tinct. camph. (paregoric)	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0	4– 8 dr.	15.000–30.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
wine	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	3–30 m.	0.200–2.000
Orexin	½– 3 dr.	2.000–12.00	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000	3– 9 gr.	0.200–0.550
Ox gall	2– 5 dr.	8.000–20.00	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000
Pancreatin	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000
Papain	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000	2–10 gr.	0.130–0.600

Paraldehyd	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
Pareira, fld.ext.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
Pearson's solution (liq. sodii arsenatis)	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	2–10 m.	0.130–6.000
Pelletierin sulph.	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600	3– 6 gr.	0.200–0.400
tannate	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300
Pepo (pumpkin seed)	.....	.....	.....	.....	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00
Pepper, black	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	20–60 gr.	1.300–4.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
Peppermint oil	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000	5–10 m.	0.300–0.600	1– 5 m.	0.060–0.300
spt.	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
Pepsin	½– 1 dr.	1.000–4.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300	2–10 gr.	0.130–0.600
saccharated	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	10–40 gr.	0.600–2.600	4–20 gr.	0.250–1.300
Petrolatum	1– 8 oz.	30.000–240.0	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Phenacetin	2– 3 dr.	2.000–12.00	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
Phloridzin	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000
Phosphorated oil	2– 3 dr.	2.000–12.00	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000	1– 3 m.	0.060–0.300
Phosphorus	1– 2 dr.	0.060–0.130	$\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	0.0006–0.003	$\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	0.0006–0.003
spt.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000	7–20 m.	0.500–1.300
Physostigma (calabar bean)	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	2– 4 gr.	0.130–0.250	¼– 1 gr.	0.016–0.060
fld.ext.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000	2– 4 m.	0.130–0.250	¼– 1 m.	0.016–0.060
Physostigmin salicylate or sulphate (eserin) (hypodermic)	1–1½ gr.	0.060–0.100	$\frac{1}{60}$– ½ gr.	0.0013–0.013	$\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.0006–0.002
Phytolacca, fld.ext. (poke-root)	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8 000	20–45 m.	1.300–3.000	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
Pichi, fld.ext.	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000
Picrotoxin	¼– ½ gr.	0.010–0.020	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.001–0.002	$\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.0005–0.001
Pilocarpin and salts	2– 5 gr.	0.130–0.300	$\frac{1}{10}$– ¾ gr.	0.006–0.040	$\frac{1}{30}$– ½ gr.	0.002–0.020
Pilocarpus (jaborandi)	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–60 gr.	0.300–4.000
fld.ext.	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–60 m.	0.300–4.000
Piperazin	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	15 gr.	1.000
Podophyllin (may apple)	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.130
Polygonum, fld.ext.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
Pomegranate	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Potassa, solution	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–20 m.	0.300–1.300
Potassium acetate	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300

VETERINARY DOSE TABLE (*continued*)

Medicine.	Horse and Cow.		Sheep and Pig.		Dog. (Cat, ½ dose for dog.)	
	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Potassium bicarbonate	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300
bitartrate	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½ oz.	15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
bromid	½– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	5–60 gr.	0.300–4.000
carbonate	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300
chlorate	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300
citrate	½ –1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300
iodid	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000	2–15 gr.	0.130–1.000
nitrate	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300
permanganate and sodium	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	3– 6 gr.	0.200–0.400	½– 2 gr.	0.030–0.200
tartrate	1– 2 lb.	500.000–1000.	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00
Prunus virginiana, fld.ext. (wild cherry)	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
Pulsatilla, fld.ext.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	5–10 m.	0.300–0.600	2– 5 m.	0.130–0.300
Pyrethrum	4– 8 dr.	15.000–30.00	½–1½ dr.	2.000–6.000	20–60 gr.	1.300–4.000
Quassia, ext.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600	½– 3 gr.	0 030–0.200
fld.ext.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
tinct. (1905)	1– 2 oz.	30.000–6.000	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	½– 1 dr.	1.000–4.000
Quassin	4– 8 gr.	0.250–0.500	½– ½ gr.	0.016–0.030	½– ½ gr.	0.008–0.020
Quebracho, fld.ext.	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–60 m.	0.300–4.000
Quercus alba	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000
fld.ext.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000
Quinidin (tonic)	20–60 gr.	1.300–4.000	6–15 gr.	0.400–1.000	1½–2½ gr.	0.100–0.160
(antipyretic)	2– 5 dr.	8.000–20.00	20–40 gr.	1.300–2.600	7–15 gr.	0.500–1.000
Quinin and salts (tonic)	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.130
(antipyretic)	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	20–40 gr.	1.300–2.600	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
Resorcin	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000	2– 5 gr.	0.130–0.300
Rhamnus catharticus, fld.ext.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000

syrup	1–2 oz.	30.000–60.00	4.000	30.000–60.00
Rhubarb	1–2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1 dr.	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
fld.ext.	1–2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1 dr.	5–10 m.	0.300–0.600
Rhus glab., fld.ext.	½–1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1–2 dr.	4.000–8.000	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
cor., fld.ext.	½–2 dr.	2.000–8.000	5–10 m.	0.300–0.600	1–6 m.	0.600–0.400
Ricini, oil	1 pt.	500.00	2–4 oz.	60.000–120.0	1–2 dr.	4.000–6.000
Rubus, fld.ext.	½–2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1–2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
Rumex, fld.ext.	1–2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1–2 dr.	4.000–8.000	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Ruta, fld.ext.	½–1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½–1 dr.	2.000–4.000	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
oil	½–1 dr.	2.000–4.000	2–10 m.	0.136–0.600	1–5 m.	0.060–0.300
Sabina, fld.ext. (sevin)	1–2 oz.	30.000–60.00	½–1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
oil	2–4 dr.	8.000–15.00	7–15 m.	0.500–1.000	1–5 m.	0.060–0.300
Saccharin	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600	½–3 gr.	0.030–0.200	½–2 gr.	0.016–0.130
Salicin	2–8 dr.	8.000–30.00	½–2 dr.	2.000–8.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
Salol	½–1 dr.	1.000–15.00	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000	1–5 gr.	0.060–0.300
Sanguinaria, fld.ext. (blood-root)	1–6 dr.	4.000–24.00	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
Santal, fld.ext.	½–2 oz.	15.000–60.00	2–3 dr.	8.000–12.00	1–2 dr.	4.000–8.000
oil	½–3 dr.	4.000–12.00	10–45 m.	0.600–3.000	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
Santonin	½–1 oz.	15.000–13.00	1–2 dr.	4.000–8.000	2–20 gr.	0.130–1.300
Sapo (soap)	½–6 dr.	8.000–24.00	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
Saponin	¼–4 gr.	0.100–0.250	¼–1 gr.	0.016–0.060	⅛–½ gr.	0.006–0.013
Sarsaparilla, fld.ext.	½–2 oz.	30.000–60.00	½–1 dr.	4.000–8.000	½–1 dr.	2.000–4.000
fld.ext. comp.	½–2 oz.	30.000–60.00	½–2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½–1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Sassafras, fld.ext.	½–2 oz.	30.000–60.00	½–2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½–1 dr.	2.000–4.000
oil	½–2 dr.	2.000–8.000	5–10 m.	0.300–0.600	1–5 m.	0.060–0.300
Savin (see *Sabina*)						
Scammony	2–6 dr.	8.000–24.00	1–3 dr.	4.000–12.00	½–2 dr.	2.000–8.000
resin	2–4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½–2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½–1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Scilla	½–1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300	2–5 gr.	0.130–0.300
Scoparin	5–15 gr.	0.300–1.000	½–2 gr.	0.060–0.130	½–1 gr.	0.030–0.060
Scoparius, fld.ext.	½–1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½–2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½–1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Scopolamin hydrobromid (hypo)	1/20–1/6 gr.	0.003–0.006	1/6–⅓ gr.	0.001–0.002	1/100–1/67 gr.	0.00025–0.001
Scutellaria, fld.ext. (skullcap)	½–1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1–3 dr.	4.000–12.00	½–2 dr.	2.000–4.000

VETERINARY DOSE TABLE (*continued*)

Medicine.	Horse and Cow.		Sheep and Pig.		Dog. (Cat, ½ dose for dog.)	
	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Senega, fld.ext.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
Senegin	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300	½– 2 gr.	0.030–0.130	½– 1 gr.	0.016–0.060
Senna	4– 5 oz.	120.000–150.0	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
fld.ext.	4– 5 oz.	120.000–150.0	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
Serpentaria, fld.ext. (Virginia snakeroot)	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000
tinct.	.....	.....	.....	.....	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Silver nitrate	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.130	¼– ½ gr.	0.008–0.030
Sinapis, oil, vol.	2– 5 m.	0.130–0.300	¼– ½ m.	0.016–0.030	¼– ½ m.	0.008–0.016
Soda, solution	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–20 m.	0.300–1.300
Sodium acetate	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000
arsenate	3– 6 gr.	0.200–0.400	½– 1 gr.	0.030–0.060	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.001–0.005
benzoate	½– 8 dr.	2.000–30.00	10–60 gr.	0.060–4.000	3–10 gr.	0.200–0.600
bicarbonate	½– 4 oz.	15.000–120.0	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
borate	½– 1 oz.	8.000–30.00	10–60 gr.	0.600–4.000	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000
bromid	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	5–50 gr.	0.300–4.000
carbonate	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	20–40 gr.	1.300–2.600	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300
chlorate	3– 6 dr.	12.000–24.00	30–50 gr.	2.000–3.300	6–12 gr.	0.400–0.800
chlorid	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300
purg. (cow)	½– 1 lb.	250.000–500.0				
hypophos.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000
hyposulphite	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
iodid	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	2–10 gr.	0.130–0.600
nitrate	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½– 2 dr.	2.000–4.000
nitrite	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000	1– 5 gr.	0.060–0.300	½– 3 gr.	0.030–0.200
phosphate	½–10 oz.	15.000–300.0	3– 8 dr.	12.000–30.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
salicylate	2– 8 dr.	8.000–3.000	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000

santoninate	½– 2 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300	2–10 gr.	0.130–0.600
sulphate (Glauber's salts) (cow)	1–1½ lb.	500.000–750.0	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
(horse)	½– 1 lb.	250.000–500.0				
sulphite	½– 1 oz.	15.000–60.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
sulphocarbolate	2– 8 dr.	4.000–30.00	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000
Spartein sulphate	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000	½– 4 gr.	0.030–0.250	⅒– 2 gr.	0.006–0.130
Spigelia, fld.ext.	2– 8 dr.	4.000–30.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–4.000	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Squill	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300	1– 5 gr.	0.060–0.300
fld.ext.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–20 m.	0.300–1.300	1– 5 m.	0.060–0.300
syrup	½ oz.	15.000	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
tinct.	6–12 dr.	24.000–48.00	1½– 3 dr.	6.000–12.00	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
Stillingia, fld.ext.	2– 8 dr.	4.000–30.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
tinct.	½–1½ oz.	15.000–45.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Stramonium, ext.	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600	¼– 1 gr.	0.015–0.060	⅛– ½ gr.	0.010–0.030
fld.ext.	20–60 m.	1.300–4.000	5–10 m.	0.300–0.600	1– 5 m.	0.060–0.300
tinct.	1– 2 dr	4.000–8.000	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000	5–20 m.	0.300–1.300
Strontium brom.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	10–60 gr.	0.600–4.000
iodid.	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–50 gr.	0.300–4.000
Strophanthin	¼– ½ gr.	0.013–0 030	1/100– 1/50 gr.	0.002–0.004	1/200– 1/100 gr.	0.0006–0.001
Strophanthus, tinct.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	5–20 m.	0.300–1.300	2–10 m.	0.130–0.600
Strych. and salts	½– 2 gr.	0.030–0.130	1/50– ¼ gr.	0.002–0.013	1/125– 1/50 gr.	0.0005–0.002
Sulphonal	1– 6 dr.	4.000–24.00	10–45 gr.	0.600–3.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
Sulphur	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	½– 4 dr.	2.000–15.00
Sumbul, fld.ext.	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000	5–30 m.	0.300–4.000
tinct.	4– 8 dr.	15.000–30.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	10–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Suprarenal solution (1 : 1000)	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000
Svapnia	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000	1– 4 gr.	0.060–0.200	½– 2 gr.	0.030–0.130
Sweet spirit niter	1– 4 oz.	30.000–120.0	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
Tallianin	2½ dr.	10.0 (intravenous)	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000	2– 6 m.	0.130–0.400
Tanacetum ol. (tansy)	20–60 m.	1.300–4.000	2– 6 m.	0.130–0.400	1– 3 m.	0.060–0.200
Taraxacum	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
ext.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	20–40 gr.	1.300–2.600	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
fld.ext.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000

VETERINARY DOSE TABLE (*continued*)

Medicine.	Horse and Cow.		Sheep and Pig.		Dog. (Cat, ½ dose for dog.)	
	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Terebene	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
Terebinthinæ ol	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	10–30 m.	0.060–2.000
Terpin hydrate	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	10–40 gr.	0.600–2.600	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300
Thallin sulphate	2– 3 dr.	8.000–12.00	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	3– 8 gr.	0.200–0.500
Thiosinamin	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	8–15 gr.	0.500–1.000	4– 7 gr.	0.250–0.500
Thymol	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000	1–15 gr.	0.060–1.000
Tiglii, ol	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000	5–10 m.	0.300–0.600	½– 3 m.	0.030–0.200
Tobacco	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
Tonga, fld.ext	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	½– 1 dr,	2.000–4.000	30 m.	2.000
Tribromphenol	20–90 gr.	1.300–6.000	1– 8 gr.	0.060–0.500	½– 4 gr.	0.030–0.250
Trional	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	15–45 gr.	1.000–3.000	10–30 gr.	0.600–2.000
Triticum, fld.ext	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
Trypsin	15–45 gr.	1.000–3.000	8–15 gr.	0.500–1.000	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600
Turpentine oil (carminative)	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	10–30 m.	0.600–2.000
(anthelmintic)	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0	½– 1 oz.	15.000–30.00	½– 4 dr.	2.000–15.00
(diuretic)	2– 6 dr.	8.000–24.00				
Ural, Uralium	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	15–45 gr.	1.000–3.000
Uranium nitrate	5–20 gr.	0.300–1.300	¼– 2 gr.	0.020–0.130	¼– 1 gr.	0.010–0.060
Urea	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	15–20 gr.	1.000–1.300	10 gr.	0.600
Urethane	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	10–15 gr.	0.600–1.000
Urotropin	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	10–45 gr.	0.600–3.000	7–30 gr.	0.500–2.000
Ustilago, fld.ext	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Uva ursi, fld.ext. (bearberry)	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
Valerian	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–60 gr.	0.600–4.000
fld.ext	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
oil	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	10–20 m.	0.600–1.300	2– 5 m.	0.130–0.300
tinct	.....	.....	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000

tinct. ammon.	.....	.....	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Valer. ammon.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	5–10 gr.	0.300–0.600	2– 5 gr.	0.130–0.300
iron	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	3– 8 gr.	0.200–0.300	1– 2 gr.	0.060–0.200
zinc	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	3– 8 gr.	0.200–0.500	1– 3 gr.	0.060–0.200
Veratrin	½– 2 gr.	0.030–0.130	1/10– ¼ gr.	0.006–0.020	1/50– 1/10 gr.	0.0013–0.006
Veratrum viride	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	20–30 gr.	1.300–2.000	1/10– 1 gr.	0.006–0.060
fld.ext.	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	20–30 gr.	1.300–2.000	1/10– 1 m.	0.006–0.060
tinct. (1890)	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	20–40 m.	1.300–2.600	½– 2 m.	0.030–0.130
tinct. (1905)	2– 3 dr.	8.000–12.00	40–60 m.	2.600–4.000	2– 8 m.	0.130–0.500
Viburnum prun. (black haw), fld.ext.	1– 4 oz.	30.000–120.0	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000
Vinegar	1– 4 oz.	30.000–120.0	½– 4 dr.	2.000–8.000	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Whisky	2– 4 oz.	60.000–120.0	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
Wild cherry, syrup	.....	.....	2– 6 dr.	8.000–12.00	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00
Wintergreen oil	2 dr.–1 oz.	8.000–30.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	5–15 m.	0.300–1.000
Xanthoxylum (prickly ash), fld.-ext.	½– 2 oz.	15.000–60.00	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12.00	5–60 m.	0.300–4.000
Zea, fld.ext.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Zinc acetate	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	½– 2 gr.	0.030–0.130
bromid	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	½– 2 gr.	0.030–0.130
iodid	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	½– 2 gr.	0.030–0.130
oxid	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	1–10 gr.	0.060–0.600
phosphid	½– 2 gr.	0.030–0.130	1/20– ¼ gr.	0.003–0.013	1/50– 1/10 gr.	0.0015–0.006
sulphate	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	2– 3 gr.	0.130–0.200
valerianate	20–60 gr.	1.300–4.000	3– 6 gr.	0.200–0.400	1– 3 gr.	0.060–0.200
Zingiber	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 gr.	0.300–2.000
fld.ext.	2– 8 dr.	8.000–30.00	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	5–30 m.	0.300–2.000
oleoresin	10–20 gr.	0.600–1.300	3– 6 gr.	0.200–0.400	½– 1 gr.	0.030–0.060
syrup	.....	.....	1– 4 dr.	4.000–15.00	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
tinct.	1– 2 oz.	30.000–60.00	2– 4 dr.	8.000–15.00	10–60 m.	0.600–4.000

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Sh.